

उत्तरसत्याग्रहगीता

WITH ...

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

BY

PANDITA KSHAMA ROW

Author of Shankarajivanakhyanam, Mıralahari, Satyagraha Gita, etc.

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heen unsuited to the serenity and dignity of Gandhiji's life. Anushtup is in fact the recognized metre for epics, and in its simplicity and dignity it is extremely appropriate to the theme of Satyagraha Gita.

The present volume is divided into 47 cantos of appropriate length. It includes not only political, social and economic aspects of the struggle, but also records faithfully details of enterviews which Gandhiji had with prominent persons, his important utterances and speeches and various anecdotes. Inseparable from the history of the Indian struggle for freedom, it is also a biography of the Father of the Nation.

Recording the manifold achievements of the Congress Ministry of Bombay, headed by Sri B. G. Kher during the pre-war period of two and a half years, the Poetess says (24-4-5):

विद्याभ्यासपुरोवृत्ये नियमा वहवः कृताः । अभिनन्द्यमिदं सर्वं शोच्यमेकं तु वतंते ॥ स्वयं सर्वस्वतन्त्रोऽपि देववाणीप्रियोऽपि सन् । पुनकृजीवनायास्या न यतमकरोदसौ ॥

It may seem strange that such a poem should be written today in Sanskrit which is held by some to be a dead language. It is necessary to emphasize that it is only out of ignorance that people call Sanskrit a dead language. It is the one language that unites India culturally, which is the repository of our living

traditions, which unites our regional languages in a community of thought and form. Can it not be legitimately claimed that the National Government of India should recognize this fact and give to Sanskrit the importance it deserves in our education? Satyagraha Gita has shown that Sanskrit, in spite of the neglect of the last hundred years, still holds an important place in the cultural life of India.

The subject of the Satyagraha Gita is one of supreme significance, the poet who handles it has a command of dignified and mellifluous diction in Sanskiit, the natiation is simple and effective. I have no doubt that the book will take its due place by the side of the great classics and will be read with veneration by generations to come.

BIKANER }

K. M. Panikkar

INTRODUCTION

It is a proud privilege for me to associate myself with this important poetic composition of Pandita Ksama Row, the Uttara-Satyagraha-Gita, by writing an Introduction to it. Her name has already become well known to all Sanskrit scholars through her many previous poems. She inherited her scholarship in Sanskrit from her father, Mr S. P. Pandit, whose life she has written in the form of a beautiful poem called Sankara-jivanakhyana. Her fascinating poem on Mirabai, called Miralahari, has secured for her a place among the best poets in Sanskrit, both ancient and modern.

She wrote a poem in eighteen Cantos, called Satyagrahagita, in which she has described the Satyagraha movement from its beginning for the first few years. The present work, as the name indicates, is a continuation of it, from the time when Lord Irwin came to India as Viceroy and started negotiations with Mahatma Gandhi regarding his participation at the Round Table Conference and the signing of the Pact about manufacture of Salt and the non-violent Satyagraha movement. It closes with the now famous meeting between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr Jinnah at Bombay.

The poem describes one of the most stirring events in the modern history of India, which can compare with the theme in the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. A time will come when present events would become

ancient history, and at that time even this "modern". chronicle of such an important event, made by a contemporary poet, will rank along with the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, which are contemporary records of the great events.

In the poem, containing forty seven Cantos, one can see the great poetic talent of the author, shining in the midst of a sincerity of motive and nobility of purpose. A high theme has found a worthy exponent.

I must say a word about the language in which the poem is written. Sanskrit is supposed to be a "dead language"; and one may wonder why this poem is written in a language which only a few can understand and fewer still can appreciate. But Sanskrit is dead only to those whose heart has no life. To those who know Sanskrit, it is as alive as any other language and more alive than many "living languages". The only other language known in the whole of India is English, and at this time in the history of India, English may be the most inappropriate language to record such sacred events. Further, there may be more persons who know Sanskrit in India than English, although those who know it may not be so prominent at present in public notice; but they are the people who will lead the nation in future.

Further, the mass of the people of India can be reached at present only in the various regional languages and not in English. If the theme is to be presented in the regional languages, those who can do it with effect all know Sanskrit, in every linguistic region of India; the same cannot be said of English. Thus, I consider it extremely proper that such an important book should have been written in the true national language of India, Sanskrit.

Of the poem all that I can say, after reading it very carefully, is that

It is "Truth" presented with poetic "Beauty" for the "Good" of All.

C. Kunhan Raja

PREFACE

I have been often asked why I do not write in a 'living' language and my reply has been that any language in which one can write on a modern subject is a living language and Sanskrit, therfore, is as much alive as any other language spoken in India. In my humble opinion Sanskrit lends itself beautifully to depict the spiritual grandeur of Bapu's creed of Truth and Ahimsa. Sanskrit has lived for thousands of years in spite of numerous foreign invasions and will live as long as India lives.

I was urged to write Uttarasatyagraha Gita by Bhikshu Nirmalananda of the Gandhi Mission in Tiruvennainallur in South India. He informed me early in May 1944 that his Mission had sent out circulars all over India inviting Sanskritists to write an epic of Satyagraha as preached and practised by Bapu. The manuscript had to be delivered by the end of September. Would I compete for it? He asked. "How did you know about an obscure person like me?" I inquired, when the Bhikshu admitted frankly that he had only heard of me

—विषयानुऋमणिका—

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अथा्रुपदिवसात्रीत्वा मोहमय्यामसौ मुनिः । सवर्मतीसरित्तीरे ययौ सत्याप्रहाश्रमम् ॥ १ ॥ या तत्प्रवासमारभ्य तनुशुष्का नदी श्रिता। पीना घनरसेदानीं वलाति सा मुद्देव सा ॥ २ ॥ ये पूर्वमाश्रमीपान्ते तं विनाऽऽसन्निवारवाः। पक्षिणस्ते प्रमोदेन मुक्तकण्ठं जगुः पुनः ॥ ३ ॥ अल्पकालगुपित्वात्र प्रतस्थे सिमलाचलम् । सम्राट्प्रतिनिषेः पार्श्वे संधित्सुर्देशवत्सलः ॥ ४ ॥ कुमार्यो अमृताख्यायास्तत्र सद्वंशजन्मनः । सद्ने सौधसंकाशे निवासमकरोन्मुनिः ॥ ५॥ न्यस्तभोगा नृपोत्थापि त्यक्तरागा तरुण्यपि । इष्टयोगा परं साभूचिरं सत्यात्रहत्रते ॥ ६ ॥ ं अमृता साऽमृतासारैर्वचनैर्विनता मुनिम् । सिपेवे लोकसंसेव्यं कृष्णा कृष्णमिवागतम् ॥ ७ ॥ सेन्यमानस्तुषाराद्रेरथ वातैः सुगन्धिभिः। राजप्रतिनिषेः सौधं त्रती प्रायात्स्रनिश्चितः ॥ ८ ॥

आहुर्देवसुनिं छोका नारदं कलहिपयम् । सुरासुरपरीमर्दस्तस्य नेत्रमहोत्सवः ॥ ९ ॥ स याति सा सुरेशानं संगराय प्रचीदकः। मन्दारमालिकाधारी हेमसूत्राधराम्बरः ॥ १०॥ यस्तु भौममुनिर्गान्धिः स निसं शान्तिवत्सलः। श्रजाशासकसंघर्षस्तस्य ममीनकृत्तनः ॥ ११ ॥ सोऽयं धाम नरेन्द्रीयं धृतहस्वाघराम्बरः। खद्रीयोत्तरासङ्गः प्रपेदे कौंतुकेक्षितः ॥ १२ ॥ -क्रशीयानिप तेजस्वी दीनोऽपि याभवान्वितः। एकदन्तोऽप्यवकास्यः श्रुतौ साक्षाद्विनायकः ॥ १३॥ द्वारपाला महाद्वारे शांशुप्रकलेवराः। ऋजुकाया महोरस्का धीरवित्रेक्षिताः स्थिराः ॥ १४ ॥ हेमतन्तुमयोष्णीषाः शोणकञ्जुकघारिणः । लम्बक्चीः शिखावन्तो रूप्यदण्डकरा मुनिम् ॥ १५॥ सिक्खवीरास्तमाछोक्य प्रविशन्तं स्मिताननम्। ब्बल्डन्तमिव वेजोभिस्तस्थुर्विनत्मौलयः ॥ १६॥ श्रीमान् प्रतिनिधी राज्ञः प्रभुरविंणसंज्ञकः। संचकार महात्मानं मुकुन्दमिव पाण्डवः ॥ १७॥

१ दुर्गोधनः 🚶 🗧 ,

अयैनमत्रवीत्साम्रा शोस्ता नीतिविशारदः । भविता लण्डनपुरे चक्रगोष्टीमहासभा । १८ ॥ 'भवता तत्र गन्तव्यं देशिप्रयचिकीर्षुणा । भारतस्य हि कल्याणं मिथस्तत्र विमृश्यते ॥ १९ ॥ आंग्छवस्तुवहिष्कारो भवता यः प्रवर्तितः। सद्यस्तस्य विरामोऽस्तु न विरोधः ग्रुभावदः ॥ २० ॥ श्रुत्वेदं वचनं गान्धिः प्रत्यवादीत्सगौरवम् । गमिष्यामि खदेशस्य हितं चेद्भविता सखे ॥ २१ ॥ छवणस्य करस्तावद्दीनान् दुःखाकरोति यः। तमपास्य हितं तेषां प्रकल्पयितुमहैसि ॥ २२ ॥ विधिना छवणं सृष्टं पोषणाय हि देहिनाम् । प्रसद्य हरणे तस्य नाधिकारः प्रशासितुः ॥ २३ ॥ याद्यञ्चेद्धवणस्थापि करः क्षितिभृतो वलात् । ननु वायुजलाग्नीनामपि देयो भवेत्र किम् ॥ २४ ॥ **उभयोः स**ल्यवन्थोऽस्तु भारतांग्लसुवोः स्थिरः । भवन्तं प्रार्थये भूयः सद्यो निष्कास्यतां करः ॥ २५ ॥ वन्दीकृता विमोच्यन्तां तत्तत्कारालयाज्ञनाः। क्विरयमानाश्चिराचत्र ध्रियन्ते देहपञ्जरे ॥ २६॥ ओमिसस गिरा सद्यक्षिन्ताया मुमुदे मुनिः। जनताशुल्कभाराश्च चिराय हैशदायिनः ॥ २७॥

कुरुपाण्डवसंत्रामे चिरन्तनमुनिर्हेरिः। संघित्सर्घोर्तराष्ट्रस्य प्रासादसुपजग्मिवान् ॥ २८ ॥ अनिच्छन् कौरवः संधि हितोक्ति तस्य नाशृणोत्। खपुरीं च वृथायासः प्रत्यगात्पुरुषोत्तमः ॥ २९ ॥ प्रजाशासकसंमर्दे त्वयमद्यतनो सनिः। कृतकार्येकदेशः सन्निरगान्नरपुङ्गवः ॥ ३०॥ न जहर्ष तु संपूर्णस्वराज्येकपरायणः। आसमत्रफलावारेने तुष्यन्ति मनीषिणः ॥ ३१ ॥ निश्चितोऽर्थस्तयोर्मध्ये छेखेनापि स्थिरीकृतः। गान्ध्यर्विणीयसंध्याख्यो नामशेषो वतं स्थितः ॥ ३२ ॥ इति सी. क्षमायाः इतिपूत्तरसलाप्रहगीतायां संधानयलवर्णनो नाम प्रथमोऽध्यायः ।

· द्वितीयोऽष्यायः ।

अथ काले समायाते पिकगीतिमनोहरे।
कराचीनगरेऽन्दान्तेऽमिलद्राष्ट्रमहासभा ॥ १ ॥
महात्मा गान्धिरेवैकश्चक्रसंसदि निर्णये।
प्रमाणं विद्धे सर्वैः समकण्ठं समाजनैः ॥ २ ॥
पूर्णस्वराज्यमेवैकं पुरस्कृत्य प्रवर्तताम्।
स वाद्पतिवादेषु तथा सदसि भाविनि ॥ ३ ॥

यथा सैन्ये च कोशे च विदेशार्थकृतिव्वपि। प्रजा एव स्वतन्ताः स्युरित्यादेशो व्यधीयत ॥ ४ ॥ राष्ट्रप्रतिनिधेरस्य नाधिकारी मनागपि। न्यूनातिरिक्तकरणे भवेदिसपि निश्चितम् ॥ ५ ॥ गतेषु द्वित्रमासेषु समयोऽपि समासदत्। चक्रगोष्ठीप्रयाणाय प्रतिपन्नाय गानिधना ॥ ६ ॥ अथ निर्गमंनात्पूर्व तस्याझादमहाङ्गणे । पश्चत्रिंशत्सहस्राणि प्रजानामुपतिस्थिरे ॥ ७॥ हृदि केचिचिकीर्पन्तस्तद्वाङ्गोक्तिकमालिकाः। अपरे तद्वचोरत्नैः कर्णाभरणमीप्सवः ॥ ८ ॥ भृशोत्कण्ठा यदा लोका निरुच्ल्लासा इव श्विताः। डक्तिमुक्तास्तदा गान्धेरुत्पेतुर्वदनान्तरात् ॥ ९ ॥ हन्त भीः किं वहूँ केन प्रतिजाने दृढं हि वः। सर्वात्मना यतिष्येऽहं देशकल्याणसिद्धये ॥ १०॥ साधयिष्यामि देशस्य क्वेशमुक्तिमहिंसया । अहिंसैव हि साधूनाममोघं दिव्यसाधनम् ॥ ११ ॥ वक्रयेय खदेशं चेच्छिलाघातेहतेव माम् । न काप्यत्र घृणा कार्या वरं वैरी न वज्रकः ॥ १२ ॥ तत्र संसदि वक्ष्येऽहं याथार्थ्येनासादीप्सितम्। अस्मत्हेशतमोहन्नी केवलं सत्यदीपिका ॥ १३ ॥

सत्यात्रहपथे श्रद्धां धैर्यमाश्रित्य रक्षत । न बुळातु प्रतीकारं कर्तुमहित जातुचित् ॥ १४ ॥ जन्मभूमेः कृते सोढं शुभोदक भविष्यति [मातुरर्थे सुपुत्रस्य कः क्षेशो दुःसहो भवेत् ॥ १५॥ इति वाक्यामृतैर्वर्षन् नेत्राम्बुंझरशीतछैः। 🦪 नरेन्दुर्वर्धयामास जनस्तोममहार्णवम् ॥ १६॥ सुमनाः समनोहारान् सुमनोभिः समर्पितान् । पस्पर्शे पाणिपद्मेन तन्मनांसि च सूक्तिभिः ॥ १७॥ परेद्युः परमप्रीतः प्रतस्थे नौकया सुनिः । वर्षास क्षुभितान्वीधि हेपयम् शान्तिसम्पदा ॥ १८॥ जयघोषं जनस्तोमश्रकारोचैः पुनः पुनः । यावद्क्षिपथे नौका विरुवमात्रा व्यलीयत ॥ १९ ॥ सेव्यमानः सरोजिन्या मीरया तनुजेन च । ध्यानैश्च सूत्रनिर्माणैर्निनाय दिवसान्सुनिः ॥ २०॥ उदस्यमाना कल्लोछैक्तरी लास्यमिवातनोत्। क्रमेण वारिधौ शान्ते श्रान्तेव व्यरमत्ततः ॥ २१ ॥ आदनाख्यपुरे पूर्व पोर्तसैदपुरे ततः । नौकावतरविश्रामो जनैरेकार्णवोऽभवत् ॥ २२ ॥ तैरानीतबृहत्पात्रैः फलपुष्पात्रसंभृतैः। पुपूरे सा तरी चेतः पान्थानां कौतुकेन च ॥ २३ ॥

केचिदांग्लाः सहाध्वन्याः सत्याप्रहविडंविनः । महिमानं मुनेः प्रेक्ष्य न्यवज्ञहुः सगौरवम् ॥ २४ ॥ गान्धिपार्श्वानिरुद्धा ये वालका मारुभिः पुरा । तेऽधुना खयमाक्रम्य मोदकांस्तं ययाचिरे ॥ २५ ॥ वनिता वैरिणंमन्याः पुरा यास्तं शशद्धिरे । हन्त नः कियद्ज्ञानमासीदिति विजिह्नियुः ॥ २६ ॥ तरुण्यस्तन्तुचकस्याकर्णयन्तः सुगुञ्जनम्। विहाय कीडनं सर्वे मुनिमेवानुचिकरे ॥ २७॥ अथ त्रयोदशाहेन तरणिः प्रातरासदत्। द्वेनिसाल्यपुरीं रम्यां शुभां श्रीनगरोपमाम् ॥ २८ ॥ निशम्य गान्धिमेष्यन्तं प्रतीक्ष्य पुरवासिनः। प्रतीक्षन्ते स्म सर्वेषां सन्तः कौतुकहेतवः ॥ २९॥ अथारुणोद्ये नौका यदाभूत्कृतलङ्घना । तदैव खागतोद्धोपैः पुपूरे सर्वतो नभः ॥ ३० ॥ आंग्छवाणीविदः केचिद्भाषन्त सहामुना । 🐪 🛴 अन्ये च दर्शनशीता लपन्ति स्म परस्पर्म् ॥ ३१ ॥ शान्तमूर्तिरयं साक्षात्सेन्टपीटर एव किम्। किं वा देवकुमारोऽयं किस्तः क्वेशहरो सुवः ॥ ३२ ॥ इति दयामाङ्गगौराङ्गभेद्मत्सरवर्जिताः। न हि सन्तः प्रतार्थन्ते वाह्योपाधिविछोकर्वेः ॥ ३३ ॥ तस्य हस्ताक्षरं वालाः स्पर्धया संजिन्नक्षवः ।
पुस्तिकापाणयो गानिंध स्मितास्यं पर्यवेष्टयन् ॥ ३४ ॥
अवतीर्याथ नौकायाः खादिमात्रैकधारिणम् ।
धूमयानस्थलं यान्तं सानुगं दहग्रुजेनाः ॥ ३५ ॥
पुनर्दशनमस्मद्भो देहि देहीति देशजाः ।
लण्डनं प्रति यास्यन्तं महात्मानमुदैरयन् ॥ ३६ ॥
इति सौ. क्षमायाः कृतिपूत्तरसस्ताप्रहगीतायां समुद्रयानवर्णनो
नाम द्वितीयोऽध्यायः ।

तृतीयोऽध्यायः।

राजधानीमनुप्राप्तमीक्षितुं कौतुकान्विताः ।
पौरास्तमन्वयुः केचिद्भृशं तद्वेषविस्मिताः ॥ १ ॥
चक्रे चित्रकरैर्लक्ष्यं यत्र यत्र स लक्षितः ।
ज्योतिर्विद्भिरिव ज्योतिर्दूरदर्शकयन्तरः ॥ २ ॥
केचित्तं तापसं प्राहुरितरे नग्निक्षुकम् ।
प्राज्ञमन्ये गुणज्ञास्त्र पिशुनास्त्वेन्द्रजालिकम् ॥ ३ ॥
अथैनं वहुधात्मानं वृत्तपत्रेषु वर्णितम् ।
पठन् विनोद्मापेदे स्तुतिनिन्दापराद्धुखः ॥ ४ ॥
वाह्याङ्गरमणीयत्वं प्रमाणं ये तु मन्वते ।
महत्त्वं ते कथं विद्युर्मनीषाया महात्मनः ॥ ५ ॥

अथ चाश्वियुजे मासे शरबन्द्रमनोहरे। े चक्रगोष्टींसभा भूयो द्वितीया समवर्तत ॥ ६ ॥ तत्रासन् पूर्ववत् केचिद्राष्ट्रसंघविरोधिनः । शफिहरा्जित्रमुख्याश्च सप्रूजयकरादयः ॥ ७ ॥ क्रैस्तान्स्वजादिनेतारः पालाम्वेडकरादयः । आंग्छवाणिर्जिवित्ताढ्या भारताधिनिवासिनः ॥ ८॥ वभृवुरपरे केचित्खदेशस्याभिमानिनः। मालवीयमुखाः प्राज्ञा वाग्गिमनी च सरोजिनी ॥ ९ ॥ वटोदरविकानीर्कश्मीराल्वारभूभृतः। हैदरावादमैसूरग्वालीयेरेशमन्त्रिणः ॥ १० ॥ **डपतस्थुः सभामेनां सम्रा**डाराधनोत्सुकाः । परायत्तप्रतिष्ठानां परसेवा परा गतिः ॥ ११ ॥ जातिभेदानुरोधेन निर्णयं प्रचिकीर्पवः । सन्तीह संघनेतारः केचिदिसविदन्युनिः ॥ १२ ॥ हैन्द्वेतरवर्णानामस्तु कामं पृथग्गतिः । अन्सजानां तु पार्थक्यमनर्थाय भविष्यति ॥ १३ ॥ हिन्दूनां हि समाजाते विप्रकृष्टा सुहुर्सेहुः। भूत्वा हीनतराः शश्वत्सीद्न्तीति व्यशङ्कत ॥ १४ ॥ निवारयितुकामोऽयमीदृक् क्वेशपरम्पराम् । उपांशु मन्त्रयाञ्चके तद्वर्णश्रमुखैर्मिथः ॥ १५॥

अन्यजोद्धारिधीरेयः परमेतैर्न्यक्षयत्। क माता क पिता बन्धुः क देशः खार्थकामिनाम् ॥ १६॥ निरस्थेते यदि स्वार्थमग्रहीष्यन्सुनेर्मतम्। देशदास्यतमोभेताऽभास्यत्खातत्रयभाखरः ॥ १७ ॥ आश्रितस्य स्वराज्यस्य सत्तां पूर्वविनिश्चिताम् । आश्रयन्त दृढं केचित्सप्रूजयकराद्यः ॥ १८॥ सम्राडिधिष्ठिते तस्मिन्महात्मा सदसि स्थितः। प्रह्नः प्रगरुभया वाचा खमतं समघोषयत् ॥ १९॥ आदेशाद्राष्ट्रसंघस्य स्थितोऽस्मि भवतां पुरः । पूर्णस्तराज्यसंप्राप्त्ये योग्यतां नः प्रशंसितुम् ॥ २० ॥ सैन्यकोशविदेशीयव्यवहारस्वतन्त्रताम् । अन्तरा किं खराज्येन सरसेव जलं विना ॥ २१ ॥ राज्यं यदास्मदायत्तीक्रियते तत्प्रशासकैः । तदाधिकारः संत्याज्यो भवद्भिः सैन्यशासने ॥ २२ ॥ सोऽधिकारः समग्रोऽपि निवेदयोऽस्मासु केवलम् । परं जाने तदेतन्नः साहसिक्यं भविष्यति ॥ २३ ॥ यदांग्लसन्यनेतारो नास्मदाज्ञां वितन्वते । न च सिक्खभटा वीराः क्षत्रियाश्चापि सैनिकाः॥ २४॥ तथापि दृढमाशासे भवत्साहार्य्यभागिमान् । क्रमाद्वशंवदान् कर्तुं भारतीयाधिकारिणः ॥ २५ ॥

परिवर्तनकाले हि भवद्भिः सन्निधाय ते। सैनिकाः सैन्यपाछाश्च वोध्याः कर्तव्यंतां प्रति ॥ २६ ॥ यथा व्यक्तं विजानीयुरस्मादाज्ञानुवर्तनात्। 🗥 सेव्यते जन्मभूरेव नष्टलच्यां प्रसूरिव ॥ २७ ॥ नावलेपवलोद्रेकात्स्वराज्यं कामयामहै। न वा दर्शयितुं लोके योगविच्छेदमावयोः ॥ २८॥ भवद्भिस्तावदिच्छामी भवितुं सहयोगिनः। यावदन्यतरो हातुं कामयेद्योगमावयोः ॥ २९॥ समत्वंमिष्यतेऽस्माभिभेद्छेशविवर्जितम् । सौहार्दे वकहंसानामपि योगेन जायते ॥ ३० ॥ पूर्वमांग्लप्रजामध्ये गणनामह्मात्मनः । बहुमन्ये सं पश्चातु विनष्टा सा रुचिः खयम् ॥ ३१ ॥ वरं द्रोहीत्यपि ख्यातिने तु दासप्रजागतिः। को वाऽधमोऽपि स्वामित्वं निजरोहे न काह्नति ॥ ३२ ॥ प्रजाधिपत्यमण्डल्यां न तु.साम्राज्यमण्डले । पौरत्वं सुचिरात्कालाद्भिगन्तुमभीप्सितम् ॥ ३३॥ योगः प्रजाधिपत्यानामन्योन्यस्य शुभावहः । भगवत्क्रपया भूयाद्विच्छेद्यः स सर्वदा ॥ ३४॥ एकस्तु घटनां भेत्तुमावयोर्यदि कामयेत्। खतन्त्रोऽस्तु तथा कर्तुमिति राष्ट्रसभामितिः ॥ ३५॥

घटना न हठात्कार्या तादृश्याशु हि नश्वरी। , पद्धनापि न संयोगः सुकरो जनुकाष्ठयोः ॥ ३६ ॥ समाप्तिं गमिते वादे गान्धिना वाक्पटीयसा । अमासमण्डलाधीशः प्रसभाषत निर्णयम् ॥ ३७ ॥ सभायामत्रिमायां यज्ञकगोष्टवां विनिश्चितम् । सीलम्बनखराज्यत्वं राष्ट्रंसोदर्यक्रुटता ॥ ३८ ॥ जातिभेदानुरोवेन सदस्यवरणे स्तता। त्रितयं नाचिरादेतत् प्रचारपथमेष्यति ॥ ३९ ॥ इसतर्कितमाकण्ये वचनं मुख्यमन्त्रिणः। धन्योक्तिससुदाचारं कृत्वा गान्धिस्तमत्रवीत् ॥ ४० ॥ दूये वक्तमिदं श्रीमन्नावयोर्यदितः परम् । निश्चितं भिद्यते पन्थाः शैक्षेन सरितो यथा ॥ ४१ ॥ इत्थं समाप्तिमापेदे चक्रगोधीमहासभा। महात्मनो वचः सर्वमरण्यरुदितायितम् ॥ ४२ ॥ अथानेकसमाजानामाह्वानं प्राप्य सादरम्। निजगाद यथातत्त्वं भारतस्य परिस्थितिम् ॥ ४३ ॥ श्रुत्वा न्यायपराः केचित्प्रतीतास्तद्विराऽभवन् । अपरे स्वजनानेव मेनिरे दोषभागिनः ॥ ४४ ॥

^{1.} Dominion Status. 2. Federation.

विफलीभूतकार्योऽपि निराशो नाभवन्युनिः। न घीराः प्रतिपत्रार्थोद् विरमन्याफलोदयम् ॥ ४५ ॥ यथा गान्धिः प्रतिष्ठासुः स्वदेशं प्रति सातुगः। स्विस्सदेशमगान्मार्गे हिमालयसहोदरम् ॥ ४६ ॥ तत्रासीद्रोमरोळाख्यो विद्वान्मित्रं महात्मनः । येन पाश्चात्यदेशेषु स्वप्रवन्धः प्रकाशितम् ॥ ४७॥ सत्यामहतपःसारं तज्जीवनकथामृतम् । महतां हि चरित्राणि हरन्ति सुमनोमनः ॥ ४८ ॥ निसर्गरमणीयेऽस्मिन् देवदारुप्रमोदिते । हिमशैलोचयाकीर्णे देशे मन्दानिलाभ्विते ॥ ४९ ॥ अहानि कानिचिद्रानिधर्यापयामास मन्दिरे । सल्युः प्रीतिकथालापैर्देशवार्तानिवन्धनैः ॥ ५० ॥ पत्रद्वारा निशम्यासौ वान्धवाः कार्यभङ्गतः। नैरास्येन तमोत्रस्ता इति मित्रगृहं जहौ ॥ ५१ ॥ प्राचीमभिययौ तेषां हरिष्यन्मानसीं व्यथाम् । तमिस्नान्ते तमो हर्तुमुद्यन्निव भास्करः ॥ ५२ ॥ इति सौ. क्षमायाः कृतिवृत्तरसत्यायहगीतायां चकगोष्टिविजृम्भणो नाम तृतीयोऽध्यायः ।

चतुर्थोऽध्यायः ।

अथ वंगप्रयागेषु भूकरो न समर्पितः। इति हेतोर्मेहान् क्षोभः सर्वत्र समजायत ॥ १ ॥ अत्याहितकतः केचिद्धयंकरवधान् व्यधुः। गौरांगध्वंसनोद्युक्तासाससंमूढचेतसः ॥ २ ॥ निहतासिशिरःपहिडाकामिद्गापुरादिषु । प्राडिवाकाः कियन्तोऽपि मृतप्रायाः क्षताः परे॥ ३॥ न्यांयोधीशिखपेराया युवतीभ्यां प्रमारितः। हन्त भो राक्षसीकाँयँ दृश्यते मानुषीष्विष ॥ ४ ॥ राष्ट्रसंघजनाः केचित्परोत्तेजनशङ्किताः । निरागसोऽप्यद्ण्डयन्त देशात्रिर्वासिताः परे ॥ ५ ॥ एतेषु घोरकृत्येषु ये चात्यन्तपराङ्मुखाः । नायकास्तेऽपि संदृप्तैरुपालभ्यन्त शासक्रैः ॥ ६ ॥ श्रुत्वा वृत्तमिदं गान्धिः समर्थयितुमिष्टवान् । आर्जवं राष्ट्रसंघस्य राजप्रतिनिधेः पुरः ॥ 🕫 ॥ जगाम सिमलाशैलं निदेशस्रागतो यथा । राष्ट्रसंघस्य संवन्धं विना चेन्मासुपैष्यसि ॥ ८ ॥ असाहितेषु संवन्धान् नो चेद्रक्ष्यसि मत्पुरः। स्वागतं ते करिष्यामि गेहमागम्यतां मुदा ॥ ९ ॥

ं गान्धिरुवाच ।

संदोषतां खबन्धूनां नाङ्गीकर्तुमिहोत्सहे। यदि तत्रभवान्युक्तमुत्तरं न प्रदाखिति ॥ १०॥ विचारं चाभिशस्तानां न्यायतो न करोति चेत्। शासनानां पुनर्भङ्गो भविता नात्र संशयः॥ १९॥

ं ं प्रतिनिधिः प्राह l

सुप्रतिष्ठितराज्येऽस्मित्र सहन्ते प्रशासकाः। तर्जनामीदृशीं संघैः क्रियमाणामधर्मतः ॥ १२ ॥ अथ व्यर्थेऽग्रिमोपाये चरमं शरणं वदन् । **उज्जूघोष महात्मासौ शासनो**ङङ्गनकमम् ॥ १३ ॥ तावदुद्धोषमात्रेण स निगृह्याधिकारिभिः। वासितो राजवन्दीव न कारायां निवेशितः ॥ १४ ॥ अन्ये तत्रश्च नेतारः पटेलप्रमुखाद्यः । शतशो वन्धने क्षिप्ता गर्ते हिंस्रमृगा इव ॥ १५ ॥ उत्पादयितुमिच्छद्भिर्छोकानां हृद्ये भयम्। क्रराण्यभूतपूर्वाणि शासनानि चकल्पिरे ॥ १६ ॥ अय नव्याद्धताकारः शासनानां समुचयः। वर्षास्त्रिव शिलीधाणां सहसैव समुस्थितः ॥ १०॥ तथाहि पुरुषो वा स्त्री सत्यांग्रहविशङ्कितः। निरागा अपि रुष्येत राजकीयाधिकारिणा ॥ १८॥

विचारणा विनाष्यस्य वसतौ यद्धनादिकम् । हृत्वा तद्धिकार्येनं क्षिपेत्कारालये ततः ॥ १९॥ यः कोऽपि प्रतीबध्नीयाद्यदि क्षेत्रकरार्पणम्। दण्डयेदधिकारी तं क्षिपेद्वा वन्धनालये ॥ २० ॥ राजशासनभंगाय समाजो यः समुद्यमम् । 🛶 🕟 कुर्यादक्रमकूटोऽयमुद्धोष्यो दण्डय एव च ॥ २१ ॥ . जनो विदेशवस्तूनां रुन्धानः ऋयविऋयौ । अवष्टभ्यं ग्रहीतन्यः क्षेत्रन्यखापि नंघने ॥ २२ ॥ आंग्लवस्रवहिष्कारमुचैयैः कोऽपि घोषयेत् । स भवेत्तेन दण्डाहीं यथावद्धिकारिभिः ॥ २३ ॥ आशु प्ररूढमूलोऽयं दुःशासनविषद्वमः । अनर्थफलसाहसं भारतान्तरवाकिरत् ॥ २४ ॥ नूतः प्रतिनिधी राज्ञो विछिंग्डनसमाह्नयः। सार्धमासान्तरे संघं निर्मूलयितुमहत ॥ २५॥ सत्यात्रहरणस्यायं स्वरूपं न तु बुद्धवान् । चिरेण खळु वञ्चाति फळं सत्याग्रहद्वमः ॥ २६ ॥ सत्यामहरणे पूर्वं स्वातत्रयाय जनुर्भेवः। पञ्जत्रिंशत्सहस्राणि प्रजानां बन्धनं ययुः ॥ २७ ॥ प्रजानवतिसाहस्रमिदार्नी[,] दशमासतः । ं विवेश वन्धनं पूर्णेखराज्यप्राप्तिकां मुकः ॥ २८ ॥

तत्र ते रक्षिणां वर्गे रहस्यं ज्ञातुमिच्छुभिः। आवालवनितावृद्धं चित्रहिंसारपदीकृताः ॥ २९ ॥ यातनां दुस्सहामांहुर्जनितां यमिकङ्करैः। नूनमेते न जानन्त राजिक द्वरक लिपताम् ॥ ३० ॥ वन्दीजनः पुरा रक्षैस्तर्ज्यते स्म मुहुर्मेहः। यथाशोकवने सीता वहुधा रक्षसां गणैः ॥ ३१ ॥ क सन्ति संघपत्राणि कुत्र वो राष्ट्रसेवकाः। इति पृच्छाशतैरन्ये ताड्यन्ते सा च छोष्टकैः ॥ ३२ ॥ कस्यचित्तेऽधिवक्तुः सा विकर्षन्ति शिरोहहान्। एकैकशो रहस्यानि तन्मुखाद् ज्ञातुमिच्छवः ॥ ३३ ॥ स द्व सत्यव्रती धीरो ररक्ष मुखमुद्रणाम्। कुमुदोन्मीलने नालं रविश्रण्डकरैरपि ॥ ३४ ॥ क्रंरशासनवृन्देऽस्मिन् कल्पितेऽपि प्रशासकैः। राष्ट्रसंघोद्यमो नित्यं ऋमते स्म यथातथम् ॥ ३५ ॥ नगरारक्षकाणां च प्रजानां च पुरा यथा। सलाग्रहरणे क्षोभस्तथेदानीं न लक्षितम् ॥ ३६ ॥ इति सौ. क्षमायाः ऋतिपूत्तरसलाप्रहगीतायां भूकरविधारणो नाम चतुर्थेऽध्यायः ।

्रिपञ्चमोऽध्यायः । 🐪 🕞 🙃 🚃

राष्ट्रसंघोऽद्य शान्ताचिरिति मेने कंचिजनंः। 🚃 नाविकोऽपि न जानाति व्वलनं लीनमम्बुधौ ॥ १-॥ वार्षिकेऽथ निषिद्धेऽपि राष्ट्रसंघस्य मेलने । कतिचिन्मिलिता एव सुहूर्त हस्तिनापुरे ॥ २ ॥ संक्षेपतः सभाकार्यं साङ्गं निर्वर्श सा सभा। उचैरुद्धोषयामास निर्णयानां चतुष्टयम् ॥ ३॥ मूर्णस्वराज्यलाभो नः परमा गतिरीप्सिता। अभिनन्द्याः समेऽस्माकं धीराः शासनभन्नकाः ॥ ४ ॥ निधाय पूर्णविश्वासमाज्ञा कार्या महात्मनः । अहिंसात्रतपाला ये प्रकीपे सुमहत्यपि ॥ ५ ॥ ते सर्वे धन्यवादाहीः प्रान्तीयास्तु विशेषतः। इति निर्णयनिर्घोषः श्रुतोऽभूद्धिकारिभिः ॥ ६ ॥ मालवीयः सभाष्यक्षः श्रीमान्मदनमोहनः । निर्गतो नगरान्मार्गे रुद्धः पश्चातु मोचितः ॥ ७ ॥ निगृहीतेषु सर्वेषु राष्ट्रसंघस्य नेतृषु । अयमेको महाभागः स्थितोऽभूह्यन्धनाद्वहिः ॥ ८ ॥ र्दुर्वेद्धोऽपि स वार्धक्यादश्रान्तो राष्ट्रकर्मणि । 🕡 निसं प्रोत्साह्यामास देशभक्या खवांघवान् ॥ ९ ॥ अमोघसत्त्वसम्पन्नो निर्भयः स्थिरनिश्चयः। आकाशयहुराचारान् वृत्तपत्रेऽधिकारिणाम् ॥ १० ॥

बहुवः कर्मशीलास्तं युवानः संशयालवः । छपेत्य बोधितास्तेन प्रयान्ति स्म विसंशयाः ॥ ११ ॥ इति सौ. क्षमायाः कृतिपूत्तरसत्याग्रहगीतायां दिल्लीक्षणिकसभानिणयघोषणो नाम पद्यमोऽप्यायः।

षष्ट्रोऽध्यायः ।

विद्धे वंधनात्पूर्वं वह्नभार्चेः सुयोजना । संघाधिपत्ययोग्यानां नामावित्रविलेखनाम् ॥ १ हृते हृते सभाष्यक्षे पदेऽतिष्ठत्परः परः । केचित्सप्ताहपर्यन्तमपरे द्वित्रवासरान् ॥ २ ॥ इतरे घटिकाषट्रमध्यक्षीभूय निर्गताः। कारालयमळळ्ळकुनरेन्द्रातिध्यमानिताः ॥ ३ ॥ तथाप्यन्येऽवशिष्टा ये निराशा नाभवन् जनाः। अधिकं धैर्यमाश्रिस चक्रुसीव्रतरोद्यमम् ॥ ४ ॥ आंग्लदेशसमृद्धिः स्थात्तदेशोत्पन्नविकयात् । भारतस्य च दारिद्यं खादीविकयवर्जनात् ॥ ५ ॥ खयमेव खदेशस्य मा भूत क्षतिहेतवः । विरम्यतामतः सद्यः स्पर्शनाद्न्यवस्तुनः ॥ ६ ॥ इति प्रार्थयमानास्ते वाणिजान् देशसेवकाः । यष्टिप्रहारदानेन कारातिध्यमवापिताः ॥ ७ ॥

वंगप्रयागदेशेषु खयंसेवकवोधितः। 🗀 🤃 💳 - कृषीवलगणः सर्वो व्यरमत्करदानतः ॥ ८॥ धिकृत्य वहुदेशेषु प्रजा छवणशासनम्। खयं छवणनिर्माणं चकुरतस्य च विक्रयम् ॥ ९ ॥ इदं जैत्रदिनं गान्धेरिदं नेरुदिनं शुभम्। इति राष्ट्रपताकास्ते समुन्नाम्य ववल्गिरे ॥ १० ॥ यदा सुद्रणयत्राणि प्रतिवद्धानि शासकैः। साधनैर्हस्तलेखाचैस्तदोदन्तः प्रचालितः ॥ ११ ॥ इत्थं प्रासिहकं वृत्तं विविद्धः सर्वतो जनाः । बन्दीकृतजनक्केशानितरेषां च पीडनम् ॥ १२ ॥ अवरुद्धजनैः काराः पूरयन्ति सा शासकाः । यथा गडूरिकावृंदैर्वध्यज्ञालाः पलाज्ञकाः ॥ १३ ॥ प्रप्रहेषु च भूयिष्टा हीनवर्गाधिवासिताः। आरक्षकैरपीड्यन्त चोरवध्यसमं वत ॥ १४ ॥ वन्दीनां सध्यमे वर्गे संख्या स्तोकतराऽभवत्। कारासु प्रथमो वर्गः शून्य एव सदा स्थितः ॥ १५ ॥ , प्रचचालोचमोऽचापि पूर्वसत्याप्रहोपमः । पांतु तीव्रसंवेगं भेजे स्थिरतरीकृतः ॥ १६ ॥ शासकैनियहकौर्यमपि गाडतरीकृतम्। असहं च प्रजापीडा समभूद्धिकाधिका ॥ १७ ॥

नायकेष्ववरुद्धेषु संघोऽभूद्धनवर्जितः । अज्ञातनामदान्तभ्यः प्रापेव तु पुनर्धनम् ॥ १८ ॥ इति सौ. क्षमायाः कृतिपूत्तरसत्याप्रहगीतायां सत्याप्रहितरोधनो नाम षष्ठोऽध्यायः ।

सप्तमोऽध्यायः ।

चन्धनानन्तरं गान्धेरांग्छदेशात्समाययौ । लोधियन्नाम नीतिज्ञः पौषमासे समण्डलः ॥ १ ॥ विनिर्णेतुं स पौराणां सदस्यवरणाईताम्। जात्या विभिन्नवर्णानामधिगम्य पदानि च ॥ २ ॥ राजाज्ञया नियुक्तोऽभूत्किल देशहिताय नः। गान्धेः सर्वमनादृस प्रागुक्तं चक्रसंसदि ॥ ३ ॥ अन्सजानामनथीय हिन्दुवर्गोत्प्रथकृतिः। इति क्विरयन्पुनर्गान्धिः प्रतिरोद्धुमियेष ताम् ॥ ४ ॥ श्वेतपत्रमिदं राष्ट्रप्रतिकुछार्थदूषितम्। कृष्णयज्जनचेतांसि व्याहतार्थं हि वर्तते ॥ ५॥ लिलेख निश्चितं पत्रमन्यजानां सुहृन्मणि: । सामुयल्होरसंज्ञाय सर्वभारतमन्त्रिणे ॥ ६॥ अय प्रेषितवान्मन्त्री सुजडीमूतसुत्तरम् । मनाक् प्रतीक्ष्यतां यावहोधियन्कूटनिर्णयः ॥ ७ ॥

एष वस्तदनुप्रश्नो विचारपथमेष्यति। अन्तिमो निर्णयस्तावत्प्रघानामासमाश्रितः ॥ ८॥ र्तदासी तत्पदे श्रीमान्माक्डोनल्डसमाह्नयः। स च प्रोद्धोषयामांस भारते निर्णयं यथा ॥ ९॥ अन्यजानां भवेद्भिन्नं वरणं हिन्दुवर्गतः। वरणेऽप्यधिकास्तेषामधिकाराः प्रकल्पिताः ॥ १० ॥ इति श्रुत्वा महात्मासौ निश्चितः प्रायमासितुम्। न्यवेद्यद्मात्याय निरुन्धानोऽस्य निर्णयम् ॥ ११ ॥ तस्योपवासवृत्तान्तः प्रस्तः सर्वभारते । मनांसि इवलयन्नृणां दावाग्निरिव शाखिनः ॥ १२ ॥ आध्यर्णवे ज्ञने मग्ने महात्मानं दिदृक्षवः । मालुवीयाद्यः प्राज्ञाः संमेयुः पुण्यपत्तनम् ॥ १३ ॥ याच्यमानोऽप्यसौ नैतान्वीक्षितुं प्रत्यपद्यत । न्यमेधीच महात्मेषामपि काराख्यागमम् ॥ १४ ॥ आहिमाचलमासेतोरुपवासविवर्जनम् । परसहस्रसन्देशैरयाचन्त प्रजा मुनिम् ॥ १५ ॥ तस्य जीवितरक्षायै यतमाने सुहजने। सावहेळमवैक्षन्त केचिदीर्पाछवः खळाः ॥ १६ ॥ कथं नीचा विजानीयुर्धेर्म्यकृतं महीयसाम्। न वेत्ति कौटिको धुर्म्या परिरक्षा गवासिति ॥ १७॥

वातमस्तोऽस्ययं गानिधरिसाहुर्लघुचेतंसः। कूटवृत्तिवैलात्कारी सोऽयमिलपरेऽव्रुवन् ॥ १८॥ गान्धिः प्रोवाच तान् छोकान् वृथाक्षेपविधायकान् । न कूटं न वलात्कारः फलान्य सेव्यते मया ॥ १९॥ स्नेहस्मेच पराकाष्टा नियोजयति मीं व्रते। सत्यकं करिष्यामि खदेशस्य शिवङ्करम् ॥ २०॥ तस्मिन्त्रेमंपवित्राग्नौ होष्यामि महुपोषणम् । सल्यज्ञफलं लोकाः प्राप्नुवन्तु ममं श्रमैः ॥ २१ ॥ जीविताद्धिकं स्थाचेद् धुवं द्वास्ये तदाप्यहुम्। अस्पृद्यताभिशापस्य प्रमार्जनिकीर्षया ॥ २२ ॥ न में प्राणाधिकं कि चित्ततो दास्यामि तन्मुदा । स्तराज्यादिष मे प्रेयो हान्संजानां विमोचनम् ॥ २३ ॥ कलङ्कमुक्तिसंदेशः प्रतिगेहं विगाहताम्। अन्यनानां महोहासं हृद्येषु समर्पयन् ॥ २४ ॥ ध्यानयोगवर्छादेका सूक्सवाणी हृदन्तरे। श्रूयते स्वष्टनिर्मासा सा हि मे मार्गदर्शिनी ॥ २५ ॥ तत्प्रचोदनयैवेद्मुपवासत्रतं श्रितम् । इल्राक्षेपसमाधानमकरोत्परुषत्रती ॥ २६ ॥ इसेकान्तिस्थरे गान्धी हिन्दंवस्तं रिरक्षवः। ं निश्चिक्युर्विफलीकर्तुं निर्णयं सुख्यमंत्रिणः ॥ २७ ॥

कर्तव्यं तच संमद्या संवादेन प्रस्परम् । -इति तत्त्रमुखो राजनामा मार्गमद्शयत्॥ २८॥-पण्डितमालवीयार्थैः परमानिष्टराङ्किभिः। राष्ट्रसंघाद्वहिर्भूताः समाहूयन्त नायकाः ॥ २९॥ सभायाममिलन् सर्वे मीहम्य्यामतित्वराः। अम्वेडकरराजेन्द्रप्रमुखाञ्चोपंतस्थिरे ॥ ३० ॥ आन्द्रुलान्सवरीभ्यां च पोलाकेन च लण्डने। उपवासकथा गान्धेः प्रकार्यतं सहेतुका ॥ ३१ ॥ अमी सहृद्या आंग्छाः प्रीचिरे दूरदर्शिनः। वित्त प्राणाखयो गान्धेर्महोत्पातसमो भवेत् ॥ ३२ ॥ अत्रान्तरे पुरोगामी राजाख्यः कश्चिद्न्यजः। प्रार्थियन्महात्मानं तत्वरे पुण्यपत्तनम् ॥ ३३ ॥ तन्त्रीसंदेशतः कैश्चिदांग्लदेशसुहद्वरैः। **उपवासपरिलागं महात्मा प्रार्थितोऽभवत् ॥ ३४ ॥** अलिखत्साद्रं गान्धिः पुनर्मित्रवरीयसे । प्रतिपन्ना प्रतिज्ञेयमन्सनानां हितेच्छया ॥ ३५ ॥ वहूनां दूयते चेतो यद्यपि प्रायनिश्चयात् । तथापि धर्मनिष्ठस्य गतिरन्या न विद्यते ॥ ३६॥ निक्रयात्र चलिष्यासि सोचितोऽपि प्रशासकैः। उपायः प्रतिरोद्धं वो नास्ति इन्त परो भुवि ॥ ३७ ॥

या भवन्निर्णयस्तेषामन्यायेति मे मतिः। सा कदाचिद्विज्ञानात्रमाद्जनिता भनेत् ॥ ३८॥ तादृशप्रत्यवायस्य प्रायश्चित्तं भवेन्मृतिः । असंख्यनरनारीणां चिन्तामुक्तिश्च मत्कृते ॥ ३९ ॥ यदि न्याय्या मतिर्मे स्याद्यथा मे प्रस्यो हढः । तदाहं सुचिराभ्यासात्सत्यशक्तं छमे॥ ४०॥ भगवरपेरणामूळं व्रतमेतदुपाश्रितम्। भगवत्प्रेरणायां हि श्रद्धा भक्तिश्च मे परा ॥ ४१ ॥ जीवेयमपि सेवार्थं यदि भागवती कृपा । तं विना शरणं नान्यस्तदिच्छां को निवारयेत् ॥ ४२ ॥ न कोऽप्यस्पृद्यताख्यात्या लाञ्छनीयः खदेशंजः । चातुर्वण्येन्यवस्थायामपि नेदं हि दृइयते ॥ ४३ ॥ इत्युक्तोऽपि न चामालश्चचाल ऋ्रानिर्णयात् । अमृतासारसिकापि किं शिला मृदुलायते ॥ ४४ ॥ इति सौ. क्षमायाः कृतिपूत्तरसखाग्रहगीतायां श्वेतपत्रपरिवर्तनयत्रो नाम सप्तमोऽध्यायः ।

अप्टमोऽध्यायः । आदौ श्रीमालवीयार्थैः कृता सुम्वापुरे सभा । आम्वेडकरराजेन्द्रप्रसुखास्त्रात्र संगताः ॥ १ ॥

निर्णीतं तत्र तैः सर्वैः सिन्निघौ यन्महात्मनः। ऐकमुलेन कर्तेन्यः संधिरसप्टरयताहरः ॥ २ ॥ 🗇 काले तद्तुरोधेन नीतिज्ञाः पुण्यपत्तने । यरितोषाय सर्वेषां संधिकामाः समागताः ॥ ३ ॥ निरणायि पुरो गान्धेरेककण्ठख़रेण तैः 🕞 👵 🗀 यदेतिहिनमारभ्य हिन्दुभिर्जन्मकारणात् ॥ ४ ॥ अन्यजास्पृद्यसंज्ञाभ्यामद्य यावद्विमानिताः । इतः परं हि ते मान्याः सर्वे हरिजनाख्यया ॥ ५ ॥ न कोऽप्यस्पृदयताख्यात्या लाञ्छनीयः खदेशजः । े ृचातुर्वृण्येव्यवस्थायामपि नेदं हि दृश्यते ॥ ६ ॥ . इतः परं च येऽस्माभिरसृदयाख्याकछङ्किताः । हिन्दुभिर्निर्विशेषा स्थातेषांमप्यधिकारिता ॥ ७॥ सार्वलोकिककूपाध्वपाठशालोपयोजने । तथा सार्वज्नीनाख्यसंखानामपि सेवने ॥ ८॥ खदेशप्रमुखैः सर्वैः खधर्म इति साद्रम् । इतरेऽपि कलङ्काश्चेदपोह्यास्तेऽपि सत्वरम् ॥ ९ ॥ मन्दिराद्यो वहिष्कारः समाजेनान्यजोपरि । चिरादारोपितो रुट्या स निष्कास्य इतःपरम् ॥ १०॥ अधिकारपदाहीः स्युरन्यजा अपि हिन्दुवत्। नियोज्याश्च पदे श्रेष्ठे वरणीया यदि स्वयम् ॥ ११ ॥

साम्राज्यशासनोङ्गरवं संधाननियमा इमे । ्रमाप्तकालं प्रपत्स्यन्ते तद्भावे तु निश्चितम् ॥ १२ ॥ इदमस्प्रत्यंताङ्कस्य मूलोत्पाटनसिद्धये । , ्खराज्यशोसनव्यूहे भवेत्प्रथमशासनम् ॥ १३ ॥ 🗸 शिक्षणायान्यजानां चं प्रतिवर्षे प्रशासकैः। , यथा धनं सुरक्ष्येत प्रार्थनीयास्तथा हि ते ॥ १४ ॥ इत्थं धर्मीत्तरः संधिः समाप्तः पुण्यपत्तने । ;जज्ञे हिन्दुसमाजस्य मनःसंशुद्धिकारकः ॥ १५॥ अंथाकोस्तमये गान्धिः स्निग्धलोकैः समन्वितः । प्रदोषप्रार्थनां चके' भगवद्गीतिपावनीम् ॥ १६ ॥ ततोऽन्यजसमुद्धर्ता परं सन्तुष्टचेतसा । सेव्यमानः सरोजिन्या जहौ प्रायोपवेशनम् ॥ १७॥ आसेतोरातुषाराद्रिं रेजे तत्कीर्तिमण्डलम् । तत्तीव्रतपसः पुण्यं भेजे च क्षितिमण्डलम् ॥ १८ ॥ आवालप्रमदावृद्धं सक्तसर्वोद्यमा जनाः । अन्स्रजोद्धारसेवायां वभूबुः परमादृताः ॥ १९ ॥ इत्थमन्यजसेवायाः प्रसारं वीक्ष्य शासकाः। लोकान्यपेधयन् गान्धेर्द्शेनादीष्यया हताः ॥ २०॥ कस्तुराम्वां च तत्पन्नीं तत्पाश्चीदपनिन्यिरे। यथोपवासतः पूर्वे गार्निधर्वन्दीकृतः स्थितः ॥ २१ ॥

विना सहचरान् हन्त जनान्हरिजनित्रयान् ।

कथं भोः परिसेवेय दीनानेतान् यथाविधि ॥ २२ ॥
वितनोति च साहाय्यं कार्ये मत्सहधर्मिणी ।
अतः शरण्यहीनोऽस्मि भम्ननौका यथाम्मसि ॥ २३ ॥
शासकानिति विस्पष्टं विरुन्धाने महात्मिन ।
तत्पार्श्वे स्थापिता भूयः कस्तुराम्वा तपस्विनी ॥ २४ ॥
जना हरिजनानां च परिसेवापरायणाः ।
पत्रयन्तु तं यथाकालमित्यादिष्टं च शासकैः ॥ २५ ॥
इति सौ समायाः कृतिपृत्तरसत्याप्रहणीतायामस्पृद्यताभञ्जनो
नामाष्टमोऽध्यायः ।

नवमोऽध्यायः।

पण्मासानन्तरं हन्त कल्कत्तानगरेऽभवत्। वार्षिकं राष्ट्रसंघस्य निषिद्धमिष मेळनम् ॥ १ ॥ अध्यक्षपदमारोढुं श्रीमान्मदनमोहनः। अभियास्यन् पुरीं मार्गे जगृहे राजपूरुपैः॥ २ ॥ अस्याभिग्रहणं साधोः प्रजोत्साहमवर्धयत्। नानादिग्देशसंप्राप्ताः सभास्यानेऽमिळखनाः॥ ३॥ अथ सभ्यैवृतोऽध्यक्षः श्रीमानाणेमहाशयः। पदं तदुररीकृत्य प्रवृत्तः कार्येचाळने॥ ४॥

अवष्टभ्य गृहीतोऽभूदन्ये च प्रमुखास्तथा । श्रीगुप्तस्यांग्छभार्या च श्रीनेरोः सहधर्मिणी ॥ ५ ॥ सभाप्रतिनिधीनां च संदोहः पुररक्षिभिः। प्रताडितोऽपि विष्टभ्य स्थितोऽभूद्भयवंर्जितः ॥ ६ ॥ तज्जनार्णवकहोले रक्षिनकैर्विलोडिते । **उद्घो**पिं खरेणोचै: सभानिर्णयसप्तकम् ॥ ७ ॥ पूर्णस्वराज्यतोऽस्माभिन्यूनं नाङ्गीकरिष्यते । प्रजाधिकाररक्षाये दुर्णयानां विमर्दनम् ॥ ८॥ युक्तमेव न दोषाय मानिनामीप्सिताप्तये। तीत्रसंवेगमास्याय चालनीयः संमुद्यमः ॥ ९ ॥ परदेशीयवस्त्राणि वहिष्कार्याणि सर्वतः। भारतीयैश्च नि:शेषैर्निपेव्यं खहराम्बरम् ॥ १० ॥ - ऋरशासनयोगेन नियत्रयति यः प्रजाः । स शासको न चास्माकमवधेयो भविष्यति ॥ ११॥ नव्यशासननिर्छेखः प्रधानसचिवेन यः।-श्वेतपत्राभिधानेन भारतार्थे प्रकाशितः ॥ १२ ॥ तेन प्रतारितो मा भूजनो देशहिते रतः। यद्यं स्त्रभुत्वस्य स्थिरीकाराय कल्पितः ॥ १३ ॥ निचरान्मालवीयायी भूयिष्ठाश्च सभासदः। वभू बुर्वन्धनान्युक्ता राष्ट्रसंघसमापने ॥ १४ ॥

प्राज्ञो निर्मुक्तमात्रोऽ्यं श्रीमान्मदनमोहंनः । :सत्यवागिति विख्यातः कळकत्तापुरं ययौ ॥ १५ ॥ तत्र प्रख्यापयामास निद्शैनपुरस्सरम् । रक्षिणां पाशवीं वृत्तिं संभास्तारविमर्दिनीम् ॥ १६ ॥ राष्ट्रसंघसभाभंगव्यापाराय निरङ्क्ष्याः । तीत्रदण्डप्रहारस्ते यथा चकुविहिंसनम् ॥ १७ ॥ धीरमाह्वयते सासौ राजकीयमहत्तरान्। रक्षिणां वृत्तमुद्दिश्य विचारः क्रियवामिति ॥ १८॥ परन्तु शासकास्तेषां विदित्वाप्यपराधिताम्। अनेडमूकतां प्राप्य प्रभुद्र्पमरक्षिषुः ॥ १९॥ इति सौ. क्षमायाः ऋतिपृत्तरसखाप्रहगीतायां मालवीयप्रवर्षेणो नाम नवमोऽध्यायः ।

दशमोऽध्यायः।

उपवासं पुनर्गानिधरप्रहीदात्मग्रुद्धये ।
कर्तुं हरिजनश्रेयस्कारिणां च सहायताम् ॥ १ ॥
सोऽत्रवीद्धपवत्स्थामि दिनानामेकविंशतिम् ।
प्राध्ये ग्रुद्धिं परात्मानं शक्तिं च सहकारिणीम् ॥ २ ॥
सर्वतः सुहृदो भक्तया प्रार्थयन्तु महेश्वरम् ।
यथा सत्यपरीक्षां तामुत्तरेयं सुरक्षितः ॥ ३ ॥

स पक्षो विजयीभूयाद्यदर्थं महुपोषणम् । मृतिमें उस्तु भृतिवा उस्तु यथेच्छा परमात्मनः ॥ ४ ॥ सनातनंमताळम्वाः प्रार्थयन्तु जगत्प्रभुम् । परिणाममनादृत्य त्रतस्याङ्गीकृतस्य मे ॥ ५ ॥ हिरण्मयेन पात्रेण सत्यस्यापिहितं मुखम् । यथा स्वधर्मकृत्यानां महिम्ना स्याद्पावृतम् ॥ ६ ॥ महात्मा बन्धनान्मुक्तो वृत्तपत्रेष्वलेखयत् । वोडव्यः कार्यभारो मे मुक्त्या गुरुतरीकृतः ॥ ७.॥ विसोचनसिदं मन्ये न मे सौर्ख्यप्रदायकम् । द्वःसहः संयजिज्ञासोर्भारो मानसिकश्रमात् ॥ ८ ॥ जायेत यदि विश्वोभो विवादो वा जनेष्वितः 🥫 उपोषणस्य हेतुर्मे भविष्यति निरर्थकः ॥ ९ ॥ 🗸 किंतु शासनविष्वंसे मतं मे नान्यथाकृतम् । धीरास्ते घन्यवादाहीः सर्वे शासनभञ्जकाः ॥ १० ॥ गूढता राष्ट्रकार्येषु श्रीयते यदि सर्वशः। भविता निश्चितं सा हि कार्यसिद्धिविनाशिनीम् ॥ ११ ॥ अनुशास्मि ततों नेतृन् यदि शासनभञ्जकः। न स्थादेकोऽपि नो हानिस्त्रज्यतां. गुप्तकारिता ॥ १२ ॥ युष्माभिः कार्यसिद्धिश्चेत् निश्चितं प्राप्नुमिष्यते । 🗁 सद्वणो न पुनः संख्या पुरुषाणामपेर्द्स्यते ॥ १३ ॥

प्रार्थिये च सभाष्यक्षं श्रीमेदाणेमहाश्यम् । 🔭 ्न-कार्यो शासनोच्छित्तिरासमाप्तित्रतस्य मे ॥ १४:॥ प्रार्थये शासकांश्चापि राष्ट्रे शान्तियदीव्यते । यदि तैः शासनं नूबमयोग्यमिति मन्यते ॥ १५-॥ तदा शासनसंदोहो निष्कास्यतादृशोऽखिलः। वन्धनाच विमोक्तव्याः सर्वे शासनभञ्जकाः ॥ १६॥ दिख्या संस्परीक्षां चेदुत्तरेयमिमामहम्। नायकानुपदेक्यामि वीक्ष्य तात्कालिकी स्थितिम् ॥ १७ ॥ नातिसाहसिकं चेन्मां गणयिष्यन्ति शासकाः। मन्त्रयिष्ये च तैभूयो मान्यसंधानसिद्धये ॥ १८ ॥ संघशासकयोर्मध्ये न चेत्संधिः कृतो भवेत्। पुनः शासनभंगाय प्रवर्तन्ते प्रजा ध्रुवम् ॥ १९ ॥ पुनर्नियत्रणाः क्रूरा रचयन्सधिकारिणः । पीडयन्तु जनान् भूयो मेषवत्सान् यथा वृकाः ॥ २० ॥ इति सौ. क्षमायाः कृतियूत्तरसत्यायहगीतायां त्रिसप्ताहिकोपोषणो नाम दशमोऽध्यायः ।

एकादशोऽध्यायः ।

गान्धिरुवाच ।

शासकाः शान्तिकामाश्चेदार्जवेन च संयुताः । राष्ट्रसंघस्य योगेन सुव्यवस्था न दुष्करा ॥ १ ॥

किंतु प्रजासहस्रेषु कारानिरयवर्तिषु। प्रजाशासकयोर्मध्ये संधिवाती कथं भवेत् ॥ २ ॥ यावन्नेरुगफाखीनश्रीमद्रहभनायकाः । भूगर्भे वासितास्तावन्न शक्या कापि योजना ॥ ३ ॥ एतेषु वन्धनस्थेषु स्थिता ये वन्धनाद्वहिः। ⁻सर्वथा न विरंस्यन्ति शासनातिक्रमाद्मी ।। ४ ॥ लेखका वृत्तपत्राणां प्रेक्षकाश्च ममापरे । नोपरुन्धन्तु मां तावत्प्रार्थये साम्रहं पुनः ॥ ५ ॥ राष्ट्रवादो न मे शक्यः कर्तुमद्योपवासिनः। अद्यापि वन्धनस्थं मां मन्यतामखिलो जनः ॥ ६॥ शासकेभ्यः प्रतिज्ञातुं शान्तिमिच्छान्युपोषणे । यथा मुक्तेर्न शङ्केरन्मया दुरुपयोजनम् ॥ ७ ॥- 🕝 उपांगु वा प्रकाशं वा न किश्चित्कियतां जनैः। यावद्वतसमाप्तिं में शासकानां विरोधनम् ॥ ८ ॥ कृतेऽप्येवं तमोयस्ता वर्तते चेत्परिस्थितिः। याचिष्ये शासकान्भूयः कारायां मन्निवासनम् ॥ ९ ॥ गान्वेर्मतमिदं बुद्धा श्रीमानाणेमहोदयः। शासनोहंघनाहोकान्मासद्वयमवारयत् ॥ १० ॥ तथापि शासकैवन्धाद् वान्धवा न विमोचिताः । मुक्ताः क्षोमं पुनः कुर्युरिति शङ्काहतैः किछ ॥ ११ ॥ ३ सत्या०

अथ शर्मण्यदेशान्तर्मण्डलाद् ह्वियनापुरात्। कालेऽसिन्नेव संप्राप्तं पत्रं गर्हणगर्भितम् ॥ १२ ॥ स्रुभाषविष्ठलार्याभ्यां लेखे गान्धिर्गनंद्यतः। निवृत्तिः शासनोच्छेदात्पराभवनिदर्शिका ॥ १३ ॥ अतोऽयं राष्ट्रसंघश्चेदखिलः परिवर्लते । तदा पूर्णस्वराच्यं नः सन्निकृष्टं भवेदिति ॥ १४ ॥ इति सौ. क्षमायाः कृतिपूत्तरसलाग्रहगीतायां सामृहिकसलाग्रह-प्रतिषेषको नामैकादशोऽध्यायः।

द्वादशोऽध्यायः ।

प्रयागनगरी कारानिल्याद्य शासकैः।
नेरुविंसोचितः श्रीमन्मातुरस्वास्थ्यकारणात्॥ १ ॥
मातुरन्तिक एवासौ न्यवसन्मातृवत्सलः।
तदन्तकाल्पर्यन्तं ग्रुश्रूषां रचयन् सुधीः ॥ २ ॥
तत्रश्च त्वरितः श्रीमानगमत्पुण्यपत्तनम्।
तत्र पणकुटीवासे गान्धिसंदर्शनोत्सुकः ॥ ३ ॥
अस्य प्रलागमादांग्लभूमेः सुचिरमेतयोः।
पृथकाराल्यावासान्नासीदन्योन्यदर्शनम् ॥ ४ ॥
सिलितावथ संलापं सुचिराय वितेनतुः।
अधिकृत्य स्वराज्यस्य भाविकार्यक्रमोद्यम्॥ ५ ॥

विरम्य कतिचिन्मासान् सत्याप्रहरणोद्यमात्। गान्धिहरिजनोद्योगे न्यवसायपरोऽभवत् ॥ ६ ॥ समप्ये सर्वथात्मानं तद्भ्युद्यकर्मणे। निरगादाश्विने मासे देशपर्यटनाय सः ॥ ७ ॥ दुशमासानसौं भ्राम्यन् भारते प्रतिमण्डलम् । पर्यचाययदात्मानं प्रश्नेरस्पृश्यतापरैः ॥ ८ ॥ अस्पृ इयताकलङ्कं चेत्प्रमार्ह्यामि तदा हि मे-। जीवनस्येह सार्थक्यं जीवन्नपि मृतोऽन्यथा ॥ ९ ॥ इति ध्यायन्महात्मासौ सभां चके प्रतिखलम्। यत्र मानवकहोछै: शोभते स्म जनार्णव: ॥ १०-॥ लोकाः समर्पयामासुस्तथा पादाक्रयोधैनम्। यथाष्टलक्षरूप्याणां संप्रहो निचरादभूत् ॥ ११ ॥ यद्यपि भ्रमणं गान्वेः सर्वतो विजयोन्भितम् । अतिवृत्तद्वयेनेदं कलङ्कितमिवाभवत् ॥ १२ ॥ तथा हि श्रीयुतं गान्धि निवृत्तमसिनन्दितुम् । पौरखाम्यसभा पुण्यपत्तनस्य समाह्वयत् ॥ १३ ॥ महात्मा तत्र संप्राप्तः सहचारिसमन्वितः । सभायां स्वीकरोति सा मानपत्रं समर्पितम् ॥ १४॥ तावच कश्चिद्ज्ञातस्तमेवाभिश्ररव्ययन्। आप्नेयगुलिकामेकामंक्षिपत्पुरुषाधमः ॥ १५ ॥

सान्यतः स्फुटिता दैवात्क्षताः केचित्परे जनाः । दिष्ट्यासौ रक्षितो गान्धिघीतुकस्तु पलायितः ॥ १६॥ अन्यदा पदयतो गान्धेरज्मीरपुरसंसदि । कश्चिद्सप्रयसोच्छेदद्वेषिणिइछन्नवान् शिरः ॥१७॥ अतितिक्षोर्द्विजस्यास्य कर्मणा दुःखितो व्रती। उपावात्सीत् स सप्ताई प्रायश्चित्तचिकीर्पया ॥ १८ ॥ यदा यदा हि. कुर्वन्ति छोकाः कुसमधर्मतः। त्दा तदोपवासेन प्रायश्चित्तं करोति सः ॥ १९ ॥ े सहसा क्षितिकम्पोऽभूद्विदर्भेषु भयंकरः । येन विस्तीर्णसंस्थानां समृद्धिर्विलयं गता ॥ २० ॥ परस्सहस्रहम्याणि क्षणादुद्धूळनं ययुः। कुलानां नियुर्ते हन्त निधेनं समजायत ॥ २१ ॥ निमेषान्तरमात्रेण शिशवश्चार्णिताः स्थिताः । जग्मुः प्रजासहस्राणि सहस्रो यमसादनम् ॥ २२ ॥ शोचनीयमिदं वृत्तं श्रुत्वा मर्मनिक्रन्तनम्। द्रवीभूय मुनिस्तूष्णीं ममार्ज निजलोचने ॥ २३ ॥ वोधयन् जीविकामार्गं दीनानाथजनाय सः। मासमत्रानयद् गान्धिः परिश्राम्यन् दिवानिशम् ॥ २४ ॥ दण्डभृत्पाद्चारेण यामाद्रामं परिश्रमन् । द्शों कष्टतमां जज्ञौ विपदापत्रदेहिनाम् ॥ २५ ॥ आह्वयच ततः शीव्रं परसेवापटीयसः।

साहायकप्रदानायं तरुणान् दीनवत्सलः ॥ २६ ॥ यो दैवदुर्विपाकेन प्रध्वंसः समजायत । प्रायस्तद्वर्णने शक्तिर्न स्यादादिकवेरपि ॥ २७ ॥ विंशतिहिं सहस्राणां विनेशुमीनवाः क्षणात् । सिकताराशिभिइछन्नाः सक्छाः सस्यसंपदः ॥ २८॥ तडागानां सहस्राणि दशलक्षोत्तरा गृहाः। क्षेत्राणां दशलक्षात्र्य विकृतध्वस्ततां ययुः ॥ २९ ॥ विपत्सागरमन्नानां समुद्धाराय जीविनाम् । सर्वदिग्भ्यः समापेतुः प्रभूता धनवृष्टयः ॥ ३० ॥ आदीनधनिकं छोकाख्यतुर्दिकमवस्थिताः। धनं समर्पयामासुः खशक्या देशवांधवाः ॥ ३१ ॥ पंचमासान्तरे रूप्यलक्षाणां सप्तविंशतिः। संगृहीताभवद्येन शासकाश्चापि विस्मिताः ॥ ३२ ॥ एकविंशतिसाहसे स्थितेऽपि सहकारिणाम् । श्रीमान्नेरुरुपायातः स्वयमातीन् सिषेविषुः ॥ ३३॥ नचिरादेशभक्तोऽयं वितेने भाषणद्वयम् । कलकत्तापुरे निन्दन्नुप्रतामधिकारिणाम् ॥ ३४ ॥ प्रयागं प्राप्तमात्रोऽसौ न्यायस्थानमनीयत । घोषितो यत्र दण्डाईश्चिक्षिपे वन्धनालये ॥ ३५ ॥ इति सौ. क्षमायाः कृतिपूत्तरस्त्याग्रहगीतायां भूकम्पविष्ठवो नाम द्वादशोऽध्यायः ।

त्रयोदशोऽध्यायः ।

मासषद्कात्पुरा केचित्पुण्यपुर्याममेलिषुः। राष्ट्रसंघस्य नेतारः श्रीमदाणेसमन्विताः ॥ १ ॥ दृष्टा शासनविच्छेदे मतभेदं परस्परम् । खयमेकाकिना भङ्गं प्रतिजज्ञे मुनिस्तदा॥ २॥ ततस्तं वन्धने क्षित्वा मुक्तं वद्धं पुनः पुनः । कुर्वन्तः शासकाश्रकुः क्रीडामाखुविडालिकाम् ॥ ३ ॥ स्तराज्यसंघ इसासीत्सभा पूर्व विनिर्मिता। श्रीदेसाईभिपग्वर्यरायान्सारिमुखैर्जनैः ॥ ४ ॥ अक्कर्वन् शासनोच्छेदं राष्ट्रसंघमहाजनः। चिरायावस्थितस्तूष्णीं देशविष्ठवकारणात् ॥ ५ ॥ अन्सार्यध्यक्षतायां तदेका संमेलिता समा । सुप्तखराव्यसंघस्य प्रवुद्ध्ये हिस्तनापुरे ॥ ६ ॥ कृता तत्र व्यवस्थैषा व्यक्तिशः शासनच्छिदाम् । ये न कुर्युविधेयस्तैः सद्स्यवरणे श्रमः ॥ ७ ॥ भाव्यं च नवनिर्माणिकयासु सहकारिभिः। प्रवेशश्चाधिगन्तव्यः सद्सि न्यायकारके ॥ ८॥ प्रविष्टेस्तत्र कर्तव्यः प्रयतः सर्वथा दृढः । दुष्टशासनवृन्दस्य सर्वस्यापि विद्योपने॥ ९॥ कार्यं च श्वेतपत्रोपन्यासानां परिमर्दनम् । वह्ननर्थविषद्यः स्वादन्यथा दुर्णयाङ्करः ॥ १०॥

अन्यव गानिधना प्रोक्तं साधनीयं निरुत्तरम् । इति श्रोबैः संमुद्घुष्टः संघाध्यक्षेण निर्णयः ॥ ११॥ श्रीमदुन्सारिदेंसाईरायप्रभृतयस्ततः । सभया प्रेरिताः पार्श्वमुपजग्मुर्भहात्मनः ॥ १२ ॥ सहवैनामनि यामे विद्रेषेषु तथा मुनिः। चकार विजने वासं मौनवतदिनं नयन् ॥ १३ ॥ अजाननेव यद्भृतं खराज्यसद्सि द्रुतम्। अछिखद्धृत्तपत्रेषु खेच्छयामीष्टमात्मनः ॥ १४ ॥ तथाहि विदितं सर्वैविती यन्मतं मम । न्यायकस्पकसंस्थाया अधिकृत्य प्रयोजनम् ॥ १५॥ राष्ट्रसंघसदस्थानां न्यायभंगमकुर्वताम्। सद्खवरणे यतः खाधिकारो न केवलम् ॥ १६ ॥ खधर्मश्चेति मन्तव्यः श्रद्दधानैः प्रयोजने । कर्तन्या च प्रयत्नेन देशसेना यथानलम् ॥ १७॥ यथोक्तं हि मया पूर्वं सत्याग्रहसुदीपिकाम् । एकोऽपि व्वालयेद्धीरः सलस्तेहमयो नंरः ॥ १८॥ मयैव शासनोच्छेदभारो वोढव्य इसहम्। अन्तरात्मप्रसादेन स्थितोऽस्मि कृतनिश्चयः ॥ १९॥ सत्याग्रहस्य संदेशः सर्वलोकहृद्नतरे । नाचापि इन्त संप्राप्तः प्रवेशमिति मे मतिः ॥ २०॥

आध्यात्मिको हि संदेशः स्वयमाञ्च प्रसर्पति । लोकयत्रस्तु मन्दः स्यादिति दृष्टं मयाटता ॥ २१ ॥ सोत्साहमिलितान् लोकानसंख्यान्देशसेवकाः। वमृत्रुर्विस्मिताः प्रेक्ष्य प्रयाणेषु खले खले ॥ २२ ॥ शक्तिराध्यात्मिकी सत्यात्रहस्यानुपमा स्थिरा। तुषारं द्रावयसर्को हिमाद्रेश्च निजोष्मणा ॥ २३ ॥ तत्सारमनभिज्ञेभ्यो नेत्रा तद्भिजानता । ऐहिकप्रियसिद्धार्थ लोकेभ्य उपयुज्यते ॥ २४ ॥ शस्त्रस्यास्य विजानीयात्त्रभावं पारमार्थिकम् । शल्यशास्त्रं यथा वेत्ति शस्त्रवैद्यो विचक्षणः ॥ २५ ॥ उपयोक्तुं न शक्यं तत्सर्वेः कैश्चित्तु पार्थते । निर्देष्ट्रमवतिष्ठेत प्रष्टतः क्षशलो यदि ॥ २६ ॥ सोऽहं सलाग्रहास्रस्य प्रयोगेऽस्मि विचक्षणः। भाव्यं तु सावधानेन शस्त्रवैद्यान्मयाधिकम् ॥ २७ ॥ स हि संपूर्णशिक्षावानहं त्वद्यापि शोधकः । सत्याग्रहः प्रकृत्यैव युगपत्सर्वदर्शनम् ॥ २८ ॥ प्रतिवञ्जाखतः शिष्यः प्रसपिति पदात्पद्म् । दृष्टिपूतपद्न्यासी नायतः स विलोकते ॥ २९ ॥ स्तराज्यप्राप्तये भंगः शासनानां न युज्यते। कर्तुमचेति मन्वन्ते मदीयाश्रमवासिनः ॥ ३० ॥

वैमत्यविषयञ्चान्यः कथ्यते श्रूयतामयम् । 🗍 📝 अहिंसा जीवितं सत्यात्रहकल्पमहीरुहः ॥ २४ ॥ परन्तु लौकिकीं नीतिं भूयिष्टाः कलयन्ति ताम्। मम तावदिदं मूळं धर्मस्यैवेति निश्चरः॥ २५॥ न दोषोऽयं सदस्यानां यदेते न हि विभ्रते। ⁻ धर्मश्रद्धामहिंसायामहमेवात्र दोषभाक् ॥ २६ ॥ ⁻ नानुशिष्टा मया होते यथावदनुयायिनः। अत एव न संजाता मद्वत्तद्धर्मजीविताः ॥ २७ ॥ अहिंसाया अमोघत्वे यदि स्युः संशयालवः। सुतरां शासनोच्छित्तेः साफल्ये ते विशङ्कितः ॥ २८॥ मन्मते यदमी श्रद्धां विना यच्छन्ति संमतिम्। तस्य सारणमप्यन्तः शूलवद्विष्यतीव माम् ॥ २९ ॥ अथ चेत्परमं ध्येयसुभये प्राप्तुसुत्सुकाः। ् भवितव्यं निरातङ्कमनोभिरुभयैरपि ॥ ३० ॥ भवितन्यमतोऽस्माभिर्निःशङ्कैर्निर्नियत्र्रणैः। तथा च व्यवहर्तव्यं यथा स्यादात्मसंमतिः ॥ ३१ ॥ त्रासकाः शासकाश्चामी उभयेऽपि तदा ध्रुवम् । ं प्रतीताः स्युरिह्सायाः प्रभावेऽभीष्टसाधके ॥ ३२॥ अहिंसां तत्त्वतः सम्या यदि निर्व्याजबुद्धयः । आचरिष्यंसत्वा नूनमवेदिष्यन् प्रशासकाः ॥ ३३ ॥

एतद्र्थपरीक्षाय जीवितं में समर्पये। तस्माद्संगमिच्छामि खातन्त्रयमपि सर्वतः ॥ ३४॥ सर्वं सत्याग्रहस्यात्मा स धर्मः सार्वलौकिकः। तत्कळा शासनोच्छेदः सत्यं मे परदेवता ॥ ३५ ॥ समुपास्या हि सा सर्वेरिहेंसैकपथाश्रयैः i राष्ट्रस्य जगतोऽपि स्थान्मुक्तिस्तस्थाः प्रसादतः ॥ ३६॥ न सत्याद्विचलिष्यामि खसमीहितसिद्धये । न चातकस्तृषार्तोऽपि प्रतियाति मरीचिकाम् ॥ ३७ ॥ शताधेवत्सरेभ्यः प्राक् सत्योपास्तिमहाव्रतम् । 🕏 अङ्गीकुल प्रविष्टोऽहं राष्ट्रकार्यरणाङ्गणम् ॥ ३८ ॥ सुशिक्षितसद्स्यानां न चेत्प्रवायने क्षमः। न चैषां हृद्यं हर्तुं कथंचिद्यदि शक्तुयाम् ॥ ३९ ॥ तदा मयैककेनैव श्रमितन्यमिति स्फुटम्। आशासे यन पदयन्ति वोधिता अपि वान्धवाः ॥ ४० ॥ काळेन तद्विजानीयुर्भगवत्क्रपया खयम्। आसूर्योदयमात्रं हि निशायास्तिमिरस्थितिः ॥ ४१ ॥ अथवा भगवानेव मन्मुखेन, प्रकाशयेत्। वचनं कर्म वा योग्यं कार्येऽस्मिन् सुमृहत्तमे ॥ ४२ ॥ संमतियो वलाइता वृत्तिश्चावुद्धिपूर्विका। 🗇 न ते परं न प्रयोमं अपि श्रेयोविघातिके ॥ ४३ ॥

अन्तराऽस्पृद्यताष्वंसं मुस्लिमेरैक्यसाघनम् । तथा च तन्तुनिर्माणं नापरोऽस्ति ममोद्यमः ॥ ४४ ॥ अधिग्रामटिकां कापि वसन् लोकवशंवदः । देशसेवां करिष्यामि वहिः संघादपि खितः ॥ ४५ ॥ अवोचं हि यथा शोच्या कूटवृत्तिः प्रदृश्यते । राष्ट्रसंघसदां वर्गे वर्धमाना दिने दिने ॥ ४६ ॥ संघसंस्था तथाप्येषा तिष्ठसेव महोर्जिता। . परमाद्शेभूता च देशसें सभिनं चते ॥ ४७ ॥ आजन्मनः सभा होषा तीत्वीनेकविपद्गणम् । कृतोदारप्रजासेवा खार्थसागेन राजते ॥ ४८॥ एतस्या अद्य विद्यन्ते सदस्याः ऋाध्यवृत्तयः। वनिताः पुरुषाञ्चापि देशसेवापरायणाः ॥ ४९ ॥ ईहक्संघपरित्यागोऽभविष्यत्छेशदो मम । नाज्ञास्यं यदि निर्गम्य सेवेय सुतरामिति ॥ ५० ॥ सदस्यानां मनोभावं तत्त्वतः संपरीक्षितुम्। तदीयनिर्णयश्रेण्यां चिकीर्षे परिवर्तनम् ॥ ५१ ॥ न्यायतः क्षोभवर्जं चेत्यपहाय पद्द्वयम् । सत्येनाहिंसया चेति स्थापनीया तयोः स्थले ॥ ५२ ॥ स्वातन्त्रयसाधनं नान्यदहिंसा सत्यतोऽस्ति नः। इति सभ्याः प्रतीताश्चेद्राह्यमुक्तपदृद्वयम् ॥ ५३ ॥

पादरूप्यकशुल्कस्य स्थाने सूत्रं खनिर्मितम् । दातव्यमिति निर्छेख्यं द्वितीयं परिवर्तनम् ॥ ५४ ॥ पशुवृत्तेयथा खड्गश्चिहं रभसद्ण्डयोः। तन्तुचर्कं तथां साधोरहिंसांछोकसेवयोः ॥ ५५ ॥ राष्ट्रध्वजो यदासाभिः सीकृतर्खकचित्रितः। प्रतिगेहं सदा चर्क गुञ्जित्विति मतं खितम् ॥ ५६ ॥ सभ्याश्वकस्य संदेशे यदि विश्वासवर्जिताः । निष्कास्यतां ध्वजाचित्रं खादीवस्तं च निर्णयात् ॥ ५७ ॥ गृहीत्वापि त्रतं केचित्लादिवेखधृतेः सदा । अन्यदेव परोक्षं तु कुर्वन्तोऽपि न जिह्नति ॥ ५८ ॥ न धारयति यः सभ्यो निसशः खद्राम्वरम्। अनहीं भविता संघे खमतं वंकुमप्यसौ ॥ ५९ ॥ बहवः प्रियवक्तारो विरलास्तु हितैपिणः। स्तैरवृत्तिहता संस्था प्रसूते न हुमं फलम् ॥ ६० ॥ न जातु नायकः कोऽपि चरितार्थो भविष्यति । यद्यछं नानुवर्तन्ते तदाज्ञामनुयायिनः ॥ ६१ ॥ इद्मक्षरशः सत्यं सति मादृशि नायके। साधनं यस्य नास्यन्यदहिंसासत्ययोर्विना ॥ ६२ ॥ अर्थे मया प्रतिज्ञाते नावकाशो हि विद्यते। न्यूनातिरिक्तयोस्तस्मात्समाधेयं न किंचन ॥ ६३ ॥

वीतरागमतः सभ्या विमृशंन्तु विवेकतः । अनपेक्ष्य ममाकूतमाचरन्तु स्वयं विया ॥ ६४ ॥ इति सौ. क्षमायाः कृतिषूत्तरसत्याप्रह्गीतायां गानिधनिर्गमनो नाम पन्नद्शोऽध्यायः ।

पोडशोऽध्यायः । प्रागेव निर्गमाहान्धे राष्ट्रसंघेन निर्गमे । अखण्डभारतयामशिल्पसंघस्तथा पुनः ॥ १ ॥ सर्वभारतराष्ट्रीयसूत्रनिर्माणमण्डली। द्यमेतद्भूद्रान्घेर्निर्देशे स्थापितं पृथक् ॥ २ ॥ प्रामशिल्पमहाश्रेणी देशप्रामाभिपोषिका। खादीशिल्पिकया यत्र सर्वशिल्पायतःसरी ॥ ३ ॥ कला च शिल्पमिलेतद् द्वितयं देशसंस्कृते:। विजयस्य पताकेव परमार्थनिदर्शनम् ॥ ४ ॥ विद्याविज्ञानयोः सिद्धिर्विभवः सार्वलौकिकः। कछाशिल्पिक्रयासिद्धिः सर्वराष्ट्रस्य जीवितम् ॥ ५ ॥ नष्टयोश्च तयोनेश्येद् राष्ट्रस्यापि विशिष्टता । निर्माणशक्तिहीनस्य जीवितं वन्ध्यजीवितम् ॥ ६ ॥ मत्वैवं कर्तुकामोऽभूदसौ कार्यचतुष्टयम् । आमशिल्पसमुद्धारं देशसंस्कृतिवर्धनम् ॥.७॥

राष्ट्रीयार्थिकसम्पत्यै संविधानप्रकल्पनम् । भारतीयसुशिक्षायै विधानपरिवर्तनम् ॥ ८॥ तस्यासीत्परमं ध्येयं पर्याप्तपरिसाधनम् । **श्च**घार्तदीनकोटीनां वसनत्रसनार्थयोः ॥ ९ ॥ न निर्मित्सुरलङ्क्त्यै स सौघानि नभःस्पृशः। न च वाणिव्यलाभाय जलघेः सेतुवन्धनम् ॥ १० ॥ एवं सुनिश्चितं संघात्ख्यापितेऽपि विनिगमे। तस्य मित्रार्युदासीना वहवो न विशयपुः ॥ ११ ॥ न विदुर्यदसौ त्रूते सत्यसंकल्पितं सदा । करोति च यदेवोक्तं यतते चाफलोदयम् ॥ १२ ॥ दृढसंकल्पता चास्य व्यक्तिमात्राद्नेकशः। मोहमच्यां यथापूर्वे यथा लवपुरेऽपि च ॥ १३ ॥ अथ संघपरिलागवृत्तान्तस्तु महात्मनः। सद्स्थानाकुलीचके ते च शुश्रूपवः स्थिताः ॥ १४ ॥ स चाह श्रूयतामार्यास्यव्यतामात्मकइमलम् । सत्यवत्पावनीं मत्वा खद्दराम्वरनिर्मितिम् ॥ १५ ॥ नयध्वं सत्पथे छोकान् स्वार्थसागपुरस्सरम्। परसेवां महद्ध्येयं निद्दर्थं निजकर्मभिः ॥ १६ ॥ परिहर्तुमवस्कन्दं समभागित्ववादिनाम्। जहाँ संघं महात्मेति प्रोचुरज्ञाः कंचिजनाः ॥ १७ ॥

न विदुर्देशसेवार्थं यथायं वद्धकंकणः ।
- स्थितश्चतुर्देशाव्दानि कष्टजीविहितद्भरः ॥ १८॥
विश्वसन्त्येव यत्सर्वे समभागित्ववादिनः ।
खादीश्रामोद्यमाहिंसासत्येष्वेभ्यः क्रुतो भयम् ॥ १९॥
निह कोऽप्यधिको गान्धेः समभागित्ववादिनाम् ।
य आस्ते त्यक्तसर्वस्तः स्वजनेऽप्यनपेक्षया ॥ २०॥
इति सौ. क्षमायाः कृतिषूत्तरसत्याग्रहगीतायां ध्येयप्रपत्रनो
नाम षोडशोऽध्यायः ॥

सप्तद्शोऽध्यायः ।

महात्मा वसतिं चक्रे कस्यचित्सुहृदो गृहे । वरदानगरे पुण्ये प्रामान्वेपणतत्परः ॥ १ ॥ आसीत्सुहृन्मणिः सोऽयं जन्नालालाख्यया श्रतः । धनाट्यश्च वदान्यश्च देशसेवापरायणः ॥ २ ॥ अथ नागपुरे हिंदीसाहित्यस्य सभाऽमिलत् । विद्वद्विलेखकेर्जुष्टा दूरदेशात्समागतैः ॥ ३ ॥ अत्राध्यक्षपदं गान्धिरलंकुर्वत्रभाषत । साभिनंदं वचः खल्पमपि श्रोत्रमनोहरम् ॥ ४ ॥ श्रागतोऽस्मि महामागाः किञ्जित्कालमिह स्थितः । विज्ञापयितुमत्रत्यान् भवतो मन्मनीगतम् ॥ ५ ॥

न विद्यते हि मे चित्तंमत्र वा वरदापुरे । त्रामेषु तिस्थतं निसं तथा त्रामनिवासिषु ॥ ६ ॥ • सुहृद्धिः प्रतिपिद्धोऽपि विहाय वरदापुरम् । अदूरवर्तिने प्रामे निवत्स्याम्यचिरादहम् ॥ ७ ॥ त्रामे हि निवसन् निसं भविष्यामि न दुर्छभः। उपदेशममीप्सूनां प्रामसेवैकसंगिनाम् ॥ ८॥ स्वानुगेभ्यो मया श्रामनिवासो निरदिइयत। यामीणजनमध्येऽहं वस्तुमिच्छामि तत्ख्यम् ॥ ९ ॥ अत्रैव श्रीमती मीरा दीनलोकं सिपेविपु:। जग्राह वसर्ति क्षेत्रे वरदाप्रतिवासिभिः ॥ १०॥ कार्यभारं तु दौर्वल्याद्दोढुं न प्रवभूव सा। मानयाम्यत्र वासेन तां देवीं सहकारिणीम् ॥ ११ ॥ देयादेहमनःशक्ति परमात्मा द्यानिधिः। यद्वितीर्ण न मीरायै तर्जु दिख्या ददातु मे ॥ १२ ॥ सप्रश्रयमपेक्षेऽहं प्रामकार्यस्य सिद्धये । संमति भवतां पूर्णामात्मवुद्धिपुरस्सरीम् ॥ १३ ॥ न हठादृ श्राह्यिष्यामि खमतं विमतं जनम्। हिंसनं हि तद्प्येतद्वर्जितं वाल्यतो मया ॥ १४ ॥ युष्मान् सेवितुमेवाहं निवत्साम्यत्र नान्यथा। वह्या त मदुदेश्ये विकल्पन्ते विशङ्किनः ॥ १५ ॥

निदानं तद्विशङ्काया भवतीदं निशम्यताम्। मया हारपृश्यताष्वंसः कृतो मे जीवितव्रतम् ॥ १६ ॥ निरस्थास्प्रदयताबुद्धिं द्विजे शुद्धे तथान्सजे । क्षत्रिये चर्मकारे च स्थितोऽस्मि समदर्शनः ॥ १७ ॥ अधर्म्याः किल ते भेदाः सर्वे जन्मोद्भवा नृणाम् । नीचोचनातिमेदान्रो जीवितं मिलनीकृतम् ॥ १८ ॥ स्वाद्शीनुनयैरेव मतस्य परिवर्तनम् । जनानां प्रयतिष्येऽहं न हठात्कारयुक्तिभिः ॥ १९ ॥ त्रामरध्याः प्रमार्क्ष्यामि करिष्ये रुग्णपोषणम् । शिल्पसुजीवयिष्यामि प्रामे नष्टचरं चिरात् ॥ २० ॥ इत्थं नानाप्रकारेण भवतां परिसेवनम् । करिष्येऽहं सुदा नित्यं निवसन् श्रामिकान्तरे ॥ २१ ॥ मोदिष्येऽत्रभवन्तोऽपि यदि मे सहकारिणः। नो चेत्परं निवत्स्थामि संतुष्टः सकलैः सह ॥ २२ ॥ भगवत्कृपयात्राहं प्रेषितोऽस्मि यथाक्रमम् । भारतादाफ्रिकादेशं सवर्भत्यास्तटं ततः ॥ २३ ॥ वरदानगरं तस्मात्सेमावं च ततः पुनः। गतिहिं देहिनां निसमीश्वरेच्छावछिन्वनी ॥ २४ ॥ इत्युक्तेऽथ समुत्थाय यामीणः कश्चिद्ववीत् । इदं ते खागतं भद्र करिष्यामः सहोद्यमम् ॥ २५ ॥

अभिज्ञः प्रवयाः कश्चिद्रामीणप्रमुखोऽनवीत् । अन्यमद्य त्वया स्थानं पूर्वं पादाञ्जरेणुभिः ॥ २६ ॥ करिष्ये तर्व सेगावे महात्मन् खागतं सुदा । मतमस्प्रदयतायां तु नान्यथाकर्तुमुत्सहे ॥ २७ ॥ न पास्यामि जर्छं कृपाद्नस्यजस्परीद्षितम् । न वा तस्यानुमोदिष्ये प्रवेशं देवमन्दिरे॥ २८॥ मूलमस्य विचारद्रोर्निरुढं मम जन्मतः। तदिदानीं समुच्छेतुं वार्धके नास्ति मे वलम् ॥ २९ ॥ वस्रभायीदिभिन्नीमा गुर्जरप्रान्तवर्तिनः। सूच्यन्ते सा निवासाय केचिदन्ये महात्मनः ॥ २०॥ प्रत्युवाच महात्मैतान्वरदानगरान्तिके । चत्कार्यमस्ति तत्कर्तुं दूरस्थेन न शक्यते ॥ ३१ ॥ निवस्तुमहमिच्छामि विनोवार्थस्य संनिधौ । तितिक्षोः सर्वकष्टानि श्राम्यतोऽत्र दिवानिशम् ॥ ३२ ॥ सर्वकष्टसहाः सर्वे शामकार्ये व्यवस्यत । इति पूर्वं मयादिष्टाः सर्वेऽपि प्रामसेवकाः ॥ ३३:॥ परेभ्य डपदिष्टं यत्तदाचार्यं मया स्ततः । ततः परिश्रमिष्यामि विनोवार्याद्यो यथा ॥ ३४:॥ **छ**न्धुं वलवदाशासे **प्रामिकाणां सहायताम्** । छन्वे च सहकारित्वे वर्धते खयमुद्यमः ॥ ३५ ॥

इत्युक्ते गानिधना कंश्चित्सुहद्रामस्य करमलम्। ः कष्टजीवनमप्यसौ त्रामे सर्वमवर्णयत् ॥ ३६ ॥ तच्छत्वा अतिंजज्ञेऽसौ न कष्टाद्भयमस्ति मे । कष्टभीरुर्मृतप्रायो प्रामवासो मम ध्रुवः ॥ ३७ ॥ अय संमन्त्र्य मित्रैश्च सेगाचावासंनिश्चयम् । प्राकाइयमनयद्ग्रान्धिर्हिन्दीसाहित्यसंसदि ॥ ३८ ॥ निवसन्नेकदा पुर्यो मम्नवाडीखळं ययौ । सिन्धिनामान्तरत्रामे वरदानगरान्तिके ॥ ३९ ॥ घोषेऽस्मिन् श्रीमती मीरा नसति स्म पुरा किछ। सहमाना महत्कष्टं श्रामसेवा कृतोद्यमा ॥ ४० ॥ एकदा पर्यटन्नी सा सेगावयाससायया । येन पुष्यति सोऽद्यापि प्रसिद्धिमविनश्वरी ॥ ४१ ॥ सेयं व्रामटिकाऽशेत त्रिकोश्यां वरदापुरात्। मलिना चार्धनमा च निकटेऽपि पुरिश्रयः ॥ ४२ ॥ यत्र पाठालयेऽभ्यासाद्षि वाला निरक्षराः। क्रीडन्तः पांसुपुक्षेषु स्थिता घूसरवित्रहाः ॥ ४३ ॥ आसत स्वांगणे प्रौढा निरुत्साहा निरुद्यसाः। यापयन्तो वृथा कालं प्रजल्पन्तः परस्परम् ॥ ४४ ॥ गद्मालिन्यभाजऋ त्रामीणा न्यवंसन्निह् । वीथिकाखेव कुर्वाणा मलमूत्रविसर्जनम् ॥ ४५ ॥

अस्यत्र विपुलं कार्य शामसेवाधिषङ्गिणाम । इति मेने महात्मासा समालोक्य परिस्थितिम् ॥ ४६ ॥ अयमश्रुतपूर्वोऽपि त्रामः संसर्गतो सुनेः। देशचित्रे खलं लेभे कीर्तिमप्यनणीयसीम् ॥ ४७ ॥ न्यासल्ड्यो ह्ययं त्रामः श्रीवजाजस्य पूर्वजैः। खाम्यमस्य च कालेन श्रीमान्पूर्णमवाप सः ॥ ४८ ॥ अर्पये तात ते श्राममेनमित्यव्रवीन्मुनिम् । जम्रालालवजाजार्यो वद्धश्रद्धो महात्मनि ॥ ४९॥ मीरा विग्रहसंशोभी प्रकोष्टत्रितयात्मकः। वेणुपङ्कादिभिः शालो निचरात्तत्र निर्मितः ॥ ५० ॥ अवाप शेवगाचोऽयं पुनर्जन्मैव वस्तुतः। सेवात्राम इति ख्यातिमन्वर्थे प्राप्य कालतः ॥ ५१ ॥ गान्धिना प्रोक्तमात्रोऽसौ हिन्दीसाहिससंसदि। निशायामेव विख्यातो वभूवाखिलभूतले ॥ ५२ ॥ प्रचेलुः सहसोध्वीधसाद्धामयशसां रुचः। उत्सवेष्वमिवाणानां नभसि द्युतयो यथा ॥ ५३ ॥ अनेके नगरप्रामा दाण्डिवादीलिपूर्वकाः। सवर्मतिजुहूपञ्चगणीप्रभृतयश्चिरात् ॥ ५४ ॥. अज्ञातनामघेया ये वहिरासन् जगदृशः। तेऽधुना वृत्तपत्रेषु स्याताः संसर्गतो मुनेः ॥ ५५ ॥

सारारेः संगमात्रन्दी नमस्योऽभूजनेऽखिले । आरोह्ति शिरो राज्ञः संगात्सुमनसां कृमिः ॥ ५६ ॥ सद्भुणानां निषेः संगादाहिंसासत्यसेविनाम् । यामाः प्रथमगण्याः स्युर्येदि तत्र किमद्भुतम् ॥ ५७ ॥ अथैकस्मिन् दिने चैत्रे पद्भयामेवारुणोद्ये । सेवात्रामं प्रति प्राज्ञः प्रातिष्ठत सुदा स्वयम् ॥ ५८ ॥ पद्भवां क्रोशद्वयं गत्वा गोरथेन ततः परम्। प्रतिपेदे प्रहर्षेणं सेवायामं शनैः शनैः ॥ ५९ ॥ वरदानगरात्केचिद्वत्रज्ञः सहकारिणः । वहन्तः स्तोकवस्त्वि हस्ते सार्धे महात्मनः ॥ ६०॥ सहकारिषु सुप्तेषु मन्नवाडीं विहाय सः। नि:शब्द्निसृतं यात्रामकरोद्नतिश्रमः ॥ ६१॥ द्र्शनं पुरवासिभ्यो विहरन्वीथिकासु यः। द्ते प्रतिदिनं प्रातः स इदानीं क्रुतो गतः ॥ ६२ ॥ इति पौरानुगाः केचिद्पश्यन्तो यथापुरम् । अन्वशोचन्नपक्रान्तं निशम्य नगराद्वहिः॥ ६३॥ आगतो हाशुभः कालः पुरात्रिष्कासनाय नः। तमेनमनुगच्छामो युधिष्ठिरमिन प्रजाः ॥ ६४॥ इति नानाप्रकारेण विचिन्स व्यथितान्तराः । वियोगापरिहार्यत्वं विज्ञायावस्थिताः पुरे ॥ ६५ ॥

सिंधियामे महात्मेनं दृष्टवान् श्रीगजाननम्। अवगण्य महत्कष्टं प्रयस्यन्तं तितिक्ष्या ॥ ६६ ॥ निवासोऽत्र मया कार्यो वामकष्टोपलब्धये। इति ध्यायन्नहोरात्रं सेवात्रामं समासदत्।। ६७॥ प्रतीक्षते सा सोत्कण्ठं कुटीरं तदुपागमम्। तत्पादाञ्जरजोपूतो मदात्मापि भवत्विति ॥ ६८ ॥ बृहत्पादपशाखाभिवीरिता सूर्यतापतः। सरसी शीतलीचके कुटीं तां स्कटिकोदका ॥ ६९ ॥ प्रपन्नमात्र एपोऽत्र महात्मा त्रामवासिनः । समाहूय सुसंक्षिप्तमकाषींद्वाषणं त्रियम् ॥ ७० ॥ उपागच्छन्महात्मानं कौतुकाद्रामवालकाः । मलिना जीर्णवस्त्राद्य यूकाकीर्णशिरोरहाः ॥ ७१ ॥ आवालतरुणीवृद्धं शुण्वन्तस्रक्रगुः जनम् । छोकास्तत्पार्श्वमासीना दृदृशुस्तन्तुकर्तनम् ॥ ७२ ॥ परेचुरथ कल्याणे प्रभाते शयनोतियतः। पठित्वा भगवद्गीतामारेभे यामसेवनम् ॥ ७३ ॥ तस्मित्रसंस्कृतग्रामे विपमोद्धातिभूतले । भूसमीकरणार्थायं खन्नं समपेक्ष्यत ॥ ७४ ॥ खनित्रं खयमादाय चिरमश्राम्यद्यणीः। श्रीमान्माघवद्देसाईप्रमुखैः स समन्वितः ॥ ७५ ॥

न दृष्टश्चतपूर्व तैः शौचर्स्यानं निवासिभिः। यत्रं कापि पर्थः कीणे कुर्वनित स्मं विसर्जनम् ॥ ७६ ॥ शामस्यारोग्यरक्षा स्यात्करमञ्जेत्सारणादिति । वोधयस्त्रासिकान् गान्धिर्निर्ममे शौचकूपिकाः ॥ ७७ ॥ वर्षाकाळालयेऽध्वानः पर्यस्ताः परिचिक्रिरे । मृदा संपूरिता गर्ताः सानुगेन महात्मना ॥ ७८ ॥ महात्मा शोधनीं भृत्वा शोघयद्वीथिकाः स्वयम् । यानत्पूर्णविद्यद्धि ता अपूर्वो प्रतिपेदिरे ॥ ७९ ॥ पश्यन्तः सानुगं गान्धि संमार्जन्तं दिने दिने । त्रामीणा विस्मयं प्राप्य हेपिता अभवन् भृशम् ॥ ८० ॥ खलपूयन्नपि श्रीमान् वहिश्चके न माधवः । जुगुप्सयेह श्रामीणैरिति श्रीतोऽभवन्मुनिः ॥ ८१ ॥ अस्पृद्दयताव्यपोहाय श्रामारोग्यावनाय च। वद्धदीक्षस्य तस्याभूनमाघवस्य कृतिः कृतिः ॥ ८२ ॥ गृहिण्यो निचरादत्र माठीमस्यं स्वयं जहुः। प्रममार्जुः प्रयत्नेन निजगेहाङ्गणानि च ॥ ८३ ॥ आवालस्विदं लोकाः शौचकूपान् सिपेविरे । अतो प्रामस्य चारोग्यमभिवृद्धिसुपाययौ ॥ ८४ ॥ पाठशालां ततो गान्धिरुद्धाट्य यामवालकान्। खास्थ्यरक्षासदाचारवृत्तादिकमपाठ्यत् ॥ ८५ ॥

तथा च स्थापयामासं विनिताभ्यो निकेतनम्।

यत्र श्रीभगवद्गीतां श्रावयामासः योषितः ॥ ८६ ॥

रात्रिशालास्तथा पुंसां शिक्षणाय प्रकल्पिताः ।

यत्र ते जगतो वृत्तं विविद्धः कर्मकारिणः ॥ ८७ ॥

अथ गाढश्रमाद्गान्वेर्यलाच सहकारिणाम् ।

अन्यदेवाभवद्रपं सेवाप्रामस्य सर्वतः ॥ ८८ ॥

न चिरेण कुटीरेषु तन्तुचक्रस्य गुञ्जनम् ।

श्रूयते स्म प्रभावेणात्यद्भुतेन महात्मनः ॥ ८९ ॥

इति सौ. क्षमायाः कृतिषूत्तरसत्याप्रहगीतायां प्रामवासोद्धोषणो

नाम सप्तद्भोऽध्यायः ।

ज्येष्ठमासे महात्मासी वेंगळ्रपुरे यथौ।
हिन्दीप्रचारसंस्थायाः समाह्वानं सुमानयन् ॥१॥
अलङ्कुत्य सभाष्यक्षपदं तत्र सगौरनम्।
अदर्शयद्यथा हिन्दी राष्ट्रभाषात्वमहीते॥२॥
अथ संमिलितांदलात्रानभिनन्दात्रवीन्सुनिः।
मम प्रमोदते चेतः पद्यतो वः समीयुषः॥३॥
अधिका दृद्यते संख्या योषितां पुमपेक्षया।

तदेताः पूर्वमृहिन्ति धन्यवादान् सुलक्षणाः ॥ ४ ॥

अष्टादशोऽध्यायः ।

अनुशासि तर्तः सवीन् राष्ट्रसंघसभासदः। न्यायभंगात्खराज्यार्थे सद्य एव विरम्यताम् ॥ ३१ ॥ मय्येव भारमुत्सुच्य स्थीयतां मयि जीवति । प्रवर्तध्वं सयादिष्टा मत्तोऽभिज्ञतरेण वा ॥ ३२ ॥ अहं सत्याप्रहस्यास्मि प्रारच्या च प्रवर्तकः। अतश्च ये मया पूर्वं न्यायमंगाय चोदिताः ॥ ३३ ॥ मसक्षं वा परोक्षं वा तैरिदानीं विरम्यताम् । शासनोच्छेदतः क्षिप्रमिति मेऽभ्यर्थनाधुना ॥ ३४ ॥ मार्गः स्वातत्रयलाभाय नास्ति श्रेयानितः परम्। सत्याग्रहपथादुन्यो भारतस्येति निश्चयः ॥ ३५ ॥ धिग्वलं भौतिकं पुंसां सलाग्रहवलं वलम् । हिंसावियहयोः स्थाने प्रतिष्ठामयमहिति ॥ ३६ ॥ प्रजानां भयमुत्पाद्य निर्वीयेकरणादमूः। निर्मूलयितुमिच्छन्तः सन्ति ये क्रूरशासकाः ॥ ३७ ॥ तेषामि मनोऽइमानं विद्राव्य परिवाहयेत्। इयं सत्याप्रहच्चाला विधिना चेत्प्रवर्तिता ॥ ३८॥ खोद्यमेषु जयः प्राप्तः कामं शासनभञ्जकैः। हृद्यं शासकानां तु न स्पृष्टमिति मे मतिः ॥ ३९॥ काले सज्जिखितैभीव्यं कर्तुं शासनभञ्जनम् । शिक्षितसार्थसंत्यागसे च्छादारिद्यजीवनैः॥ ४०॥

व्यापृतेभीवितव्यं च राष्ट्राभ्युदंयकर्मसु । खादिकर्तनजासैक्यकरणादिषु तत्परैः ॥ ४१ ॥ यदा तेपां मनः स्पृष्टं तदा सलाग्रहः फलेत्। एक एवास्य याथार्थ्यमन्वेषयितुमहिति ॥ ४२ ॥ सत्यात्रहः पुरास्माभिः कदापि न परीक्षितः । अत एव करिष्यामि प्रयन्नं तत्परीक्षणे ॥ ४३ ॥ स्वरूपं, श्रूयतामस्य पुनरेव व्रवीमि वः। न हि सत्यात्रहो नाम शासनातिक्रमः परम् ॥ ४४ ॥ अपि तु क्षान्तियुक्तेन सदा सत्यगवेषणम्। अहिंसयैव तच्छक्तिमुपयुङ्जीत साधकः ॥ ४५ ॥ विरतः शासनोच्छेदात्किमुद्योगो भवेजनः। इति जिज्ञासमानान्वः कथयामि निशम्यताम् ॥ ४६ ॥ अस्पृदयता पुनर्विच्म निष्कास्या सर्वयत्नतः । भैषच्यमादकादीनि वारणीयानि शुद्धये ॥ ४७ ॥ उक्तसेवाक्रमोऽयं वः सहजां वितरिष्यति। जीविकामपि दीनाय भोगमिष्टात्रवर्जिताम्॥ ४८॥ चेषां तु सा न पर्याप्ता गवेष्याणि परत्र तैः। राष्ट्रियोद्यमशालासु कर्माण्यधिकलञ्घये ॥ ४९॥ ये जनाः खानुमसैव विषेयाः सन्ति शासने। भंगस्तरेव कर्तव्यो नेतुराज्ञानुवर्तिभिः॥ ५०॥ म्या श्रोक्तमिदं सर्वे लोकाभ्युद्यकाम्यया ।

स्यायविधायकसभाप्रवेशनाध्यायः १३] न पुना राष्ट्रसंघस्य स्वातङ्ग्यापजिहीर्षया ॥ ५१ ॥ ये तु सत्यायहोसुक्ता भवेयुः संशयालवः। FI तत्कृते ह्युपदेशोऽयं कृतः सन्मार्गदर्शकः ॥ ५२ ॥ 7 अन्तरात्मानुसंधानैभगवद्गक्तिसेवनैः। F ? इसेवमलिखद्गानिधर्घायं ध्यायं दिवानिशम् ॥ ५३ ॥ अटन्हरिजनार्थीय प्रतीतोऽभूदसौ यथा । Fi li खयमेकेन वोढन्या सत्याग्रह्धुरा मया ॥ ५४ ॥ सांधिकः शासनोच्छेदं महात्मा प्रतिपिद्धवान् । 318/11 चिकीर्षुः खयमेकाकी वारयामास चेतरान् ॥ ५५ ॥ अर्थ संघसदां मध्ये गौरवेण महात्मनः। 1311 मतभेदः परित्यक्तस्तथा च न्यायकृत्सभाम् ॥ ५६ ॥ अप्रविष्टैः प्रविष्टेश्च वहिरन्तन्च संगरात्। 元治規則 पटवः सर्वलोकाः स्युरिलम्सारिरघोषयत् ॥ ५७॥ श्रुतिवाक्यमिवाशेषैः सदस्यैरनुवर्तितम् । 5 B]] कार्यक्षेत्रेषु सर्वेषु वचनं दूरदर्शिनः ॥ ५८ ॥ न्यवसायो दृढस्तेपामचिरेणोद्पाद्यत्। 1 38 P खरान्यस्याङ्कुरीभूतं राष्ट्रियं मन्त्रिमण्डलम् ॥ ५९॥ स च सूक्ष्माङ्करो यावद्भवति सा शिशुद्रमः। : 56 | ताबद्धोरमहायुद्धझंझावातेन भिञ्जतः॥ ६०॥ ابت इति सौ अमायाः ऋतिपूत्तरसत्यात्रहगीतायां न्यायविधायकसभा-યુંદ 🛭 प्रवेशनो नाम त्रयोदशोऽध्यायः ।

चतुर्दशोऽध्यायः।

अथ वैशाखमास्रेकः समाजः समजायत । धनक्षेत्रादिसर्वस्वसमभागित्ववादिनाम् ॥ १ ॥ समभूत्पाटलीपुत्रे तत्पूर्वोधिनिवेशनम् । यत्र नारायणाचार्यः श्रीमानासीत् सभापतिः ॥ २ ॥ समाजस्य ततः शाखा वह्वचीऽनेकत्र निर्मिताः। द्मनाय धनाढ्यानां शुभाय श्रमजीविनाम् ॥ ३ ॥ अङ्गभूतः समाजोऽयं राष्ट्रसंघस्य संमतः। आचकर्प निजकोडे तस्य सामाजिकान् वहून् ॥ ४ ॥ आसन्तिकी व्यवस्थास्मिन्राष्ट्रसंघाधिवेशने । सर्वकार्यगतेः किञ्चिद्विपर्ययमजीजनत् ॥ ५॥ शासनोच्छेदनन्त्राला सद्यो निर्वापिता ह्यभूत्। न्यायसंसत्प्रवेशस्य संभ्रमन्बलनोऽन्बलत् ॥ ६ ॥ वित्तं हरिजनस्यार्थे संग्रहीतुं समुत्मुकः । देशपर्यटनं कर्तुं महात्मा मतिमातनोत् ॥ ७ ॥ समाप्ते च सभाकार्ये प्रययौ पाटलीपुरात् । तपस्वी पादचार्येव देशानुत्कलसंज्ञितान् ॥ ८॥ धनसंचययन्त्रं मां मा जनो मन्यतामिति । यन्त्रयानं निराकृत्य क्राम्यति सा वहुश्रमः ॥ ९ ॥ प्रयागोत्कलदेशेषु भ्रमन्हरिजनशियै। श्रीतिमुत्पाद्यामास छोके तद्धितकारिणीम् ॥ १० ॥

यत्र यत्र गतः सोऽयं तत्र तत्र सभाखितः । जनतां वोधयामास धर्मसूक्ष्माणि युक्तिभिः ॥ ११ ॥ तस्य कर्णसुखां वाणीसुपपत्तिससुङक्वलाम् । श्रत्वा सदोषमात्मानं मेने हरिजने जनः ॥ १२ ॥ अथोदीच्यप्रदेशेषु भ्रमणे कृतनिश्चयम् । प्रयाणाद्वारयामासुः शासकाः परिशङ्किताः ॥ १३ ॥ अत्रान्तरे जनश्चके विकल्पान् वहुधा यथा। किमयं प्रतिषिद्धोऽपि व्रजेदेवोत्तरां दिशाम् ॥ १४ ॥ नोचेद्वैयक्तिकोच्छेदे शासनस्य स्वतन्त्रताम् । नात्मनः केवलं रक्षेदितरान् विनिवारयन् ॥ १५ ॥ न्यायकल्पकसंस्थायां प्रवेशमनुशिष्य नः। किं वा काराप्रवेशाय मार्गमन्विष्यति खयम् ॥ १६॥ प्रजाः कश्चिद्यं नेता शासकप्रतिरोधनाम् । क्षोभमुत्पाद्य दुःखान्धौ न भूयो मज्जयिष्यति ॥ १७ ॥ इति चिन्ताकुले लोके महात्मा निरमापयत्। संघान् हरिजनार्थाय नगरे नगरे वहून् ॥ १८॥ ततः प्रस्थानमकरोद्वरदानगरं प्रति । यामीणजनतामध्ये निवासमभि**छापुकः ॥ १९ ॥** तावच प्रसृता वार्ता छोकविक्षोभकारिणी । यदसौ नचिरादेव राष्ट्रसंघं विमुद्घति ॥ २० ॥

बहवो बहुधां छोका वितर्कयिंतुमुद्यताः। , सहसा निर्गमस्यास्य परिणामान् भविष्यतः ॥ २१ ॥ नूतनाः सभया तस्य स्वीकृता चिदि निर्णयाः। महात्मा न सभां जह्यादिति केचन मैनिरें॥ २२॥ सद्खवरणारम्भे सन्निकृष्टसुपिखते । न हि लागः शुभायेति प्राहुरन्ये विशङ्किताः ॥ २३ ॥ त्यजेत्सामाजिकत्वं चेद्वार्षिकाधिनिवेशनम्। किमर्थमुपतिष्टासुर्भवतीत्यपरेऽन्नुवन् ॥ २४ ॥ विजानन्तोऽखिला लोकास्तस्याहार्य विनिश्चयम् 🖡 **ळेखेन वक्ष्यमाणेन तस्य चुक्षुभिरे भृशम् ॥ २५ ॥** इति सौ. क्षमायाः कृतिपूत्तरसलाग्रहगीतायां शासनभंगवारणो नाम चतुर्दशोऽघ्यायः।

पश्चदशोऽध्यायः।

संयमी दिन्यया वाण्या प्रेरितः स हृद्ग्तरे । प्राकाश्यमानयहेखमिमं निर्णयगर्भितम् ॥ १ ॥ सङ्घान्मम निवृत्तेया वार्ता सा न मृषात्मिका । अत्र कारणवाहुल्यं विद्यते तिन्नशम्यताम् ॥ २ ॥ न सान्यः संघसंवन्धः प्रागान्दिकसभागमात् । इति मित्रैः समादिष्टः परिसागं विलंवये ॥ ३ ॥

स्रीयतामश्रमेणेति प्राहुगीविद्वहमाः । निर्गम्यवामिति प्रोचुः श्रीमत्सद्गरंबद्धभाः ॥ ४ ॥ प्रत्येमि च परे सभ्या निर्विण्णाः कर्मभिर्मम । विव्वक्रन्न सहायोऽस्मि संघाभ्युदयकर्मणि ॥ ५ ॥ अपि च प्राभवं संघे वर्तते मे निरङ्कशम्। अस्य मे प्रत्ययस्याच सत्यभावः परीक्ष्यते ॥ ६ ॥ मम सामाजिकानां च वहूनां मतभिन्नता । चर्धमानान्वहं दृष्टा तथापि मयि गौरवात् ॥ ७ ॥ प्रतीपगमनौत्युक्यं रुद्धा ते जोषमासते। ईति सम्यक् परिज्ञाय खितोऽस्मि कृतनिश्चयः ॥ ८ ॥ न कोऽपि नायकः पूर्वमासीद्विश्वासभाजनम्। यथाहं हन्त भेदेऽपि स्थिरमक्तानुयायिनाम् ॥ ९॥ तन्तुचकं पुरो नयस्तं मया कार्यगतिकमे । परं तत्पृष्ठतश्चके प्राज्ञोऽप्यश्रद्धया जनः ॥ १० ॥ तथापि प्रसयोऽयं से द्रहीयान् वर्तते यथा। क्वित्रयन् मानवकोट्यर्थे खराज्यं यदि लिप्सते ॥ ११॥ तन्तुचक्रकिया खादीनिर्मितिश्च परा गतिः। शिक्षितानां तथा दीनश्चधार्तानां विशेषतः ॥ १२॥ अमी किल निरुद्योगा हस्तस्यानुपयोगतः। . जीवन्ति क्रपर्ण निसं पशुवद्भारहोरिणः ॥ १३ ॥

तन्तुचक्रमिदं पुंसां मानस्य विजयध्वजः। कृपेः सहचरं मित्रं प्रकृतेरर्घजीवितम् ॥ १४ ॥ रोषार्धजीवमात्रेण जीवन्तोऽद्य वयं स्थिताः। अतः शनैर्विनंक्ष्यामिरछन्नपक्षा इवाण्डजाः।। १५ ॥ केचित्तथापि विद्यन्ते सद्स्याः श्रद्धयान्विताः। चऋखाद्भुतसामध्ये विश्रुते निखिलावनौ ॥ १६॥ खादिवखनिरासस्रोत् कियते संघकार्यतः। छिन्नो भवति संवंधः संघस्य जनकोटिभिः॥ १७॥ प्रातिनिध्यसद्खत्वं संघाङ्गमिति मे मतिः। विरोद्धं मां तु नेच्छन्ति बहवो मयि सादराः ॥ १८॥ ममापि संमतो मेलः समभागित्ववादिनाम् । परार्थेतत्परा यत्र मान्याश्च सहकारिणः ॥ १९॥ अस्ति मे मूलतो भेदः सारार्थान् प्रति तैः सह। यदि लच्चप्रतिष्ठास्ते तदा संघे न मे स्थितिः ॥ २०॥ अस्पृद्यतार्थमुद्दिरय विभिन्नो हि मम क्रमः। नद्योः प्रतीपगासिन्योः संयोगो नहि संभवी ॥ २१ ॥ सोऽयमस्पृद्यताप्रश्नो नीतिधर्मावलम्बनः । तदुर्थमपीयिष्येऽहं जीवितं मे दढव्रतः ॥ २२ ॥ मन्यन्ते हि मयादिष्टं शासनोच्छेदवारणम् । गरीयः स्वलितं बुद्धेर्भूयांसः सहकारिणाम् ॥ २३ ॥

हिन्दीप्रचारसंसिद्धेरत्रैषांस्ति निदर्शनम् । भारतस्य समुद्धारः स्त्रीजनैरेव शिक्षितैः ॥ ५ ॥ वीराणां वीरपत्नीनां देवानां देवयोषिताम् । सहनामग्रहो नित्यं स्त्रीपूर्वः परिदृश्यते ॥ ६ ॥ सीतारामी तथा राधाकृष्णौ गौरीमहेश्वरौ । छक्ष्मीनारायणौ चेति न पुनस्तद्विपर्ययात् ॥ ७ ॥ अस्ति चाभ्यहिंतं पूर्वमिति न्यायः सनातनः। तद्वभूवुः पुरा नार्यस्तिक्रयाश्चाभिपूजिताः ॥ ८ ॥ हिन्दीवाग् राष्ट्रभाषात्वे श्रूयतां वच्मि कारणम् । कामं कर्णाटकेष्वत्र मातृवागलमस्ति वः ॥ ९ ॥ परमन्यत्र तद्वाह्ये देशयामादिमण्डले । न पर्याप्ता भवत्येषा न्यवहर्तुं हि देशजैः ॥ १० ॥ कथं हि प्रभवेहोकः संसर्ग रक्षितुं जनैः। सिंधुप्रयागदेशेषु समवाक्सांधनं विना ॥ ११ ॥ आंग्लवाकू साधनं हि स्यादिति प्राहुर्जनाः कचित्। परंतु कोटयः सन्ति नराणां तद्वेदिनाम् ॥ १२ ॥ आंग्लभाषा समभ्यस्ता सहस्रेरेव शिक्षितै:। न कोऽप्येकस्तु युष्मासुं तुष्टः स्यादनयैकया ॥ १३ ॥ परः कोटिजनैः सार्धं मण्डलान्तरवासिभिः। सम्पर्कः श्रेयसे भूयाद्युष्माकिमति मे स्पृहा ॥ १४ ॥ ५ सला०

हिन्दीं सुखतरोचारां सुवोघां चांग्छवाङ्मयात्।
भाषन्ते वन्धवोऽस्माकं शतछक्षद्वयाधिकाः ॥ १५ ॥
न कदाप्यांग्छवाणीयं राष्ट्रभाषा भविष्यति ।
यद्यप्येतामपेक्षन्ते परं विद्याभिमानिनः ॥ १६ ॥
हिन्दीवाचा भवन्मातृभाषा न स्यादुपेक्षिता ।
हिन्दीभाषा गिरः सर्वाः समुत्कर्षं हि नेष्यति ॥ १७ ॥
इति सौ. क्षमायाः कृतिपूत्तरसस्याप्रहगीतायां प्रामसेवारम्भणो
नामाधादशोऽध्यायः।

नवदशोऽध्यायः ।

मुनिवहिप्रहेन्द्रङ्कमितवत्सरसंभवान् ।
अनेकार्थकथालापान् वर्णयामि महात्मनः ॥ १ ॥
वेंग्ल्रपुराच्छ्रीमान् गान्धिमेंसूरभूपतेः ।
आमन्त्रणेन कोलारकार्तस्वरखान् ययौ ॥ २ ॥
स तत्राकृत्रिमामृद्धिं सुवर्णस्य विलोकयन् ।
भूशं विस्मयमापेदे महिम्ना परमात्मनः ॥ ३ ॥
मन्यते सा महात्मेदृक् सुवर्णां ह्योऽपि भारतें ।
हन्त दारिद्यमस्तीति विषेः केयं विहम्वना ॥ ४ ॥
निल्यांस्तु समालोक्य मेपवन्धालयोपमान् ।
पिण्डीभूय स्थितात्रृणां द्यालुव्योक्कलोऽभवत् ॥ ५ ॥

अथ कर्मकरान् सर्वानाकार्य समुदायशः ।
तत्सुखापादकान्मार्गान् कतिचित्समुपादिशत् ॥ ६ ॥
अथैकदा महात्मानं द्रष्टुकामिश्चरोत्सुकः ।
भूसुरः पण्डितः कश्चित्सेवागामं समासदत् ॥ ७ ॥
सत्कृत्य द्विजमप्राक्षीद्वानिधरार्या वदन्तु मे ।
अपि श्रीभगवद्गीताऽस्पृद्यवामिभमन्यते ॥ ८ ॥

पण्डित उवाच ।

असद् ध्यायति यञ्चान्तरनार्थं भाषते च यः । असबरति यः कोऽपि सोऽस्पृदयो गीतया मतः॥ ९॥ महात्मा प्राहः।

सत्येवं हि वयं सर्वे भवामोऽस्पृ इयताङ्किताः।
कोऽनघोऽस्तीह पश्यामो महाराजानघोऽसि किम् ॥ १०॥
इति तुक्डीमहाराजो नाम कश्चिदपृच्छ्यत ।
अनघो नास्मि हन्तेति स च प्रस्युत्तरं ददौ ॥ ११ ॥
अव्दुल्गफारखानार्यस्तदानीमाश्रमे वसन् ।
पृष्टः प्राह न निर्दोषो महात्मन्नस्ति मानवः ॥ १२ ॥
अन्नवीद्गान्धिरस्पृ इयासार्हि सर्वे वयं श्चिताः।
अन्येभ्यः स्वं छघीयांसं मन्तुमईति सज्जनः॥ १३ ॥
अवरो नास्ति मत्तोऽन्यस्तथा दुष्ट्तरोऽपि वा।
इति निसं जगौ सिद्धः सूरदासः छिचित्रतः॥ १४ ॥

जगाद पण्डितः शास्त्रप्रमाणं किन्त्वपेक्ष्यते । हेयोपादेयनिर्घारे न तु खेच्छा नियामिका ॥ १५ ॥ गान्धिः प्राह् न शास्त्रं तत्प्रमाणं सत्यजीविनाम् । जन्मनः कारणाद्येनांस्पृद्यता घिकप्रसन्निता ॥ १६ ॥ तथाविधानि शास्त्राणि नास्माकं शोधयन्यधम्। परन्तु पापभारस्य संदृद्धि तन्वते सुवः ॥ १७॥ अथैकदाश्रमं कश्चित्प्राप्तो हरिजनायणीः। श्रद्दधानो महात्मानं पत्रच्छ परमाद्रात् ॥ १८ ॥ भगवन्तमजानन्तो महात्मन् त्रृहि तत्त्वतः । कुर्वीमहि कथं तस्य पामराः परिसेवनम् ॥ १९ ॥ गान्धिरुवाच । ईश्वरं न हि पदयामः सृष्टिरस्य तु वीक्ष्यते । तत्त्रृष्टिसेवया साम्य सेव्यते परमेश्वरः ॥ २० ॥ सेवेमहि कथं सृष्टिमशेषां परमात्मनः। इति भूयो विजिज्ञासुं महात्मा प्रत्यभापत ॥ २१ ॥ उपकारो हि कर्तव्यः प्रतिवेशनिवासिनाम् । सोत्तमा भगवत्सेवा भगवत्त्रीतिदायिनी ॥ २२ ॥ निजाङ्गणविशुद्धैव न संतुष्टो भवेत्ररः । पराङ्गणं च संशुद्धं यथा स्यात्तनुयात्तथा ॥ २३ ॥ खिमव खक्कुछं रक्षेद्रामं रक्षेत्कुछं यथा। निजग्रामस्य रक्षायां पुरुपस्मास्ति पौरुपम् ॥ २४ ॥

लोकानुभवतः स्पष्टमस्माभिर्ज्ञायते किल ।
सेवाशक्तियथा पुंसः परिच्छिन्नैव वर्तते ॥ २५ ॥
अत एव नरः स्वार्थे मन्येताल्पं परार्थतः ।
यथैव घेनुरात्मानं वत्सरक्षापरायणा ॥ २६ ॥
निजांगणात्प्रतिक्षेपः कचरस्य परांगणे ।
परं लज्जावहः पुंसां यद्यपि स्वार्थसाधकः ॥ २७ ॥
अथ भाद्रपदेऽभ्यागादेकदागन्तुकद्वयम् ।
पॉलाख्याऽऽमेरिकानारी चेनाख्यश्चीनयात्रिकः ॥ २८ ॥
ऊचतुश्च महात्मानमुभौ स्वागतवादिनम् ।
भवतो ज्ञातुमिच्छावः शंसनीयं मनोगतम् ॥ २९ ॥

महातमा प्राह ।
जिज्ञासा यदि वामार्यो राष्ट्रकार्यक्रमस्य नः ।
श्रीमान् राष्ट्रपतिर्नेत्तर्भवद्भ्यामवलोक्यताम् ॥ ३०॥
राष्ट्रसंघात्रिवृत्तोऽस्मि न प्रमाणं वचो हि मे ।
स्थितोऽस्मि पृष्ठतोऽस्याहं वहिष्ठः संजयो यथा ॥ ३१॥

चेनः प्राह ।
अपि संघात्रिवृत्तोऽभूद्भवानपरितोषतः ।
उतान्यकार्यकर्तृणामवकाराप्रदित्सया ॥ ३२ ॥
इति पृष्टोऽत्रवीद्गान्धः सौम्य नेदं हि कारणम् ।
सत्यप्रचोदितो यामे स्थिरीकृतपदोऽस्म्यहम् ॥ ३३ ॥

ंयात्रिक उवाच । 🕝 स्थितोऽसि देहमात्रेण त्रामे न पुनरात्मना ।

आत्मा तु भवतो विश्वं विष्वग्रमित सर्वदा ॥ ३४ ॥ राज्यतत्रपरिष्वंगी ममात्मा नान्यतो भ्रमेत्।

दुर्छभो यः पुरा मेऽभूद् त्रामवासोऽच मुज्यते ॥ ३५॥

उवाचामेरिकायोपिन्महात्मन् दुःखसागरे।

निमग्नं जगदाश्वासमहितीदं भवादृशात् ॥ ३६ ॥

अतः प्रकाशयास्माकमात्मनो हृद्यस्थितम् ।

निनीपे तव संदेशं छोकमोहप्रशान्तये ॥ ३७ ॥

इत्युक्तः शान्तमृर्तिस्तामत्रवीनमौनमाश्रये ।

अत्रैव श्रामकार्याणि पदय मे वाचिकेन किम् ॥ ३८॥

दुःखार्णवाज्जनोद्धारः कथमिस्रतिदुर्घटः ।

प्रश्नोऽयं प्रतिवाक्यं तु परेशोपासनादिति ॥ ३९ ॥

यादृगेकान्तिकी श्रद्धा यादृगध्यात्मद्र्शनम्।

भवदीयमिति श्रुत्वा देशं नेष्ये भवद्रचः ॥ ४० ॥

इत्युक्ते सोऽव्रवीद्वानिधभेद्रे तद्वाक्पथातिगम् ।

वाडमस्तु तथाप्यस्ति श्रद्धा ते वस्तुनि कचित् ॥ ४१ ॥

इत्युक्तः प्राह यद्रामे कुर्वे सरलजीवनम्।

यामकार्यस्य संसिद्धा चरितार्थो भवाम्यहम् ॥ ४२ ॥

भारतीया हि ते वत्साः किमेषां भविता सुने।

अत्रापि सन्समी भद्रे सह तैर्निवसाम्यहम् ॥ ४३ ॥

अधिकं नगरावासात् किमु त्रामे भवान् सुखी। सुखं नाम न कल्याणि वाह्योपाघिव्यपाश्रयम् ॥ ४४ ॥ चेनः श्रीमानथो मान्यः सानुगस्य सुनेः पुरः । अवर्णयत्खदेशस्य विस्तरेण परिस्थितिम् ॥ ४५ ॥ चीनमूरद्य निःशेषं शात्रवं प्रस्वस्थिता। सहमाना विपज्जालमनपेक्ष्य पराश्रयम् ॥ ४६ ॥ नैरक्ष्यंव्यपोहाय प्रजानां वर्णमालिकाम् । असन्तिवशदीकृस प्रवृत्ता छोकशिक्षणे ॥ ४७ ॥ देशारोग्यस्य रक्षायै जन्मभूमिरियं मम। प्रशस्तसंविधानानि रचयन्ती प्रयस्यति ॥ ४८ ॥ कृपीवलिकयां मुख्यामुत्तेजयति साधनैः। कार्पासन्यवसायस्य संवृद्धिं तनुतेतराम् ॥ ४९ ॥ प्रजानागरिकत्वस्य पाटवाय दिवानिशम्। उपर्यध्य संस्कारान् निर्मिमीते विवेकतः ॥ ५० ॥ जपानाख्यो महाशत्रुर्यथा नः क्षोभमातनोत् । तथैवास्य प्रतीकारश्चीनभूम्या करिष्यते ॥ ५१ ॥ पुरा सांत्रामिकीं शिक्षां वीरभूरिति विश्वतात्। अयतामहि संप्राप्तुं रुसियादेशतो वयम् ॥ ५२ ॥ राज्यभारऋमो यत्र दृइयते हि विऌक्ष्णः। वैयक्तिकखतालोपाद् गृहक्षेत्रादिके घने ॥ ५३ ॥

नेत्रा सन्याटसेनेन रुसियासंगराङ्किमा।
वोधिता विजहुश्चीनास्तदेशाद्योधिशक्षणम् ॥ ५४ ॥
युयुत्सा परदेशैर्नः सर्वथा निह विद्यते।
प्रविष्टशत्रुनिष्कासे वयमेकान्ततत्पराः॥ ५५ ॥
इति सौ. क्षमायाः कृतिपूत्तरसस्याग्रहगीतायां यात्रिकसंवादो नाम
नवदशोऽध्यायः।

विंशोऽध्यायः।

एकदा नापितः कश्चिदसपृदयत्वे कृतादरः । क्षरकर्मकृते गान्धेराहूतोऽपि व्यलंवत ॥ १ ॥ श्रामणीर्मो वहिष्कुर्योत्किङ्करस्य महात्मनः। **क्षुरकर्म करिष्यामि कचिद्धरिजनस्य चेत् ॥ २ ॥** एकदा सायमागम्य त्रामणीर्गान्धिमत्रवीत्। महात्मन् यस्त्वया भृत्यः पुत्रवत्परिपाल्यते ॥ ३ ॥ मुण्डनानन्तरं तस्य क्षुरकर्म करोतु मे । नापितस्तन्न दोषाय दोषस्वन्यत्र विद्यते ॥ ४ ॥ स हि मां खगृहे भोक्तं निमन्नयति साप्रहम् । वहिर्गेहान्न भुक्तोऽहं कथं भुंजीय तद्गृहे ॥ ५ ॥ भवदागमनात्पूर्वे मतमस्पृत्रयतां प्रति । मदीयमन्यदेवासीत्संप्रदायनिरुद्धितः ॥ ६ ॥

इदानीं भवतः संगान्मया सक्तो द्वराप्रहः। अस्पृइयस्पर्शनान्मन्ये न भवेत्कोऽपि दृषितः ॥ ७ ॥ कुतोऽयमात्रही मुण्डी भोजनामत्रणे तव । इति श्रीगान्धिना पृष्टो जगाद श्रामनायकः ॥ ८ ॥ स्वजातीयैर्वहिष्कारं शङ्कमानः स नापितः । मद्रोजनं गृहे खस्य प्रमाणीकर्तुमिच्छति ॥ ९ ॥ भवल्एइयताभंगक्रमान्तःपाति किं सुने। उचानां नीचजातीयैर्भोजनप्रतिभोजनम् ॥ १० ॥ प्रत्युवाच महात्मैनं न तादृङ् नियमोऽस्ति नः। अरष्ट्रचोऽप्येष गोविंदः पाचकोऽस्ति मम प्रियः ॥ ११ ॥ अनुकुर्वन्तु मां सर्वे शीता हरिजने यदि । दुराप्रहान्निवृत्तिर्वः परं तुष्टिकरी सम ॥ १२ ॥ यामाध्यक्षस्तदारभ्य विहायास्पृदयताहठम् । गच्छति साश्रमं निसमन्सजौद्निकाश्रितम् ॥ १३ ॥ अथ धर्मप्रतिष्ठावानांग्लः शेपहेनामकः । समरप्रतिपेधाय यतते स्म निरन्तरम् ॥ १४ ॥ स्वमतस्थैरसौ धर्मे प्रचारमकरोत्तथा। खदेश्या वहवोऽभूवन् युद्धविद्वेषिणो यथा ॥ १५ ॥ अथ दिहीपुरे काचिद्राजकीयांग्लपत्रिका । निनिंद नितरामेनसुपन्यस्य स्मृतेर्वचः ॥ १६॥

तथा हि लिखितं पत्रे श्रीकृष्णोऽर्जुनमत्रवीत् [यो रणे निर्भयद्वेषो विजयी स भवेदिति॥ १७॥ तदेतद्गान्धिरालोक्य हसन् सोत्प्रासमत्रवीत्। अहो परमपाण्डिसं संपादकशिरोमणेः ॥ १८॥ घातुकोऽप्यनया सूक्तया स्थगयेत्पापमात्मनः । भगवद्वचनस्यार्थमन्यथा परिकल्पयन् ॥ १९॥ प्रसहं भगवद्गीतां परिशीलयतो मम । प्रतीतिस्तु तद्न्येव प्रादुर्भवति निश्चिता ॥ २० ॥ अर्जुनो हि न युद्धस्य प्रतिकूछोऽभवद्यथा । - पात्रात्याः सांप्रतं केचिद्भवन्ति प्रतिरोधकाः ॥ २१ ॥ अर्जुनो युद्धविश्वासी कौरवैर्युयुघे खयम्। कृष्णस्तु भगवानासीत्प्रार्थितस्तस्य सारिथः ॥ २२ ॥ प्रतिपक्षमुखे दृष्ट्वा पित्राचार्यादिवान्धवान् । अनिच्छन् हन्तुमेतान्स निस्सत्त्वोऽभूत्तवार्जुनः ॥ २३ ॥ तं प्रेक्य सक्तगाण्डीवमश्रुपूर्णाकुलेक्षणम् । उवाच भगवान्वाक्यं यथोक्तं समयोचितम् ॥ २४ ॥ काव्यरत्रखनौ गीता भारतस्योज्जवलो मणिः। येनाकलपस्थिरां कीार्ते व्यासः प्राप कवीश्वरः ॥ २५ ॥ यत्र हिंसाप्रधानस्य युद्धस्त्रैकान्तमोघता । विजयाडंवरै: शून्यैर्जगते तेन दर्शिता ॥ २६ ॥

न हि काव्यमिदं युद्धमहत्त्वस्य निदर्शकम्। अज्ञानमोहमूलत्वं न्यनक्यस्य तु केवलम् ॥ २७ ॥ धर्माधर्मपरीमर्दश्चित्तविक्षोभको नृणाम् । विस्तरेण प्रवन्धेऽस्मिन्नृपिवर्येण वर्णितः ॥ २८ ॥ धर्म एव सदा जिप्णुर्भवत्यत्र न संशयः। अधर्मः किंतु वलवान् वाधते धार्मिकीं धियम् ॥ २९ ॥ पुरातनः कवीन्द्रोऽयं कथारत्नसहस्रकैः । न सत्याद्परः पन्थाः सुखायेति न्यद्शेयत् ॥ ३०॥ अथैकदा वहिगीन्धेः क्रटीराद्वहवोऽर्भकाः । वृन्दीभूय खिता हृष्टाः सामिनग्नमलीमसाः॥ ३१॥ आसीत्काचक्कपी तत्र छेखनाधारपीठके। अन्तर्निवेशितव्याला भृशकौतुकदायिनी ॥ ३२ ॥ वद्धदृष्टीन् वहून् सर्पे वीक्ष्य गान्धिकपादिशत्। वटवः श्रूयतां सर्वे सावधानिमदं वचः ॥ ३३ ॥ व्यालान् दृष्ट्वेव हिंसन्ति प्रामिका निर्विवेचनाः। सविषा निर्विषाश्चापि विद्यन्ते हि सरीसृपाः ॥ ३४ ॥ तद्विशेषमविज्ञाय हननं नोपपद्यते। सृष्टिर्जन्तोर्न कस्यापि ब्रह्मणा हि वृथा कृता ॥ ३५ ॥ भूयिष्ठा निर्विषाः सर्पाः कृपिकस्थापकारकाः । मूपकिकिमिकीटादीन् निह्ल क्षेत्रशोधनात् ॥ ३६ ॥

तन्वन्ति सस्यवृद्धिं च कृत्वा भूमिं निरीतिकाम्। न कदापि दशन्यैते जन्तवो हानुपद्धताः ॥ ३७ ॥ अतोऽत्र स्थापयाम्येतान् जीवतश्च मृतानपि । प्रदर्शनाय छोकानां भुजंगविषशङ्कितान् ॥ ३८॥ चपकान्तं मया छन्धुं सपैविज्ञानशिक्षणम्। सर्पतत्त्वमिह्सेभ्यो निवेद्यितुमिच्छता ॥ ३९॥ भवन्ति प्राणिनः सर्वे समा एव परस्परम्। सज्जने दुर्जने चापि सर्वदा सममाचरेत्॥ ४०॥ तथा हि भगवानेतद् गीतायामुपदिष्टवान् । विप्रे शुनि श्वपाके च समदृष्टिभैवेदिति ॥ ४१ ॥ किं च सपी भंवन्यसारक्षेत्रपालाः शिवद्वराः। न तावद्गीतसर्पेभ्यो नराणां विद्यते भयम् ॥ ४२ ॥ अथ जातु दुराचारो जुगुप्सः कोऽपि पावने । आश्रमे श्रुतिमायातः श्रीगान्धेः पूतचेतसः ॥ ४३ ॥ तत्त्रसंगादुपादिक्षद्विदूनः सहवासिनः। सेवा हरिजनस्याथ दीनानाथजनस्य च ॥ ४४ ॥ शुद्धचारित्रसंपन्नामात्मशुद्धिमपेक्षते । न धत्ते शुभसंकारे तत्तुलामितरो गुणः ॥ ४५ ॥ प्रेरितोऽहमिदं वक्तुं निशम्य सहकृत्वनोः। द्योरिह दुराचारं सदाचारप्रतीतयोः ॥ ४६ ॥

तयोर्हदन्तरे लीनः स्थितः कामभुजङ्गमः। येन प्रसद्य संदृष्टी पापकुण्डे निपेततुः ॥ ४७ ॥ अहमेतौ सुचारित्रौ सदामंसि प्रसन्नधीः। अतीव गहनं नृणां हृद्यं वेत्ति को जनः ॥ ४८ ॥ अतः परिममौ सेवासंघे न खातुमईतः। निष्कासनमिदं दण्डः पर्याप्तो नास्ति यद्यपि ॥ ४९॥ यदा हि पतितः पापी विशुद्धः पुनरुत्थितः । तदा सेवेत सर्वत्र भूत्वा समधिकं पद्धः ॥ ५० ॥ शुद्धिरप्यस्य छोकानां भविष्यत्युपकारिणी । पङ्किलो वीतपङ्कश्चेन्निपेन्यः स्याज्ञलाशयः ॥ ५१ ॥ शुद्धस्य जनसेवायै समाजे पुनरागमः। अन्तरा जनविश्वासं न शक्यः स्थान्मनागि ॥ ५२ ॥ लोकस्य हि स्वभावोऽयं कार्यदृक्षः प्रशस्यते। वाच्यमप्यस्य चारित्रं पृष्ठतः क्रियते जनैः ॥ ५३ ॥ इदं लोकमतं नैव सप्टलीयं मम कचित्। गतानुगतिको नाहं तदंगीकरणं कुतः ॥ ५४ ॥ न लेशतोऽपि मे शंका यचारित्रविशुद्धता। सेवायै मूककोटीनामाद्यमेकान्तसाधनम् ॥ ५५ ॥ अथ प्राहैकदा गानिधरन्यजानां सुहृन्मणिः। यदि खकर्मनिष्णातो वर्तते मछशोधकः ॥ ५६॥

तदा द्विजसमानः स्याद्विशिष्येत ततोऽपि वा । अविद्वानग्रुचिर्विप्रो भुवि भारो हि केवंलम् ॥ ५७ ॥ विनैव ब्राह्मणं जीवेत्सुखेन मलशोधकः। त्राह्मणी न सुखं जीवेद्विना तु मलशोधकम् ॥ ५८ ॥ लोकानामुपकाराय ध्रियते मलशोधकः। तत्क रोति नृणां कृत्यं यन्माता कुरुते शिशोः ॥ ५९॥ वालम।रोग्यरक्षायै प्रक्षालयति सान्वहम्। ं दीनः सोऽपि समाजस्यारोग्यं रक्षति शोधनात् ॥ ६०॥ . विप्रस्य खलु धर्मोऽयमात्मशुद्धेरवेक्षणम् । मलशोधकधर्मस्तु देहशुद्धानुपालनम् ॥ ६१॥ मूळमेष समस्तानां योगक्षेमस्य सेवकः। तथाप्यसाभिरसपृत्य इति हन्त कलङ्कितः ॥ ६२ ॥ अहो तं कुर्महे शप्यं दण्ड्यमुच्छिष्टभोजिनम् । मलपिण्डमिवोत्सार्ये दूरतश्च वहिष्कृतम् ॥ ६३ ॥ तस्य नामाप्यवज्ञानाच्छापोक्ति मन्महे वयम् । अतो वयं तिरस्कार्या भवामो जगतः किलं॥ ६४॥ विप्रचाण्डालयोर्यावद्भेद्धीर्जन्मकारणात् । त्तावद्भारतभूर्न स्यादारोग्यशमसौख्यभाक् ॥ ६५ ॥ भवेत्स्वकर्मनिष्णातः सर्वथा मलशोधकः । आरोग्यशास्त्रविज्ञानं तत्कृते समपेक्ष्यते ॥ ६६ ॥

सुशिक्षितसमाजेन द्रष्टच्यो मलशोधकः। साभिमानं ससत्कारमेष धर्मो मनीपिणः ॥ ६७ ॥ स मनीषी विजानीयादारोग्यनियमान् खयम्। ं तत्रश्च शिक्षयेदेतान् तन्निवासविशोधनम् ॥ ६८ ॥ तदालया हि दृश्यन्ते गर्हिता मलकुण्डवत् । जीवन्समी वराकाश्च कृपणं क्रिमिकीटवत् ॥ ६९॥ अयं मातुषसेवायां महत्त्वमभिकाङ्किणाम् । परिश्रमः सुपर्याप्तः स्वात्मनः श्रीतिदायकः ॥ ७० ॥ अथ पूच्यो निमग्नोऽभूत्सेवाग्रामनिवासिषु । तत्रीसंदेशलोहाध्वसौकर्यादतिदूरतः ॥ ७१ ॥ व्यचिन्तयद्सौ श्रामे जनोऽस्मिन्नवगण्यते। नीचत्वेन समाजस्थैरत्र वासो गुणाय मे ॥ ७२ ॥ अहिंसावलमत्रैव परिक्षिष्ये प्रयोगतः। द्र्यामि च लोकाय साधकत्वमनुत्तमम् ॥ ७३ ॥ शिक्षणीया इमे मार्ग येनाल्पादिप वस्तुतः। अर्थमर्जयितुं शक्ता भवेयुः खखकर्मभिः ॥ ७४ ॥ येन चारोग्यरक्षाये शुद्धक्षीरगुडादिकम्। संपाद्यितुमीशः स्युः साक्षरत्वं च शिक्षया ॥ ७५ ॥ ईदृगभ्युद्यो श्रामे प्रतिभायात्सुदुष्करः। अशक्य एव जायेत मादृशस्य जनस्य वा ॥ ७६ ॥

ं यस्य त्वेकान्ततः श्रंद्धा सत्याहिंसा परात्मनि । स काले प्रभवेत्कर्तुमशक्यं यद्धि सांप्रतम् ॥ ७७ ॥ अथात्राखृश्यतीच्छित्त्यै प्रयत्नोऽस्य महात्मनः । लोकेषु वहुलीभूय फलन्ति स्म शनैः शनैः ॥ ७८ ॥ अनन्तरायने राजा साटोपसुद्घोषयत्। अनुज्ञामन्यजातिभ्यः प्रवेशाय सुरालये ॥ ७९ ॥ देवालयेषु यद्भागे मिलन्ति सा द्विजादयः। ं रोक्किरिजनास्तत्र संनिघातुं यहच्छया ॥ ८० ॥ गर्भागारं विनान्यत्र चरन्तः सर्वतोऽप्यमी । संभूयागन्तुकैरन्यैरकुर्वन् देवतार्चनम् ॥ ८१ ॥ पवित्रोदककुण्डेयु मन्दिराभ्यणीवर्तियु । अवतीर्यात्मशोधाय वितेनुर्मार्जनादिकम् ॥ ८२ ॥ ये पुरा दर्शनं तेषां परिजहुर्जुगुप्सया। तेऽधुना प्राप्य संसर्गे व्यवजहुर्द्विजादयः ॥ ८३ ॥ दाक्षिणात्यप्रदेशेषु समुद्धाट्य सुराख्यान् । अन्येऽपि समसौकर्यमन्यनानामकल्पयन् ॥ ८४ ॥ महात्मा च श्रुतोदन्तः पूजयामास हर्षुछः। अभिनन्दनमालाभिस्तत्त्वनपदेश्वरान् ॥ ८५ ॥ अथो हरिजनाथीय चिकीपुर्घनसञ्चयम् । गुर्जरान् गन्तुकामोऽपि वारितोऽभृहुनार्दितः॥ ८६॥

तद्रथे ठाकरस्तातः सह संदर्शिक्षमेः 🖰 🕾 🖰 गत्वा (त्रेशत्सहस्राणि रूप्यकाणां संमग्रहीत् ॥ ८७ ॥ व्याधिना व्याकुलीभूते शयितेऽथ महात्मनि । आययौ मुरियञ्जान्नी लेस्टराच्यकुलोद्भवा ॥ ८८ ॥ भ्रान्तपश्चिमभूखण्डचीनजापानमण्डला । चीनजापानयोषिद्धासुपैता दर्शनार्थिनी ॥ ८९ ॥ जातापि धनिनां गेहे सुखावासं विहाय सा । जमाह वसति दीनैङैण्डने दीनवत्संछा ॥ ९० ॥ साम्राज्यद्पेद्मनी ,शमनी जनतारुजः। अमन्ती देशदेशेषु सा हि छोकानुपादिशत्।। ९१॥ नीचांनाथजनैः सख्यं चकार समवर्तिनी । दीनहिंसकवित्ताढ्यपापनिष्कृतिमिच्छती ॥ ९२ ॥ जापानदेशजा सर्ख्यं तया साधेमुपागमत् । चीनान् प्रति खदेश्यानां द्वःखिता घोरकर्मभिः ॥ ९३॥ अथ चीनी तृतीयासीत्तियन्नान्नी नृपात्मजा। शांगाईपुरवास्तव्या राजभोगपराद्युखी ॥ ९४ ॥ दीनलोकैः सहोवास पत्नौ लोकान्तरं गते । अन्वगात्सापि जापानसर्खी गान्वेर्दिनृक्षया ॥ ९५ ॥ तिसृणामथ जापानी खदेशस्य महात्मने । दुर्दशां वक्तुमारेभे जनविद्मवकारिणीम् ॥ ९६ ॥ ६ सला॰

जगाद च श्रुतोद्दन्तं विनयेन कृताक्षिः । १०॥ विश्वतो हि भवानेको जगतः क्षेमिचिन्तकः ॥ १०॥ वान्धवानुपदेष्टुं मे देशमागन्तुमहिस । समायासकरोऽस्माकं कालेऽस्मिन् भवदागमः ९८॥ यथा संतप्तजीवानामनाष्टृष्टौ धनोदयः । उत्तेजनं भवद्वाचा लभतामिखलो जनः ॥ ९९॥ महात्मोवाच देशे वः कि मम स्यात्प्रयोजनम् । जानामि चीनभूरच लोमोपहतचेतसा ॥ १००॥ जापानद्वीपराज्येन हठादाक्रम्य पीड्यते । आक्रम्यते च तेनैव भारतं तद्वणिज्यया ॥ १०१॥

जापानी प्रत्युवाच ।

देशे हि जनसामान्यं युद्धमेतन्न वाञ्छति ।

प्राज्ञाश्च वहवः सन्ति युद्धस्य परिपन्थिनः ॥ १०२ ॥
विप्रकारेर्युयुत्सूनां कृतेश्चीनमुवं प्रति ।

छिजाताः किछ भूयांसो वयमेनां निरागसम् ॥ १०३ ॥
संक्षोभतमसा प्रस्ता नेक्षन्ते नाशमार्त्मनः ।

युध्यमानाः प्रवोध्यास्ते प्रशमाय भवादृशः ॥ १०४ ॥

भारतं शाक्यसिंहस्य जनमभूमिः प्रियं हि नः ।

साऽऽध्यात्मज्ञानदास्माकं भौतिकज्ञानदा वयम् ॥ १०५ ॥

अलमद्य जपानस्य समृद्धा भारभूतया । भवक्वेशाम्बुधी मग्ना जीवामी ध्येयवर्जिताः ॥ १०६॥ इति सौ. क्षमायाः कृतिवृत्तरस्त्याग्रहगीतायां विदेशस्रीसंवादो नाम विशोऽध्यायः।

एकविंशोऽध्यायः ।

अथ माधवदेसाई नाम मन्नी महात्मनः । राणी परागदेशस्य वेलचीनगरं ययौ ॥ १ ॥ तत्र कार्यक्रमं प्रामशिल्पादिन्यवसायिनाम् । समालोक्यामवद्भरिविस्मितो सुदितश्च सः ॥ २ ॥ कवीन्द्रस्तुलसीदासः पुरा यत्र सदाकरोत्। लोकपापाघविष्वंसं रामनामशिलीमुखैः ॥ ३ ॥ तत्कवीन्द्रंसमप्रख्यं महात्मानममंसत । यत्र प्रामजनाः सर्वे ततो वापि महत्तरम् ॥ ४ ॥ आसन्निरक्षरास्तेऽमीं नहिशीमान निर्येयुः। तथापि तन्तुचक्रस्य प्रेमशुद्धी महात्मनः ॥ ५ ॥ अचिरान्नवसंदेशस्तेषां कर्णपथेऽपतत् । जीवितं च ततस्तेषां नवीकृतमिवाभवत् ॥ ६ ॥ यामीणः सुस्थितः कश्चित्वादिवद्धाद्रश्चिरात् । े आत्मानं पार्वितं मेने युवचीभर्महात्मनः ॥ ७ ॥

अथासौ प्रमयात्पूर्व कुटीनां पञ्चकं ददौं। 💛 😁 ्रचतस्रः पाठेशालार्थमेकां देवालयाय च ॥ ८ ॥ सार्धद्विमासपर्यन्तं वैद्यैः कृतचिकित्सनः। महात्मा भार्यया सार्धमन्दावादपुरं ययौ ॥ ९ ॥ एकस्मिन् दिवसे प्रातस्तत्र पद्मां निजाश्रमम्। सबर्मतीतटे प्राप द्रष्टुकामो निवासिनः ॥ १० ॥ अथ गोत्रजमासाद्य वालिकाभिः सुगुन्फिताः। इस्तनिर्मितसूत्राणां स्वीचकार सुमालिकाः ॥ ११ ॥ ततो हरिजनानां च शतशो मिलितान् जनान्। अन्नवीद्वोधयन् वाचा प्रेमविश्वासपूर्णया ॥ १२ ॥ सार्धमासद्वयं जोवं विश्रामाय स्थितस्य मे । निरन्तरमभूचिन्ता व्रतस्याश्रमवासिनाम् ॥ १३ ॥ निर्गता बहवस्तेषां न जाने तत्र कारणम्। व्रतानां दोषतः किं वा व्रतिनां वेत्यनिश्चयात् ॥ १४ ॥ नास्ति दोष्ठवोऽप्येषां त्रतानां खखरूपतः। तत्पाछनोपदेशो मे नानुतापो हि मे मनाक् ॥ १५॥ चिरादेव भवाम्येष गीतायाः पर्युपासकः । अवार्ये कर्मणः पाके श्रद्धा में सुविनिश्वला ॥ १६ ॥ निष्कारणं न जायेत प्रमादोऽल्पतरोऽपि सन् । कायेन मनसा वाचा गीतार्थं परिशीलिनः ॥ १७ ॥

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क्यं मे धातुवैषम्यं संभवेद्रीगदायकम् । इति मे विस्मयो भूयान् हृद्ये परिवर्तते ॥ १८ ॥ भिषावयास्तु भन्यन्ते यदस्तास्थ्यमिमं मम । चिन्तयातिश्रमेणापि समजायत केवलम् ॥ १९ ॥ मतमेषां प्रमाणं चेद्रस्तोऽहं चिन्तयाहिना । कामकोघादिभिश्चासि दोषैराक्रम्य विद्वतः ॥ २०॥ यदि मे मानसी शान्तिर्विनद्येत्कारणान्तरात्। नास्ति गीतार्थदोषोऽयं श्रद्धायां छेघिमां तु मे ॥ २१ ॥ गीतोपदिष्टतत्त्वानि यथार्थीनि हि सर्वदा । तद्वाघे चाप्यनुष्ठाने दोषः स्थान्मत्त्रमादतः ॥ २२ ॥ त्रवानि सत्यपूतानि पालने वुं व्यतिक्रमः। सन्तीह व्रतिनः पूर्वे कर्तुं हरिजनिष्यम् ॥ २३ ॥ यद्यमी खयमाचर्य प्रेरयन्ति परानि । तदा सुमहतीं सेवां कुर्युहिरिजनस्य ते ॥ २४ ॥ धनप्रदानमात्रेण न भवेत्कृतकृत्यता। सेवायाः किल सारोऽयग्रुपकारित्ततिक्षया ॥ २५ ॥ तदेतदात्मनः शुद्धा सुकरं कार्यकारिणाम् । सेवा हरिजनार्थे या सा सत्यं हरितोषिणी ॥ २६ ॥ विद्यापीठे ततो गान्धिक्छात्रलोकानुपादिशत् । अयि भो युवकाः सर्वैरसत्यपथवजनात् ॥ २७ ॥

सलाष्वश्रेयणीयो वस्तमो हित्वा यथा प्रभा । 🔭 सलवतरोर्मूलंगहिंसोद्कसेचनैः ॥ २८ ॥ रक्षणीयं सदा नो चेत्सत्यवृक्षो न वर्धते । न व वधालमोघानि फलानि श्रेयसेऽपि वः ॥ २९॥ युवकान् नागरान् कर्तुं त्रामसेवापटीयसः। विद्यापीठमिदं तावत्पूर्वमासीत्प्रतिष्ठितम् ॥ ३० ॥ यूयं हि प्रामसंतानः स्वातत्रयाय कृतेश्रमः। युष्माभिः शिक्षितं यंचद्रामार्थमप्युज्यताम् ॥ ३१ ॥ वरदानगरं यास्त्रश्य मार्गे दिनद्वयम् । ंबार्दोलीनामनि यामे सुनिर्वसितमप्रहीत् ॥ ३२ ॥ यामाद्वामं जनस्तोमः सन्निप्त्य सहस्र**ाः** । द्शैनार्थी खलीः सर्वी त्रामस्याकम्य विष्ठितः ॥ ३३ ॥ उत्सुकोऽपि जनस्रके नोपरोधं महात्मनः। कुटीरे वसतः काष्ठतालपर्णविनिर्मिते ॥ ३४ ॥ आवालवनितावृद्धं त्रामीणा भृशमुत्सुकाः । प्रार्थनावसरे तस्थुः प्रयता मौनमास्थिताः ॥ ३५ ॥ भगवत्प्रार्थनान्ते च श्रोतुकामानुपादिशत्। अयि भोः पालनीया वः साम्रहं नियमा इमे ॥ ३६ ॥ अहिंसा सत्यमस्तेयमभीतिरपरिप्रहः । ब्रह्मचर्यं तथास्वाद्रहौत्यवर्जनंत्रमते ॥ ३७ ॥

परधर्मेष्वविद्वेषः ख़देशे चाभिमानिता । परस्परसमाद्वतिरिलेकादश् रक्षत्,॥ ३८ ॥ ी अस्तु सामाजिकः कार्म संघे ग्रामोपसेवकः । 🗽 राजत्त्रप्रसंगेषु मा पुनः प्रविशत्वसौ ॥ ३९ ॥ यामोद्यमसम्।ज्ञञ्च_{ःतु}न्तुचकीयमण्डलम् । े ्रिः संघेन निर्मितं चापि द्वयमेतद्वहिः स्थितम् ॥ ४० ॥ अदूष्यः सर्वकार्येषु स्थिरः संमोहवार्जितः । प्राममेकः खर्व रहेच्या छङ्का विभीषणः ॥ ४२ ॥ अत एव मया पूर्विमिद्युक्त हिं साग्रहम्। भारतस्य वरं नाशो न च रक्षाप्यसंस्रतः ॥ ४२ ॥ अथैकदा मंहात्मायं कचिद्वत्तान्तपत्रके। उर्दुवाणीमयेंऽद्राक्षीदात्मनः खण्डनं यथा ॥ ४३ ॥ हिन्दुसुस्लिमयोरैक्यं प्रति गानिधः प्रभाषते । वस्तुतो नापरोऽस्ट्यस्मात्पेक्षपावितरो जनः ॥ ४४ ॥ द्देष्ट्रेदमलिखद्गानिधः पत्रे हरिजनाभिषे । नेच्छाम्यस्मोद्धिक्षेपादात्मानमभिरक्षितुम् ॥ ४५ ॥ यदाचरितं वृत्तं मुशेयचिरजीविना । निःपक्षपातिताया में तद्रेवास्तु निदर्शनम् ॥ ४६ ॥ पूर्वमुक्तं मयामीक्णं पुनरस्य व्वीम्यहम् । 🌅 🤫 हिन्दुस्थान्युर्दुहिन्दीतिः न्यपदिष्टां किलोक्तिभिः ॥ ४७॥

एकभाषा भवत्येषा पारसीनागराक्षरी । अन्योन्यव्यवहारायि देशेषूत्तरभारते ॥ ४८ ॥ च्हुशब्दप्रचारात्प्रांग हिन्दीवागेव सेविता । आसीदुभयजातीयहिन्दुस्थानीति विश्वता ॥ ४९॥ भूयिष्ठेर्वागुदिच्यैयी देशजैरुपयुज्यते। त्यैवोभयपक्षीयैव्येवहायी जनैः सदा ॥ ५० ॥ हिन्दीं संस्कृतसंकीणीं हिन्दवी हि प्रयुक्षते। चर्डुं मुसलमानाश्च मिश्रितां पारसीगिरा ॥ ५१॥ हिन्दुमुस्छिमछोकानां यावदन्योन्यभिन्नता। अविश्वासम्ब वर्तेत तावद्गीतिरियं भ्रुवा ॥ ५२ ॥ यदा हृदयमेकं स्यादुभयोरिप पक्षयोः। यदा सकलघमीणां पश्यामश्रेकमूलताम् ॥ ५३ ॥ यदा तदुपदेशा नः स्यदन्ते सामरस्यतः। उचावचफलानीव द्रुमस्यैकस्य सर्वतः ॥ ५४ ॥ तदा होकैव भाषापि सर्ववैद्या समाक्ष्रा [आसेतोरातुपाराद्रिं खनन्ती प्रचलिष्यति ॥ ५५ ॥ अथास्मिन् परमुहाघे सेवामामे सुखोपिते। अमेरिकासुवोऽभ्यागात्कुसार्ः कश्चिदाश्रमम् ॥ ५६ ॥ आसीदेष विजिज्ञासिभीरतस्य दरिद्रताम्। त्रामोद्यमसंग्रद्धारमांग्र्डराज्यसग्रुत्रतिम् ॥ ५७ ॥

फलस्य शीव्रनिष्पत्ति कर्मणां येंऽभिकाङ्किणः 🎼 🐍 एतेषां ग्रामकर्माणि भान्ति मन्द्रफलानि हि ॥ ५८ ॥ इति मत्वात्रवीदेनं श्रीमान्गानिधः कुमारकम् । त्रामकार्यक्रमोऽस्माकं निर्वोद्धमतिदुर्घटः ॥ ५९ ॥ न तथा प्रामलोकानां वर्णशिक्षा सुदुष्करा । यथैषां द्विचिर्ाभ्यस्तमनोर्वृत्तिविपर्ययः ॥ द०॥ कामं कार्यगतिर्मन्दा हिंसाया दूरवर्जनात्। तथा हि ध्रुवमेवैषा प्रसूते फलमीप्सितम् ॥ ६१॥ हठात्कारेण निर्वृत्ता भवेदाञ्चफलपदा । तत्फलं तु विजानीहि भविष्यत्येव नश्वरम् ॥ ६२ ॥ आगन्तुकोऽथ पप्रच्छ किमांग्लानामपक्रमे । अहिंसानियमोऽयं वः परेभ्यो रक्षितुं क्षमः ॥ ६३ ॥ अमी सार्धशतान्दीतो निरयास्यन्पुरैव चेत्। तदा किं भवतो देशः सुखमाप्त्यदितोऽधिकम् ॥ ६४ ॥ प्रत्युवाच् महात्मैनमर्थेऽस्मिन्नात्र संशयः 🕽 किं वाधिकतरं श्रेयः स्वातत्रयाद्परं नृणाम् ॥ ६५ ॥ तदर्थमुचितारम्भः कर्तव्योऽभिनवः पुनः। ् भविष्यामो हि निर्मुक्ताः परदेशनियन्नणात् ॥ ६६॥ इदमभ्युपंगच्छामी यदांग्लैः शिक्षणालयाः। स्थापिता-छोहमार्गाञ्च तत्र तत्र विनिर्मिताः ॥ ६७ ॥

पतेन परदेशानामासींदभ्युंदयः परम् ।
भारते तु फलं तस्माद्विपरीतमजायतं ॥ ६८ ॥
भारतीयं घनं देशादांग्लैनीपहतं परम् ।
अपि बुद्धिप्रवाहो नः शोषणं गमितः किल ॥ ६९ ॥
इतो निर्गतमात्रेषु किल्दांग्लेषु भारतात् ।
भविष्यन्यद्भुता योगा इति जातु न में मोतिः ॥ ७० ॥
स्वेतिहासनवारम्भं क्रिष्यामः पुनस्तदो ।
भागष्रेयं स्वदेशस्य यदा हस्तगतं भवेत् ॥ ७१ ॥
काममांग्लास्तु तिष्ठन्तु भारते सहकोरिणः ।
स्वयंसेवकवद्वापि न तु शासकद्र्पतः ॥ ७२ ॥
इति सौ. क्षमायाः कृतिषूत्तरसलाग्रहगीतायां राष्ट्रभाषाविमशीं
नामैकविशोऽध्यायः ।

द्वाविंशोऽध्यायः ।

अथ शार्मण्यदेशीयः सेवाप्रामसुपागमत्। दृंकाख्यो दैनिकोदन्तपत्रप्रतिनिधि युवा ॥ १ ॥ आसीदेकतमः सोऽयं हिद्छरस्थोपजीविनाम्। प्रेपितः स्वामिना ज्ञालुं भारतस्य परिस्थितिम् ॥ २ ॥ स्वातत्रयप्राप्तयेऽस्माकसुत्साहः स्यात् कियानिति । पृष्ठवन्तं महात्मेनसुवाचागन्तुकं यथा ॥ ३ ॥ परैरनुपरुद्धं यजीविनं खेच्छया कृतम् । स्वातच्यमिति तद्रमः पारतवयमतोऽन्यथा ॥ ४ ॥ विद्यतेऽत्र महासंघो जनानां स्थिरनिश्चयः । स्वपक्षन्यायसंसिद्धै मन्यतेऽसूंस्तृणाय यः ॥ ५ ॥ हिंसन्तो न मरिष्यामो हन्यमानाः परैरपि । अहिँसैकपथालम्बा जयमाशास्महे वयम् ॥ ६ ॥ मानरक्षा मनुष्यस्य न शक्यैव वर्छं विना । इति हिट्लरवीरस्य मतं वेद न को जनः ॥ ७ ॥ विद्यन्ते वहवोऽसासु श्रद्दधानाश्चिरादृढम् ।-अहिंसायुधमात्रेण खातत्र्यस्य सुलभ्यताम् ॥ ८ ॥ रुधिरार्णवृमुत्पाद्य जयमिच्छेम चेद्रयम् । भविता जगतोऽनिष्टं निखिलस्य भयावहम् ॥ ९ ॥ यदि शस्त्रास्त्रघातेन् खातत्रयमधिगम्यते । तदा प्रापक्रिकी शान्तिईन्त दूरीभविष्यति ॥ १०॥ प्राचीनचरिताख्यानं नित्ययुद्धमयं किल । वयं तु चरितं नव्यं निर्मातुं प्रयतामहे ॥ ११ ॥ ज्ञातराष्ट्रमनोभावः प्रातिनिध्येन घोषये । अहिंसाया वलीयस्वं मनोवाचामगोचरः ॥ १२ ॥ खङ्गराक्तिरहस्यस्य गुणदोषविमर्शनम् । विधाय सूक्ष्मया दृष्ट्या तदियत्ता मयेक्षिता ॥ १३ ॥ **4**3)

हिंसाहुमं समुच्छिचं तत्स्थाने प्रेमवहरीम् । आरोपयेत्ततः सापि प्रशान्तिफलदा भवेत् ॥ १४ ॥ चेतः सर्वजनाङ्गानां पाश्चात्यंक्षितिमण्डले । स्वातत्र्यकांमनावहिष्विर्तं परिचेष्टते ॥ १५ ॥ परान् खातन्यमस्माकं न वारयति कर्हिचित्। सहानुभूतिसंसगीन्मनः पूर्वे खयंवृतात् ॥ १६ ॥ साम्राज्यछ्ड्यछोकैस्तु सहयोगी न युज्यते। ळव्धमुक्तकपोतोऽपि इयेनस्तस्य भयावहः ॥ १७॥ पाश्चात्यस्रभैषज्यनागरत्वादिकं प्रति । मतं गान्धेः स शार्मण्यः श्रोतुमैहत तन्मुखात् ॥ १८ ॥ यन्त्रैः सर्वार्थनिर्वाहो नास्माभिरभिछण्यते। प्रामशिल्पसमुद्धारो विना यंत्रेहिं शक्यते ॥ १९ ॥ इत्युक्ते पुनरप्राक्षीद्पि स्वातत्र्यलाभतः । पश्चाद् व्यत्ययमागच्छेन्महात्मन् तावकं मतम् ॥ २० ॥ तमुवाच ततो गान्धिरिदं मे शाश्वतं मतम्। न ततोऽस्यन्यथाभावः संकटेष्विप कहिँचित् ॥ २१ ॥ यन्नलोहपथादीनां विरुम्धानोऽप्यहं सदा । न निर्भू छनमेतेषां कर्तुमिच्छामि जातुचित् ॥ २२ ॥ यतो लोकहितायते कल्पेरन् सुप्रयोगतः। अधुनेव न संत्रामविधये भूरिशः पुनः ॥ २३ ॥

पाश्चात्यारोग्यरक्षायास्तथा शल्यकियाविषेः। विषये किमभिन्नेतमिति पृष्टोऽनवीन्मुनिः ॥ २४ ॥ अत्र मे विमतिर्नास्ति श्रामारोग्यविधीनहम्। पूरनाम्नो भिषग्वयीदांग्लेयादवदुद्धवान् ॥ २५ ॥ अर्थीस्तदुपदिष्टा ये त एवानुस्ता मया। सति प्रयोगभेदेऽपि वैद्यतत्त्वं न भिद्यते ॥ २६ ॥ पाश्चालौषधमुद्दिश्य मया निन्दा कृता पुरा। कार्मणानां हि सारोऽयमिति तद्वार्णितं मया ॥ २७ ॥ मम सर्वेऽप्यभिप्राया अहिंसामूलमाश्रिताः। जीवतामङ्गविच्छेदान्ममात्मोद्विजते भृशम् ॥ २८॥ वैद्यकं पूर्वमध्येतुं मतिरासीन्मम स्वयम्। किंतु पश्चात्पितुर्वाक्याद्धर्मशास्त्रं गृहीतवान् ॥ २९ ॥ अथ भूयः प्रवृत्तोऽहं वहुकालादनन्तरम्। वैद्यकाध्ययनं कर्तुमाफ्रिकामण्डले वसन् ॥ ३०॥ मया प्राण्यङ्गविच्छेदः कर्तव्यः शिक्षणक्रमे । इति श्रुतवतोऽनिष्टमन्तरात्मारुजद्भशम् ॥ ३१ ॥ व्यचिन्तयं कथं नीचप्राणिषु कौर्यमाचरेत्। जनो यन्न कदाप्येवमाचरेत्ख्यमात्मनि ॥ ३२॥ न चिकित्साविधानानि पाश्चात्यान्यखिळान्यपि। निराकरोमि यत्तेभ्यो वोद्धव्यं वहु विद्यते ॥ ३३ ॥

यथा प्रसूर्तिकारक्षा रक्षा वालिशशोरि 🕞 🚟 शिशवो हात्र जायन्ते माता वेत्ति न रक्षणम् ॥ ३४॥ पाश्चात्या जीवनं नृणामायतीकंतुमिच्छवः। रोगिणामुदर्राण्यान्तं पूरयन्त्रींपधैरहो ॥ ३५ ॥ विरुद्धं प्रतिभातीदृग् वृत्तं युद्धे विमर्दिनाम्। अनपेक्ष्य निजप्राणांत्रित्यमेव सहस्रशः ॥ ३६ ॥ इच्छामि अवतो ज्ञातुं प्राणोत्सर्जनपाटवम् । **उदारपक्षमुद्दिरय** स्वार्थलाभमचिन्तयम् ॥ ३७ ॥ पप्रच्छ गन्तुको भूयः सन्ति देशे सहस्रशः । तरुणा बुद्धिमन्तम्ब निरुद्योगा निवासिनः ॥ ३८॥ कुतोऽमी न नियुच्यन्ते श्रामकायीय शिक्षिताः। -श्रेयान्निरन्तरोद्योगस्ततो लाभस्ततः सुखम् ॥ ३९ ॥ प्रत्युवाच महात्मेनं कृतस्तावदुपक्रमः। त्रस्य तु प्रौढनिर्वाहः कञ्चित्कालमपेक्षते ॥ ४० ॥ यतोऽद्यापि न भूयांसो विद्यन्ते व्यवसायिनः। कतिचित्रौढविद्यास्तु मण्डिता अप्युपाधिमिः ॥ ४१ ॥ प्रामोद्यमश्रमं बोढुं न क्षमन्ते मनागिष i बुद्धिकौशलमप्येषामुपयोज्यं न विद्यते ॥ ४२ ॥ एवं तद्भिद्धिदारिद्धे कारणं शिक्षणकर्मः। ्योऽपहृत्य नवोन्मेषं मान्धं वित्तुते थिर्यः ॥ ४३ ॥

यस्तथा लिपिकाराणां गणं निर्माति केवलम् । 🦠 😁 तथाप्यसामिरारच्यो प्रामोद्धारक्रमोऽधुना ॥ ४४ ॥ इल्यागन्तुकमाभाष्य पुनस्तं पर्यचाययत्। स्वाश्रमस्यायिशार्मण्यमेकं कालंवकाभिधम् ॥ ४५ ॥ एव भद्र सजीवस्ते पुरतो यहुदीजनः। मित्रमेप महायुद्धे शार्मण्यानामभूत्पुरा ॥ ४६ ॥ स्रोपहासमिति प्रोक्तः पान्थोऽपद्यस्सविसायः ।---आसीनं सुवि शार्मण्यमावद्धस्तिकासनम् ॥ ४७ ॥ खादिवासंःपरिहितं नम्नं तन्तुक्रियापरम् । तं दृष्टा सोऽत्रवीत्सन्ति यहुदीसुहृदो मम ॥ ४८ ॥ इति श्रुत्वा वचस्तस्य गान्धिः पप्रच्छ कौतुकात्। कस्मादमी सबद्देशे पीड्यन्ते यहुदीजनाः ॥ ४९ ॥ अत्युवाचाय शार्मण्यः श्रूयतां कथयामि ते। अमी पुरा महायुद्धे चंकुर्देशाय विक्रमम् ॥ ५० ॥ नास्माकं तद्वपर्यासीत्प्रतिकूछं वचः कचित्। देशाभिमानमेतेषां दृष्टान्योन्यं च मित्रताम् ॥ ५१ ॥ किंतु युद्धावसाने तैराक्रान्ता नः समस्तभूः। अधिकारादपांस्यन्त देश्याः किस्तानुयायिनः ॥ ५२ ॥ प्रसद्य कद्ने चकुहिंद्छरेण समुद्धताः । अत एव वभूबुक्ते शार्मण्यानामरातयः ॥ ५३ ॥

अतिप्रदृत्तिरसाभिस्तृदुपर्यवछंविता । राज्यक्रांन्तेः स्वभावोऽयं द्वेपस्य प्रसरी महान् ॥ ५४ ॥ ें दृइयते हि पराकाष्टा द्वेषस्य स्पेनमण्डले । यत्रास्ते घोरसंप्रामः कूरोऽन्यो नास्ति तत्समः ॥ ५५ ॥ ंइत्युक्ते गानिधरप्राक्षीद्वाच्यः को वात्र कर्मणि। भाव्यं दैवनियोगेन सर्वान्तश्चारिणा ध्रुवम् ॥ ५६ ॥ यत्रं लोकविनोद्यि ताहम् घोरं प्रवर्तते। कुद्धानां वृषयुग्मानां संघट्टो रोमहर्षणः ॥ ५७ ॥ ें सं देश: स्पेनसंज्ञोऽसौ प्राणिहिंसाफलं श्रुवम् । विपत्सहस्ररूपेण खकाले भोक्तमईति ॥ ५८ ॥ संस्कृतेः केन्द्रभूतानां नगराणां विनाशतः। दुष्फलं तेन देशेन सुक्तमेव खकर्मभिः॥ ५९॥ नेर्निकाख्य्प्रदेशे या घोरहत्यापरम्परा । सैव कर्मविपाकस्य प्रसक्षं हि निदर्शनम् ॥ ६० ॥ इति सौ. क्षमायाः कृतिपूत्तरसत्यात्रहगीतायां शार्मण्यालापनो नाम द्वाविंशोऽध्यायः ।

त्रयोविंशोऽध्यायः । अथ हिन्दीप्रचाराय स्थापितेऽध्यापनालये । माण्डवीनगरे गान्धिद्यकार शुभभाषणम् ॥ १ ॥ अयि भो श्रूयतां किञ्चित् तत्त्वमत्रं त्रवीमि वः। साधनानां प्रचारस्य शीर्छं प्रथमसाधनम् ॥ २ ॥ अतः सुशीलसंपन्नैः सदा भाव्यं प्रचारकैः। शिक्षापाटवमप्यत्र साघनं भवति ध्रुवम् ॥ ३ ॥ परंतु शीलहीनखेत् कुशलोऽपि निरर्थकः। यथा रूपेण युक्तापि वन्ध्या भवति निष्फला ॥ ४ ॥ हिन्दी संस्कृतवाग्जालैः परिपूर्णो विराजवे । पारसीकपदैरुर्दुर्देश्यतेऽभ्युदयङ्गता ॥ ५ ॥ ं गीर्वाणपारसीवाण्योर्विज्ञानं समपेक्ष्यते । हिन्द्युर्दुभाषयोगींढं सौष्ठवं परिरक्षितुम् ॥ ६ ॥ खिफ्टचासरकाव्यानां विनैव परिशीलनम् । आंग्लवाणीं वशीकर्तुं न कोऽपि क्षमते नरः ॥ ७ ॥ तथा चादिकवेः काव्यं कालिदासकृतीश्च यः । न तत्त्वतो विजानाति संस्कृतं तस्य दुर्छभम् ॥ ८ ॥ न्ययोजि राष्ट्रसंघेन भारतप्रान्तसप्तके।

मद्रमोहमयीकालीघट्टमध्यमभूमिषु ॥ ९ ॥ तथा वायव्यसंयुक्तप्रान्तयोरुत्कलेषु च । मन्त्रिणामप्यमात्यानां मण्डलं हि पृथक् पृथक् ॥ १० ॥ विद्याधिकरणाध्यक्षा देशारोग्याभिरक्षकाः । धर्माधिकरणाध्यक्षा राष्ट्रकोशाधिकारिणः ॥ ११ ॥ ७ सला०

अन्ये च कर्मसचिवाः प्रतिभागमवस्थिताः । विद्धू राज्यनिर्वाहं सार्धसंवत्सरद्वयम् ॥ १२ ॥ मन्त्रिमण्डलमुद्दिश्य पत्रे हरिजनाभिषे। प्राकारयमानयद्वान्धिर्छेखनं वोधनात्मकम् ॥ १३ ॥ भारते राज्यमञ्जाय या कृता शासनाविः। नाछं खातत्रयलाभायेत्यखिळैरवगम्यते ॥ १४ ॥ तद्धर्मशासनं नाम नापरं खङ्गशासनात्। यह्रहूनां मतं भङ्कं राजप्रतिनिधिः प्रयुः ॥ १५ ॥ अथ कोटित्रयस्थापि प्रजानां वरणेन किम्। न विद्यो वक्रनामेतामिति ध्यायन्ति शासकाः ॥ १६॥ वक्रनोद्देशमीदृक्षं मोघीकर्तुं तु शक्यते । यदि प्रतिनिधीभूताः स्वात्मविश्वासधीजुषा ॥ १७ ॥ काले चेदुपयुङ्जीरन् स्वाधिकारं विवेकतः। निर्भयं विफलीकर्तुं शासकानां मनोरथम् ॥ १८ ॥ एतस्य सिद्धये कुर्युः कचिन्न्याय्यमतर्कितम् । विरमे्युः कचित्र्याय्याच्छासकैः पूर्वचिन्तितात् ॥ १९ ॥ अमारोन निपेद्धन्यः सद्यो मद्यस्य विकयः । शिक्षणीयोऽर्जनोणयो न तु मद्यावलंवनम् ॥ २० ॥ कार्या कारालया येऽच दण्ड्यवालाश्रमगृहाः। दीनानाथनिवासा वा देशकार्यालया अपि ॥ २१ ॥

शिक्षणायोपयुङ्जन्तामर्थेतः खावलंबनाः । मा भवन्तु पुनः संस्था, वृथा दण्डन्ययार्थकाः ॥ २२ ॥ छवणस्य करोऽद्यापि कृते सन्धावपि स्थितः। छवणं करवर्ज हि ब्राह्मं दीनस्य सर्वदा ॥ २३ ॥ राष्ट्रसंघाधिपसे तु निःशुल्कं तत्परिग्रहः । सुकरः शक्यते कर्तुं सुखायाखिळजीविनाम् ॥ २४ ॥ खद्दराम्बरमात्रस्य विपण्यां क्रयविकयौ । प्रवर्तेते यथा कुर्युः खप्रान्ते मन्त्रिणस्तथा ॥ २५ ॥ नगरापेक्षया प्रामान् प्रति स्युरधिकारिणः। सावधानतराः शिक्षारोग्यशिक्षोद्यमादिषु ॥ २६ ॥ अनुशिष्टं मया सर्वमेतद्धर्म्यं हि वर्तते । तथापि तद्बुष्टाने यत्नः केनापि नास्थितः ॥ २७ ॥ मन्त्रिणां की हगाचारः स्वाधिकारप्रवर्तने । इति प्रश्नस्य दास्यामि श्रूयतां सरलोत्तरम् ॥ २८ ॥ संघस्याधिपतिर्मान्यः प्रयाणं कुरुते सुदा । धूमयानान्तरासीनो हीनवर्गे तृतीयके ॥ २९ ॥ धारयत्युत्तरासंगं रूक्षखद्दरनिर्मितम्। परिधत्तेऽन्तरीयं च ततो रूक्षतरं पुनः ॥ ३० ॥ सत्येवं प्रथमश्रेण्यां किं यियासन्ति सन्त्रिणः। आंग्लाननुचिकीर्पन्तो वेषे भूरिधनव्यये ॥ ३१.॥

अभ्यसं हि सभासंद्रिः क्रच्छ्रं सरलजीवनम्। चिरादष्टादशाव्दानि सर्वक्षेत्रान् तितिक्षुभिः ॥ ३२ ॥ खखराज्यविभागेषु सारल्यं सर्वकर्मसु । अवर्तियेतुमहिन्ति मन्त्रिणों देशसेवकाः ॥ ३३ ॥ अदम्भसरछा वृत्तिरीदृशी न त्रपाकरी। ्तथा राष्ट्राभिमानो हि झुवं बुद्धिसुपेष्यति ॥ ३४॥ अयं दीनतमो देशो वर्ततेऽखिलभूतले। यत्र क्षुधार्तेलोकानां जीवन्ति बहुकोटयः ॥ ३५ ॥ अतः खेषां वरीतृभ्यो भिन्नरीत्या न वर्तितुम्। युक्तं प्रतिनिधीभूतैर्मित्रिभिर्नित्यजीवने ॥ ३६ ॥ भारतं प्रविश्रन्नांग्छा जिगीषाध्मातमानसाः। . वेषाहारविहारेषु चक्रर्नः सुमहार्घताम् ॥ ३७ ॥ स्वप्रतिष्ठातिद्रेण समपेक्यार्थिकी स्थितिम्। वशीक्रतप्रजानामप्यर्धभुक्तार्धनप्रताम् ॥ ३८ ॥ मित्रणो नानुकुर्वन्ति राज्ञः प्रतिनिधीन् यदि । तदा ततोऽपि वैशिष्ट्यं सर्वार्थेपु भजन्त्यमी ॥ ३९॥ न च संभाव्यतेऽस्माकं शासकैः सह संगतिः। न वामनवृहत्कायौ सहयोगं समहतः ॥ ४०॥ परवेपपरित्यागात्पुरा सप्तद्शान्दतः। अयुक्तकारिणंमन्याः सन्ति सामाजिका यदि ॥ ४१ ॥

विमृशन्तु खयं तेऽभी उमरावृतुकारयोः। दृष्टान्तं सरलोदारचेतसोः सुप्रतीतयोः ॥ ४२ ॥ युराणपुरुपावेतौ रामकृष्णाविवासताम् । नामनी कीर्तनीये स्तः प्रतापशिवयोस्तयोः ॥ ४३ ॥ इमौ लोकप्रिया वीरौ परमोदारचेतसौ । जीवनं छोकसामान्यं चक्रतुः शुभ्रवाससौ ॥ ४४ ॥ उमरावृकरौ नित्यमघत्तां रूझमम्बरम्। पादमूळिखितेऽप्येविन्नःशेषनगतीधने ॥ ४५ ॥ न चैतौ विषद्वे स्म घारणं सूक्ष्मवाससः। मिष्टात्रप्राशनं चापि स्वनियुक्ताधिकारिभिः ॥ ४६ ॥ मितव्ययेन सारस्यजीवनेन च मन्त्रिणः। रक्षेयू रूप्यकान् दीनलोकार्थाय सहस्रशः ॥ १७ ॥ न मलीमसपर्यायः त्रागुक्तं सरलं पद्म्। कालचारत्वयोर्वीजं सारत्ये परिनिष्ठितम् ॥ ४८॥ शौचसौभाग्यसम्मानरक्षा नार्थमपेक्षते । त्राम्यत्वसमतां याति विभवाडम्बरः पुनः ॥ ४९ **॥** आशासे खिवभागेषु दृशीयष्यन्ति मन्निणः। अभेदं पारसीकैस्तमुसुल्मीन्सीक्रहिन्दुपु ॥ ५० ॥ तथा च समतामुचनीचजातिषु नित्यशः। एकमातुरपत्यानि जन्मभूमेरमी किछ ॥ ५१ ॥

वस्तुतो नास्ति तन्मध्ये कापि नीचोचताभिदा । समानमस्ति दारिद्यं सर्वेषां निर्विशेषतः ॥ ५२ ॥ आंग्लाञ्चांग्लायमानात्र्य देशजा भावयन्ति चेत्। राष्ट्रसंघमताभिन्नं तदा स्याद्विजयो ध्रवः॥ ५३॥ पूर्णस्त्रराज्यलामञ्जरक्तपातं विना भवेत । अहिंसया जयो नाम सोऽयमेव मया मतः॥ ५४॥ मदीयां तावदाशंसां मन्येत स्वाप्रिकश्रमम्। मूर्वताया विपाकं वा दुःशकं वाखिलो जनः ॥ ५५ ॥ तथापि भारतीयाश्च वैदेशिकजना अपि । विदाङ्कर्वन्तिवति स्त्रैरं प्रकारयोऽर्थः प्रकाशितः ॥ ५६ ॥ इति सौ. क्षमायाः कृतिपूत्तरसलाग्रहगीतायां मन्त्रिमण्डलानुशासनो नाम त्रयोविंशोऽध्यायः।

चतुर्विशोऽध्यायः ।
अभात्यपद्मातिष्टन्मोहमय्यां महायशाः ।
बालगंगाधरः श्रीमान् खेरवंशसमुद्भवः ॥ १ ॥
निषिद्धौ प्रथमं तेन मद्यस्य क्रयविक्रयौ ।
हिन्दी निरूढिमानीता प्रतिशालं प्रसारणात् ॥ २ ॥
राष्ट्रसंघोपजीव्येषु प्रान्तेष्विष च मित्रिभिः ।
प्रजाहितानि कार्योण सुवहूनि प्रचिक्ररे ॥ ३ ॥

विद्याभ्यासपुरोष्टद्ध्यै नियमा वहवः कृताः । अभिनन्द्यमिदं सर्व शोच्यमेकं तु वर्तते ॥ ४ ॥ स्वयं सर्वस्वतन्त्रोऽपि देववाणीत्रियोऽपि सन् । पुनरुज्ञीवनायास्या न यक्षमकरोदसौ ॥ ५ ॥

अथानेकानि पत्राणि लभते सा पदे पदे । प्राणिनामनुकस्पिभ्योऽमेरिकादेशतो सुनिः ॥ ६ ॥ अमी विज्ञापयामासुर्महात्मानं सविस्तरम्। कपीनामङ्गविच्छेदवृत्तान्तान् मर्मभेदिनः ॥ ७॥ तथा च प्रेषयामासुः प्रसिद्धभिषजां मतम् । काँर्यं विगईमाणानामिदं निर्दोषजन्तुपु ॥ ८॥ कश्चित्फ्रान्सिस् महासाधोः प्रहिणोत्प्रतिरूपकम् । स साधुः सोदरान्मेने सदा हि मृगपक्षिणः ॥ ९ ॥ पत्रद्वाराथ सर्वेभ्यः प्रदृद्धे गान्धिरुत्तरम् । अभिनन्दामि वः सर्वं करुणामयवाब्ययम् ॥ १०॥ खतन्त्रश्चेद्हं देशात्रेपयेय न मर्कटम्। अङ्गच्छेदाय इन्तास्मित्रधिकारस्तु नास्ति मे ॥ ११॥ राजप्रतिनिधेः पार्श्व विज्ञप्तिः प्रेष्यतामतः । श्रोष्यत्यसौ न संदेहः प्रार्थनामखिलैः कृताम् ॥ १२ ॥ वलवत्प्रतिपेघो वा कर्तञ्यो भारते जनैः। विकयस्य स्वदेशीयैर्हिंसकैर्धनलोलुपैः ॥ १३ ॥

प्रचलकिषवाणिन्यं न वेत्ति प्रायशो जनः । अर्थलाभकरीं वृत्तिं वारयेयमहं कथम् ॥ १४ ॥ आशासे क्रूरकर्माणो मा भूवन्मम देशलाः । न कुर्युर्वार्थलाभेऽपि विनिन्द्यमसुपीडनम् ॥ १५ ॥ अवरप्राणिलोकानां जीवन्मरणसंनिभम् । मानुषक्ठेशनाशाय नैव कुर्वीत हिंसनम् ॥ १६ ॥ दुःखितेष्वनुकम्पापि लघूकृत्य क्षणाद् व्यथाम् । करिष्यति शनैः सह्यां रक्षणे तु कियत्सुखम् ॥ १७ ॥

जलविप्रवद्धिस्थारिकाव्याधिसद्धयः।
मन्येऽसादीयखण्डस्य भारतस्य स्वभावतः॥१८॥
जायन्ते सर्वदेशेपु क्षामडामरिवप्रवाः।
भूरिसम्पन्नराष्ट्रेषु शक्यते तानपोहितुम्॥१९॥
जलविप्लवद्धिस्थिपीडनं द्विगुणायते।
यदा निराशनावस्थां स्पृशेदेशदरिद्रता॥२०॥
शोचनीयदशामेतां निशम्योत्कलमण्डले।
महात्माऽन्वशिषद्भ्यः कर्तव्यं राष्ट्रमन्त्रिणः॥२१॥
उत्कलास्तन्तुचक्रस्य वोद्धकामाः श्रमं न चेत्।
कार्यमन्यत्प्रक्षवीणाः शिक्ष्यन्तां कर्मगौरवम्॥२२॥
अपनीयोत्तरासंगं श्रमं कुर्वन्तु मन्त्रिणः।
स्वयं कर्मकरा भूत्वा सहान्यैरिवशेषतः॥२३॥

जनयन्तु समुत्साहं कर्मशून्यजनेषु च । स्वयमेतैः प्रयस्यन्तस्तद्विधेयेषु कर्मसु ॥ २४ ॥

अन्जवानचरीखामी केरलेष्वभिपूजितः। विप्राप्रणीरिति ख्यातोऽलिखत्पत्रं महात्मने ॥ २५ ॥ यानंतशयनाधीशनिदेशेन प्रवर्तिता। अरपृश्येर्देवतागारप्रवेशाय प्रघोषणा ॥ २६ ॥ सानतिक्रम्य शास्त्राणि सद्धर्ममुद्जीवयत् । आचन्द्रार्कमियं वर्णोत्कर्पदा जयतुज्ज्वला ॥ २७ ॥ वर्णाश्रमविचारेषु खामी केरलमण्डले । प्रमाणपद्माघत्ते नम्बुद्रीविप्रनायकः ॥ २८ ॥ उचैर्भजति सम्मानं केरलीयनृपेष्वसौ । यदेते निपतन्यस्य दण्डवत्पादपद्मयोः ॥ २९॥ प्राचीनवंशचरितादस्य विज्ञायते किल । पुरा परशुरामोऽत्रानिन्ये नम्बुद्रिभूसुरान् ॥ ३० ॥ इति विज्ञापकं पत्रं विद्युपामप्रगामिनः। पठित्वा मुमुद्रे श्रीमान् गानिधर्हरिजनप्रियः ॥ ३१ ॥

अखस्योऽपि च कल्कत्तां ज्येष्टमासे ययौ मुनिः। अशनसागिनो द्रष्टुं कारालयनिवासिनः॥ ३२॥ सप्ताहमत्र सोऽनेषीदनादृत्यं निजं सुखम् ।
कथालापं वितन्वानो वन्दीकाराधिकारिभिः ॥ ३३ ॥
परिणामः शुभोऽस्यासीद्वन्दीनां वन्धमोचनः ।
यतः सर्वविनिर्मोकमादिशन्मित्रघोषणा ॥ ३४ ॥
प्रतिज्ञामकरोद्वान्धिरहिंसायोगशिक्षणात् ।
शमयिष्ये जनक्षोभं तत्त्वमस्याः प्रसारयन् ॥ ३५ ॥
त्रासकानुपसपीमि वक्ष्ये सानुनयं वचः ।
तानहं वारयिष्यामि लोकसंत्रासनोद्यमात् ॥ ३६ ॥
अहिंसाधर्मदीपेन त्रासकान् विषमात्पथः ।
व्यपनीय करिष्यामि सन्मार्गपरिनिष्ठितान् ॥ ३० ॥
प्रतिज्ञां मानयित्वतां समाश्वस्ताः प्रशासकाः ।
सहस्राधिकबन्दीनां विमोचनमघोषयन् ॥ ३८ ॥

नवभारतसंज्ञाभृद्विद्यालयमहोत्सवे ।
आमित्रतो महात्मासौ जगाम वरदापुरम् ॥ ३९ ॥
आह्यन्त सदस्यसिन्नरपे राष्ट्राभिमानिनः ।
सभाध्यक्षपदं गान्धिरङ्गीकृत्यात्रवीद्यथा ॥ ४० ॥
अयि प्राज्ञवराः शिक्षासरणियीधुनातनी ।
देशापेक्षितसेवार्थं न साध्यति सर्वथा ॥ ४१ ॥
शिक्षाणे प्रौढविद्यानां द्वारमांग्छवचः कृतम् ।
शिक्षाताशिक्षितानां तत्प्रतिवन्धः खिरोऽजनि ॥ ४२ ॥

आंग्लवाण्याः प्रदिष्टं यर्त्प्राधान्यं तेन शिक्षितोः । वृथा भारहरा भूत्वा बुद्धिचैकल्यमागताः ॥ ४३ ॥ तद्भाषया विकृष्टास्ते स्वजनानिप दूरतः। विहाय परिवल्गन्ते स्वयमागन्तुका इव ॥ ४४ ॥ **च्होगशिक्षणाभावादक्षमा फलदायिपु ।** व्यवसायेषु संजाताः शरीरेष्वपि निर्वलाः ॥ ४५ ॥ शिक्षा प्राथमिकी देया नियमेनाव्दसप्तकम् । सार्वछौकिकविज्ञानप्रतिपादनपूर्वकम् ॥ ४६ ॥ शिक्ष्या लाभकरोद्योगाः क्रुप्तकालानुसारतः । ऊर्णकार्पासकौशेयमयवस्तुविनिर्मितिः ॥ ४७ ॥ ' संप्रहः शोधनं वीजनिर्हतिर्विशदीकृतिः। प्रन्थनं कर्तनं वर्णेरञ्जनं परिमापनम् ॥ ४८ ॥ वयनं वेष्टनं वक्रीकरणं परिचित्रणम् । एतदादीनि कर्माणि साङ्गोपाङ्गानि शिक्षयेत् ॥ ४९ ॥ सूचिशिरपं चित्रगुम्फइछेद्नं च प्रमाणतः। पत्रनिष्पाद्नं दारुतक्षणं प्रन्थवन्धनम् ॥ ५० ॥ क्रीडनीयकनिर्माणं गुडपाकादिनिर्मिति:। एते भवन्ति सूचोगाः सुगमाञ्च मितव्ययाः ॥ ५१ ॥ इयं प्राथमिकी शिक्षा तथा भवितुमईति। यथा वालाः समर्थाः स्युः स्वद्यत्ति समुपार्जितुम् ॥ ५२ ॥ खखिशिक्षितिविद्यानामनुरूपेषु कर्मसु । शिल्पिनस्तान् नियुक्षीरन् यथाई राज्यवाहकाः ॥ ५३ ॥ इति सौ. क्षमायाः कृतिपूत्तरसस्याप्रहगीतायां मिन्ननोधनो नाम चहुनिशोऽध्यायः ।

पञ्चविंशोऽध्यायः। वसुविहमहेन्द्रङ्कमितवत्सरसंभवान् । अनेकार्थकथालापान् वर्णयामि महात्मनः ॥ १॥ व्यतीतेष्वथ मासेषु वरदापुरमाययौ । दिद्दश्चर्लोदियन्नामा गान्धिमांग्लो महाजनः ॥ २ ॥ निवासाहारयोरर्थे मत्कृते मास्तु संभ्रमः। दुग्धापूपैरलं नाहं धूमपो न च मद्यपः ॥ ३॥ श्रामवासित्रयोऽसीति कृतविज्ञापनः पुरः । आंग्लोऽयमनयद्रामे सुखेन दिवसत्रयम् ॥ ४ ॥ सोऽयं हरिजनावासं लक्ष्मीनारायणालयम्। हिन्दीप्रचारशालां च गत्वा सर्वैमलोक्यत् ॥ ५ ॥ त्ततोऽसौ कौतुकाविष्टः समेख महिलाश्रमम्। वभापे वनितास्तत्र भूरिप्रोत्साहनं वचः ॥ ६ ॥ भवलो निजदेशस्य सम्पद्भ्युद्यागमे । भवेयुः सम्भागिन्यो मदेशीयाङ्गना यथा ॥ ७ ॥

विंशत्यव्दान्तरे प्राप्ताः खियोऽपूर्वो समुन्नतिम् । प्राध्वात्या भारतीयाश्च दृश्यन्ते हावितर्किताम् ॥ ८ ॥ प्रामोद्योगकछापेन परं विस्मयमागतः । सार्धेकशतसीवर्णमुद्राश्च व्यतरन्मुदा ॥ ९ ॥

अथ माघेऽभवन्मासि राष्ट्रसंघाधिवेशनम्। यामे हरिपुराभिख्ये गुर्जरावनिमण्ड**ले ॥ १० ॥** पूर्वमेव महात्मात्र वस्रभायैरनीयत । देवनामप्रतीकेन प्रामेण मुमुदेतराम् ॥ ११॥ विभावयन् शुभं नाम प्रोवाच सहकारिणः। इयं दिव्या पुरी नूनं वर्तते सिद्धिशंसिनी ॥ १२ ॥ तालपर्णपरिच्छन्नं खाद्यंवरवितानकम्। कुटीरं निर्मितं तस्य प्रीतयेऽभूद्विज्ञेषतः ॥ १३ ॥ चक्षुपादाय चारुत्वं इयेनदृष्टिपटीयसा । अन्नवीत्किमहो सर्वा मद्र्थेऽद्भुतकरूपना ॥ १४ ॥ सहसा नगरी रम्या वभूव विभवान्विता। नवकल्पितरध्याभिः क्रोशद्वितयमागता ॥ १५॥ शोभमानाभितो मार्गे रोपितद्वमपङ्किभिः। उपेता पुष्पवाटीभिदीपजालैः समुक्ववला ॥ १६॥ रूपान्तरमिव प्राप्ता वभौ प्रामटिका क्षणात् । सैव पश्चात्प्रसिद्धाभूदिन्द्रप्रंस्थः पुरा यथा ॥ १७ ॥ श्रीमत्सुभाषचन्द्रोऽथ सभाधिष्ठातरि स्थिते। राष्ट्रसंघसभाकार्यं समारेभे यथाविधि ॥ १८ ॥ राष्ट्रसोदर्यकूटस्य स्वराज्यप्रतिकूछताम्। दृश्यत्रिणयांश्चके समकण्ठं सभाजनः ॥१९ ॥ दितीयो निर्णयश्चासीत्स्वीकार्यं मित्रणः पदम्। दृद्याद्वाधकत्वस्य प्रतिज्ञां चेत्प्रशासकः ॥ २० ॥ निर्णयद्वितयेनैवं समाप्तिमगमत्सभा। इतरे विषयाः सर्वे निर्विवादग्ररीकृताः ॥ २१ ॥

अथ फाल्गुनमासेऽम्द्रयागेऽतिभयङ्करः ।
हिन्दूमहम्मदीयानां विमदों दुर्निरोधनः ॥ २२ ॥
हस्ताहित्त शिलाघातेस्तुमुल्खातिदारुणः ।
क्षतानामधंजीवानां शतैः कीर्णाभवद्धरा ॥ २३ ॥
क्षोभं सत्यात्रहोपायैः शमं नेतुं प्रयेतिरे ।
मित्रगः किन्तु नो शेक्वः संक्षोभस्य निवारणे ॥ २४ ॥
इतिकर्तव्यतामूदाः पर्यन्ते पुररिक्षणः ।
सैनिकांख्य समाहूय कदनं शान्तिमानयन् ॥ २५ ॥
वृत्तान्तमेतमाकण्ये महात्मा दुःखितोऽभवत् ।
अलिखद्वृत्तपत्रे च यदासीत्स्वमनोगतम् ॥ २६ ॥
साहायकार्यमाह्वानान्मित्रभिः पुररिक्षणाम् ।
व्यक्तीकृतं स्वदौर्वल्यं स्वाधिकार्प्रवर्तने ॥ २७ ॥

आशासे वलवतपूर्व लेखस्यास्य प्रकाशनात्। संक्षोभः शमितो भूयात्प्रशान्तिश्च प्रतिष्ठिता ॥ २८ ॥ अवश्यमभ्युपेतव्यं राष्ट्रसंघो न हि क्षमः। आंग्ळप्रभुत्वमादातुमिति स्पष्टं खकर्मणा ॥ २९ ॥ भारतस्याबिलस्यापि प्रातिनिध्यं वहत्यसौ । इति स्वात्कस्य विश्वासः पर्यतस्तस्य चेष्टितम् ॥ ३० ॥ न परं संघसभ्यानामपि तस्य विरोधिनाम्। तन्मर्दनक्षमानां च यावत्प्रतिनिधिभवेत् ॥ ३१ ॥ आंग्लगामवमाऋष्टुं दक्षता वर्तते न वा। संघस्त्रेति विचारोऽयमिदानीं कर्तुमिष्यते ॥ ३२ ॥ न कोऽपि सांधिकः कुर्याहेखतोऽप्यत्र संशयम् । चिरचेत्र खयं दक्षः पदमाक्रसितुं निजम् ॥ ३३ ॥ अस्य वार्पिकमेलस्य निर्विन्नविजयं जनः। प्रमाणमात्मयोग्यत्वे न हि मन्येत सांघिकः ॥ ३४॥ कथं स्यादत्र विश्वासः पर्यतः क्षोभमी हराम् । एवं परीक्षणीयं च राष्ट्रसंघवलावलम् ॥ ३५॥ अहिंसायाः खरूपं च चिन्तनीयमिदं पुरः। अवलानायलोकानां सवलोर्जस्विनामुत ॥ ३६ ॥ प्रथमं चेद्भवेदेतन्न सिद्धि प्रापयिष्यति । अनहीं वद्भ्यासः खराष्यस्य करोति नः ॥ ३७॥ सवलानामहिंसा तु हिंसैव हृदि गोपिताम्। आत्मनो व्यक्तये कालमनुकूर्ल प्रतीक्षते ॥ ३८॥

अहिंसामात्मनस्तस्मात्सृक्ष्मदृष्ट्या परामृशेत् । ं न चेत्सत्यवलाजाता तदा तां परिशोधयेत् ॥ ३९॥ अहिंसा षोडशाब्देभ्यः समभ्यस्ता सभाजनैः। तस्मादनेन कालेन सैन्यं भवितुमहिति ॥ ४०॥ अहिंसावीरयोधानां शतश्रश्र सहस्रशः। यत्स्यात्समानसामर्थ्यं पुररक्षेत्र्य सैनिकैः ॥ ४१ ॥ अहिंसाभटसेनेयं समं व्यवहरेत्सदा। संक्षोभावसरे वापि प्रशान्तसमयेऽपि वा ॥ ४२ ॥ भ्रवमेतादृशं सैन्यं सङ्कदे प्रभवत्रलम् । सुयीवकपिसेनेव राक्षसानां वलीयसाम् ॥ ४३ ॥ शतानि वा सहस्राणि मरणानि शरीरिणाम्। निष्कलङ्कानि विक्षोर्भ शमयिष्यन्ति सत्वरम् ॥ ४४ ॥ वरं प्राणपरित्यागः सत्यामहिशतैरि । अल्पानर्थकरत्वेन क्षुव्धोन्मादनिवारणे ॥ ४५ ॥ न पुनः शमनं शस्त्रेयीधानां पुररक्षिणाम्। अस्त्रेर्मानसतत्त्वज्ञो ह्युन्मत्तात्र चिकित्सते ॥ ४६ ॥ केचिदाहुर्जनक्षोभः स्वातत्र्येण निवर्तते । इयमाशा हि निःसारा न कदाचित्फलिष्यति ॥ ४७ ॥ क्षोभस्य दमने राष्ट्रमन्त्रिणः पुररक्षिणाम्। साहाय्यं यद्यपेक्षन्ते तद्धि तेषां पराजयः ॥ ४८ ॥

तत्र गत्यन्तराभावो हेतुस्तेषामिति रफुटम् । करस्य वल्यं द्रष्टुं दर्पणो न ह्यपेक्षते ॥ ४९ ॥ जगन्नाथपुरीमुख्यो महान्तोपाधिमण्डितः। गत्वा महात्मनः पार्श्वमत्रवीदात्मनिश्चितम् ॥ ५० ॥ महात्मन् वैष्णवानां त्वं वर्तसे परमोत्तमः । तथापि देवगेहेषु चण्डालान प्रवेशये ॥ ५१ ॥ इति श्रुत्वा महान्ताख्यं महात्मा प्रसभापत । तुलामारोपिताः सर्वे धर्मा जगति विश्रुताः ॥ ५२ ॥ तत्र हिन्दुमतं हीनं परीक्षायां भवेद्यदि । म्बंसतेऽसी यथागारं मूलस्तम्भविवर्जितम् ॥ ५३ ॥ अनन्तशयने राजादेशादुद्वाटितेष्वपि । देवाल्येषु देवानां प्रकोपो न समुस्थितः ॥ ५४ ॥ कश्चित्पुण्यपुरे विद्वान् मामुपेलानवीत्पुरा । हिन्दुभिः सञ्चितः पापराशिर्हरिजनात्ययात् ॥ ५५ ॥ अपमार्ष्ट्र भवेच्छक्यः प्रत्येको यदि हिन्दुषु । चरेद्वर्पशतं तीत्रं तपः प्रयतचेतसा ॥ ५६ ॥ इत्युक्तो वैष्णवोऽवादीत्किमीदृक् तपसा भवेत्। भगवत्क्रपया भुद्धे सुखं हरिजनः सदा ॥ ५७ ॥ केचिद्धरिजनाः पूर्वमाययुर्देवमन्दिरम् । संत्कृतास्ते मया सर्वे मान्या अतिथयो यथा ॥ ५८॥

८ सला॰

गानिधरवाच ।

मान्यश्रेद्विथिः सोऽयं मन्दिरान्तः प्रवेश्यते ।

तथोपवेश्यते शीत्या सत्कृत्य वरिवष्टरे ॥ ५९ ॥

एते हरिजनास्ताविश्ववेश्यन्ते गृहाह्नहिः ।

स्थातव्यं वत तस्तत्र दीनैर्वषातपेष्विष ॥ ६० ॥

हसन्नागन्तुकः श्राह मैवं देवेच्छ्या हि ते ।

चारुमारुतसेवार्थ स्थापिता मन्दिराह्नहिः ॥ ६१ ॥

म सुवन्नामयिष्ठिष्टा दीना हरिजना इति ॥ ६२ ॥

श्रातः पन्थाः शनैः कन्था शनैः पर्वतस्त्रक्षनम् ।

इत्यसौ श्रुष्किलोकोक्तिं सोपहाससुदाहरत् ॥ ६३ ॥

इति सौ क्षमायाः इतिषूत्तरस्त्याप्रहगीतायां हरिपुरीयसंमेलनो

पद्विंशोऽध्यायः।

नाम पद्मविंशोऽध्यायः।

अथ वैशाखमासेऽयं नितरां खिन्नमानसः । शखदात्मानुसंधानपरोऽभूहुःखशान्तये ॥ १ ॥ आगादत्रान्तरे कश्चिदिस्छांविद्यालयाश्रितः । अध्यापको सुनिं द्रष्टुमपृच्छतं च सादरम् ॥ २ ॥ कि मां भगवदिक्तित्वं प्रसाययितुमीशिपे । नेति गान्धिकवानेनं स हि वाचामगोचरः ॥ ३ ॥ किं तर्हि मूढिविश्वासाद्भगवानिधगम्यते ।

प्राह गान्धिमेम स्थेन्ने सोऽयमावश्यकोऽभवत् ॥ ४ ॥
अप्यस्ति दिव्यदृष्टिस्ते महात्मन् भव्यशंसिनी ।

इस्रेवमनुयुक्षानं प्रत्युवाच मुनिस्तदा ॥ ५ ॥
न जाने मन्यते किं वा दिव्यदृष्टिपदाद्भवान् ।

शृणु खानुभवं वक्ष्ये तव प्रस्यकारणम् ॥ ६ ॥
उपवासत्रतारंभे चिरयन्तं पुरैकदा ।

प्रवोष्य सुप्तमन्तर्वाक् प्राह मां कुरु लङ्कनम् ॥ ७ ॥
जिज्ञासुमविध भूयः सप्ताहत्रयमादिशत् ।

तत्प्रस्ययादुपोष्याहं त्रतात्काले विनिर्गतः ॥ ८ ॥

मम जीवितकालान्तर्यद्यदाचरितं मया ।

स्विधयाऽऽकलितं नैतत्परं दिव्याज्ञया सदा ॥ ९ ॥

अथोष्मसमये सेवात्रामतो निर्ययौ मुनिः।
जुहूत्रामं समुद्रस्य शीतमन्दानिलोत्मुकः॥ १०॥
स च मोहपुरीत्रान्ते सिन्निविष्टोऽन्त्रुवेस्तदे।
प्रयातॄणां मुखावासश्रकारापगतश्रमम्॥ ११॥
तापेन क्रिश्यमानेषु सेवात्रामनिवासिषु।
एकाकिनो न मे युक्तं चिराय मुखमासितुम्॥ १२॥
शीप्रमेव निवत्स्थीम सहक्षेशोपमुक्तये।
इति निश्चिस भूयोऽपि खन्नाममगमन्मुनिः॥ १३-॥

तत्रात्महृदयाकाशात् खेदनीलाम्बुद्च्छिविः ।
सहसात्तमगाङ्ग्यः सुखल्योतिरुद्व्वलत् ॥ १४ ॥
शान्तिरन्विष्यते क्रैस्तैर्निलं भक्तिपरायणैः ।
शाश्वतस्य समुद्धारो येसुक्रिस्तस्य सेवनात् ॥ १५ ॥
न ते जानन्ति यद्गान्धिर्मनसः शान्तिमीष्सिति ।
हिंसयन्नन्तरे लीनां रागद्वेषादिसंहतिम् ॥ १६ ॥
जिन्नन् हिंसात्मतागन्धं स्ववातावरणेऽभितः ।
साक्षात्करोति तां हिंसां राष्ट्रसंघसभासदाम् ॥ १७ ॥
लेखने भाषणे चार्थदूषणे स्वार्थसाधने ।
चेतोवसादमाधत्ते सर्वमैतन्महात्मनः ॥ १८ ॥

अथ भाद्रपदे राष्ट्रसभासमितिकल्पने ।
सदस्यवरणे प्राप्ते संक्षोभः समजायत ॥ १९ ॥
निशम्यातिप्रवृत्ति तां विषण्णो वृत्तपत्रके ।
महात्मा व्यिक्षित्रपष्टमनुशासनिकं वचः ॥ २० ॥
राष्ट्रमित्रपद्पाह्या संघोऽपि वलवानभूत् ।
तथापि सांधिकः शक्तिर्यथावन्नोपयुज्यते ॥ २१ ॥
राजकीयपदायादौ सर्वः स्पृह्यते जनः ।
इत्यते महती स्पर्धा प्रवेष्टुं समितिं वत ॥ २२ ॥
स्वराज्याधिगमायासौ न मार्गः खलु वर्तते ।
। न च संघोद्यमानां वा साधने रीतिकत्तमा ॥ २३ ॥

राजभारस्य निर्वाहे यो भागं वोहुमिर्च्छति । 🐃 स भवेद्वर्जितस्वार्थः केवलं देशसेवकः ॥ २४ ॥ -रूप्याणां पद्मविंशत्मा संतुष्टो यः पुराभवत् । स मन्निपदमास्थाय नेच्छेत्सार्घशर्तद्वयम् ॥ र्रं५ ॥ वक्केषु च महाराष्ट्रे सन्ति दक्षाः सहस्रशः। अल्पवेतनसन्तुष्टा देशायार्पितजीविताः ॥ २६ ॥ खक्षेत्रमपहातुं ते नेच्छन्ति पद्छोभर्तः । खयंवृतादपाक्रष्टुमुद्यमात्तान्न युज्यते ॥ २७ ॥ 🔭 मम्रिणो न भवेयुश्चेत्कुशलाः खार्यवार्निताः । 🧻 अनुत्कोचहराश्चापि खराज्यं खाप्तिकं घनम् ॥ २८ ॥ समिती राष्ट्रसंघस्य जीवनान्वेषणाङ्गणम् । कल्प्यते यदि नेदृक्षानिच्छामः संघदूषकान् ॥ २९ ॥ अबुद्धिपूर्वकं संघनियमान् वहवो जनाः। स्वीकुर्वन्ति विना श्रद्धामिंसाससयोर्वते ॥ ३०॥ किमसत्यपरो धर्ममनुष्टातुमलं भंवेत् । किं वा हिंसात्मकः शान्ति प्रभवेद्धन्धुमात्मनः ॥ ३१ ॥ तथा च खादिवसनं न धत्ते नित्यमेव यः। स संघसिनतों स्थानं न सभ्यः प्राप्तुमहेति ॥ ३२ ॥ आंग्लानामशुर्भं नेच्छेत्सांघिकः कार्यसिद्धये । अहिंसावलमाश्रिल जर्य विदेत कर्मसु ॥ ३३ ॥

अतः स्वराक्तिमास्थाय साप्रहं कथयाम्यहम् । श्रद्धालुः स्वप्रतिज्ञायां प्रविशेत्समितिं जनः ॥ ३४ ॥ आत्मानं च परीक्षेत्र कार्यस्वीकारतः पुरा। निवर्तेत न च ध्येयात्संकटेष्विप सांघिकः ॥ ३५॥ संघो हि निजदेविल्याद्धः पतनमाप्र्यात्। काले तमुद्धरेन्नो चेत्कृतमप्यकृतं भवेत् ॥ ३६ ॥ अथ चाश्वियुगे मासि पेशावरपुरेऽमिलत् । सर्वभारतराष्ट्रीयसंघस्य समितिः किल ॥ ३७ ॥ विमतालंबिनः केचिजनस्वातन्त्रयनिणये। परिखन्य सभास्थानं निर्येयुः ऋद्धमानसाः ॥ ३८॥ तदाकण्योप्यखिन्नोऽसौ वृत्तपत्रेऽलिखन्सुनिः । विमतापगमः संघाच्छुभमेव करिष्यति ॥ ३९॥ पुरेवैकमतालम्बी न संघः संप्रति खितः। इस्रात्मचेष्टितेनैव जनैरेतैर्निदर्शितम् ॥ ४० ॥ तथा च सन्ति संघेऽस्मिन् सभ्याः पक्षावलिम्वनः। संघलक्ष्ये न विभ्राणाः श्रद्धामभ्युद्येऽस्य वा ॥ ४१ ॥ ईद्शे जाग्रति देवे विमतस्वरवर्तिनाम्। न चैकदेहन्यायेन योधनं सुकरं भवेत्॥ ४२॥ अतम्य सांचिका ये स्युरिवश्वासाद्विरोधिनः। तेषां निर्गमनं योग्यं संघादिति मतिर्मम ॥ ४३ ॥

अमी सम्यक्तरां कुर्युर्देशसेवां वहिःखिताः । संघमध्ये वृथा खित्वा मा क्विशन भिन्नमानिसान् ॥ ४४ ॥ चिन्तनीयमिदं चान्यदादेते विव्रकारिणः। दण्ड्याः स्युरितरैः शिष्टैः संघक्षीभनिवृत्तये ॥ ४५ ॥ प्रत्यासन्नमहायुद्धवातीमथ पठन्मुनिः। पाख्रालवृत्तपत्रेषु खयं हरिजनेऽलिखत् ॥ ४६ ॥ अहिंसातत्त्वचिन्तां में सफलां परिभावये। वशयेद्यदि तत्तत्त्वं पाश्चायजनमानसम् ॥ ४७ ॥ प्रसाययेच पाश्चासान् हिंसैकशरणार्थिनः। अहिंसाया वलाघिक्यं हिंसाशतवलादपि ॥ ४८॥ जकोस्लावाख्यदेशस्य नायकेभ्यः समप्ये । महावीरोचितं शस्त्रं न पुनः कातरिष्रयम् ॥ ४९ ॥ सार्वभौममहाशक्तिमपि मत्वा तृणाय सः । शिरो न नमयेद्वीरः स वीरो नेतरो जनः ।) ५० ॥ इति सौ. क्षमायाः ऋतिपूत्तरस्याप्रहगीतायां सभावागसाहसो नाम पड्विंशोऽध्यायः।

सप्तविंशोऽध्यायः । खेचराप्रिष्रह्क्ष्माङ्कसंभवात्कैखवत्सरे । कतिचिद्वर्णयिष्यामि वृत्तान्तान् सत्यवादिनः ॥ १ ॥

अस्ति सौराष्ट्रदेशेषु राजदुर्गीभिधा पुरी। यत्र धर्मेन्द्रसिंहास्यः शशास पृथिवी नृपः ॥ २ ॥ वीराबल इति ख्यातस्तस्य मित्रवरोऽभवत्। यः खयं कर्मवीरोऽपि निर्वेहो दीनरक्षणे ॥ ३ ॥ राजा धर्मपरो नासीन्निजनामानुरोधतः। यतो दुर्मित्रणो हस्ते पतितो विवशः स्थितः ॥ ४ ॥ अग्निकाष्ठादिवस्तूनामेकान्तपरिकल्पने । स्वतन्त्राध्वितरे केचिद्ववृधे तेन तत्क्रयः ॥ ५ ॥ एवंविधानि कर्माणि दीनक्केशकराणि सः। स्रविश्वासिजनस्यार्थे विद्धे पक्षपाततः ॥ ६ ॥ अतो भृशमसंतुष्टा वभूव जनता पुरे। अदूरभाविनं क्षोभं सूचयन्ती प्रतिक्षणम् ॥ ७ ॥ प्रजापरिषदिखाख्यां विश्वती पौरमण्डली । शिलीन्त्रोद्यसाम्येन सहसाभूत्समुत्थिता ॥ ८ ॥ अनयाकारि सौराष्ट्रराज्यतन्त्रमहासभा । यत्राध्यक्षपदं श्रीमद्रहभार्यैरिषष्टितम् ॥ ९ ॥ अभीष्टवक्ष्यमाणार्थान्मार्गति सा सभाजनः । ऐकान्तिकाधिकारस्य सर्वतोऽपि व्यपोहनम् ॥ १० ॥ शते पद्मदशन्यूनीकरणं भूकरस्य च। जनखाम्यप्रतिष्ठां च राज्यभारप्रवर्तने ॥ ११ ॥

एतद्यें द्विराहता निर्णायकसभा पुनः। अध्यक्षपदमास्थाय यत्र वीरावलः स्थितः ॥ १२ ॥ पर्यन्ते मिलिता भूयः परिषद्रालसंनिधौ । जगाद यत्र धर्मेन्द्रः प्रेरणावशगो यथा ॥ १३ ॥ सम चार्य प्रजानां च संबद्धो विषयः किछ । उभये च समालोच्य व्यवस्थास्थामहे स्वयम् ॥ १४ ॥ न विद्यते परापेक्षा वाह्यानां किं प्रवेशतः । तयापि वसभायीणां प्रवेशं जन इच्छति ॥ १५ ॥ नार्स्ति किं मयि विश्वासी यदन्यः समपेक्ष्यते । कथं श्रद्धेयमसाभिः परकीयस्य मन्नितम् ॥ १६ ॥ निशम्येदं विवादस्था न राज्ञे संमतिं ददुः। अपूर्वश्च जनक्षोभो राजदुर्गे समुत्थितः ॥ १७ ॥ शिल्पयत्रालयद्वारं चन्धितं क्षोभकारिभिः। येन कर्मकरा जाताः शतशो नष्टवृत्तयः ॥ १८ ॥ राजकीयधनागारं पर्यवस्कन्दितं ततः। धान्यागमनिरोधेन व्यवहारख्य नाशितः ॥ १९॥ अपकृत्येश्व तैः पीडा जनसासीन्न भूपतेः । षातुरैरात्मनीनं हि साहसिक्याद्विनाइयते ॥ २० ॥ एतावताप्यसन्तुष्टैः कृषिकाः श्लोभकारिभिः। प्रलोभेन न्यवार्यन्त क्षेत्रशुल्कप्रदानवः ॥ २१ ॥

प्रजाधिपत्यसंप्राप्ती दास्यते क्षेत्रमुत्तमम्। अरुपीयसा करेंणेति वोधयद्भिरनेकदा ॥ २२ ॥ सौराष्ट्रस्थान्यदेशेभ्यस्तथा मुम्वापुरादपि । अम्मदावादनगरादाजग्मुः शतशो जनाः ॥ २३ ॥ राज्यभारगतिं रोद्धममी क्षुच्धाः प्रयेतिरे । राष्ट्रकार्याल्यादिभ्यो विद्युच्छक्तिवियोजनात् ॥ २४ ॥ वाणिज्यस्यान्यकेन्द्राणि प्रति व्यावर्तनाद्षि । तथा कर्मपरित्यागोत्साहनाच पुनः पुनः ॥ २५ ॥ शासकैश्च समादिष्टविकयाणां विरोधनात्। उद्योगिनां वहिष्काराद्धिकारिविचालनात् ॥ २६ ॥ नगरस्य समालोक्य शोचनीयां परिस्थितिम्। वहभार्यैः सहाकाषींद्धर्मेन्द्रो मन्नणं ततः ॥ २७ ॥ अनुमेने च निर्मातुं समितिं दशभिर्जनैः। वह्नभार्येर्वृताः सप्त भवेयुः खवृतास्रयः ॥ २८ ॥ इसेवं स प्रतिज्ञाय वृत्तपत्रेषु भूपतिः। प्राकाइयं दश नामानि सदस्यानामनीनयत् ॥ २९ ॥ प्रतिश्रुतापि धर्मेन्द्रः सर्वक्रेशनिवारणम्। जहावन्वर्थनामत्वं चीरावछवशं गतः ॥ ३० ॥ पक्षपातपरित्यागस्तावदास्तां विदूरतः। आश्रिस स्वयमन्याय्यमादेयद् द्विगुणं प्रजाः ॥ ३१ ॥ इति कर्तव्यतामूढैः पर्यन्तेऽय सभापतिः। वहमार्थः समाह्वायि व्यवस्थायै पुनर्जनैः ॥ ३२ ॥ कार्यसिद्धिदृढाशंसी स च प्राप्य पुरी पुनः । जगाम भूभतः पार्श्व संधिकामो जनप्रियः ॥ ३३ ॥ तमाद्रेण सत्कृत्य धर्मेन्द्रः प्रतिशुश्रुवे । करिष्ये स्वप्रजामीप्टमत्र चिन्ता विमुच्यताम् ॥ ३४ ॥ इति प्रसायितो राजा प्रजाक्षेमप्रवर्तने । मत्वा कृतार्थमात्मानं निरगाद्वहभः पुरात् ॥ ३५ ॥ शोचनीया यथापूर्व पौराणां तु दशा स्थिता । वायदण्ड इवाकार्षीद्वलभश्च गतागतम् ॥ ३६ ॥ तथा हि प्राप्य धर्मेन्द्रं लेभे वाग्दानपत्रिकाम् । वहभार्योऽसुना दत्तां राजसुद्राङ्किताक्षराम् ॥ ३७ ॥ स्ततो विवेकशून्यस्य दुर्मित्रवशमीयुपः। नाममात्रेण भूपस्य प्रतिज्ञालेखनेन किम् ॥ ३८॥ मासद्वये व्यतीतेऽपि न किञ्चित्परिवर्तनम् । चके वाक्यानुरोधेन त्रपाहीनो नराधिपः ॥ ३९॥ शहुमानेन विद्योमं नगर्यामाततायिभिः। आहूतो वहमार्येण श्रीगानिधः समुपाययौ ॥ ४० ॥ अवेदीद्चिराद्वान्धिजेटिलोऽत्र प्रवर्तते । पुरे त्रैपक्षिको वादः समाधेय इति द्वतम् ॥ ४१ ॥

एकत्रासीद्सन्मन्नः पूर्वोक्तो राजमन्निणः। आंग्लाधिकारिणोऽन्यत्र गिब्सन्नान्नश्च पैशुनम् ॥ ४२ ॥ असंतुष्टप्रजानां च निरन्तरविरोधनम्। इलन्योन्यप्रसक्तोऽभूचित्रक्षेकोणिकः कलिः॥ ४३॥ नृपस्य पितरं गान्धिः पश्यति स्म स्वप्रवत् । अत एवाद्य धर्मेन्द्रं पौत्रवत्समवैक्यत ॥ ४४ ॥ स तेन सत्कृतो राज्ञा सोपचारं निजालये। डपादिशद्रहः श्रीत्या सत्यमार्गावलम्बनम् ॥ ४५ ॥ अवादीदथ धर्मेन्द्रो महात्मन् विद्धि वस्तुतः । न दत्तं लेखनद्वारा प्रतिज्ञावचनं मया ॥ ४६ ॥ वर्तते सर्वतस्तुष्टा राजधान्यां मम प्रजा। वृथा क्षोभकराः केचिद्विचेष्टन्ते विरोधिनः ॥ ४७ ॥ भूकरो न प्रदातव्य इति प्रेयं कृषीवलान्। अन्यां वेतुमिच्छन्ति कापथं मूढचेतसः ॥ ४८॥ तथापि वितरिष्यामि जनैर्यद्भिरुष्यते । प्रातिनिध्यं प्रजाखाम्यं राज्यनायकर्मण्डले ॥ ४९ ॥ यथोक्तकरणं तस्य वचसः प्रतिपालयन् । ख्वास नगरे गान्धिरनीक्षितफलोद्य: ॥ ५० ॥ अय वीरावलेनासा समालोच्य पुनः पुनः । अपदयन् कार्यसाफल्यमात्मानमनुसंद्धे ॥ ५१ ॥

एकदा ध्यायतो रात्रौ प्रकाशः सहसोदभूत्। प्रज्ञान्तहृद्ये तस्य दिन्यवाक् च तमत्रवीत् ॥ ५२ ॥ कार्यस्ते चरमो यज्ञो गतिर्नान्या हि विद्यते। इत्यसी वोधितश्चके निश्चयं प्रायमासितुम् ॥ ५३ ॥ उपवासत्रतारम्भात्पूर्वं राजोपजीविनः । नातिदृरं मुनेर्वासात्सत्रिपेतुर्महाङ्गणे ॥ ५४ ॥ एनमादौ खलीकर्दे पादरक्षस्रजा ततः। हिंसितुं प्रयतात्मानं शिलाघातैस्र निश्चिताः ॥ ५५ ॥ निर्गच्छ मन्दिराद्वान्धे कस्माद्न्तर्निलीयसे । महाजनस्वां सत्कर्तुं हारहस्तः प्रतीक्षते ॥ ५६ ॥ तयेलनुवद्न्वाचं शुश्रुवे च प्रतिष्वनिः। वजानिर्घोपसंत्रासी सानुगेन महात्मना ॥ ५७ ॥ जनोत्कोशानुरोधेन मुनिं निर्गन्तुमुद्यतम्। शक्कितात्याहितोऽरुधान्माघवार्यः कृताञ्जलिः ॥ ५८ ॥ मा रुघो माधव स्नेहाद्गमने निश्चितोऽस्म्यहम्। आह्वयन्ते हि मां शुब्धाः कातर्ये स्यादनिर्गमे ॥ ५९ ॥ विसुड्य निरगादेव खपाद्पविवान् जनान्। न विभ्यति महासत्त्वा मृत्येश्च समुपिश्वतात् ॥ ६० ॥ अथावतीर्णमालोक्य यानादेककमेव तम्। स्मितोत्फुहमुखाम्भोजं निःशन्दोऽभूजनः क्षणात् ॥ ६१ ॥

सोऽयं बद्धाञ्जिलिः सौम्यो वेष्टितः पुररिक्षिभिः। जनताभिमुखे तिष्टन्नुदारां गिरमत्रवीत् ॥ ६२ ॥ अयि भो वान्धवाः कास्ते हारः सत्क्रतये मम । श्रमेण प्रथितः प्रेम्णा समर्पयत मा चिरम् ॥ ६३ ॥ स मुहूर्तमवस्थाय मौनिनः पुनरव्रवीत्। अयि मे सुहृदः सत्यं कथयामि निशन्यताम् ॥ ६४ ॥ आगतोऽस्मीह् कर्तुं वः कल्याणं हितचिन्तकः। शत्रुं मां यदि मन्यष्वे शिलाघातैहैतैव माम् ॥ ६५ ॥ इति शुद्धात्मना श्रोक्ते केचिह्नतमपादवन् । अन्ये महीरुहारूढा निलीय त्रपया स्थिताः ॥ ६६ ॥ जिघांसुरिप साधूनां दर्शनादेव मार्दवम् । समासाध हिया नम्रः ऋरकुलान्निवरीते ॥ ६७ ॥ अथ पद्भवां महात्मासी गृहमागात् सुरक्षितः । प्रतीक्ष्यमाणः सोत्कण्ठं वत्सलैरनुयायिभिः ॥ ६८ ॥ प्रायोपवेशनोद्नतमाकण्यीथ सुगेहिनी । राजदुर्गं ययौ शीघ्रमुत्सुका कस्तुराम्बिका ॥ ६९ ॥ नगरी प्राप्तमात्रेव जगृहे राजपूरुषैः। .निचिक्षिपे च कारायामप्राप्तपतिदर्शना ॥ ७० ॥ -विद्नपि महात्मानं प्रजैकहितकारिणम् । अनेडमूकतां भेजे धर्मेन्द्रः प्रसुदर्पतः ॥ ७१ ॥

विफलेषु प्रयत्नेषु निश्चिकाय महामितः । प्राणान्तिकोपवासाय गत्यन्तरमनाप्नुवन् ॥ ७२ **॥** निज्ञम्यान्द्र्वीन्द्राद्याः सुदृदस्तस्य निश्चयम् । संदेशान् प्रेषयामासुर्भीता निरशनव्रतात् ॥ ७३ ॥ भाविनि त्रिपुरात्रामे राष्ट्रसंघाधिवेशने । भवतः संनिधिः सर्वैः सोत्कण्ठमभिल्धवते ॥ ७४ ॥ असन्तसाहसेनालमिसमी तं ययाचिरे। न चासौ निश्चिताद्यज्ञाद् व्यचलत्सत्त्रसागरः ॥७५ ॥ प्रत्युवाच ततो गान्धिः कृतज्ञोऽस्मि हितैषिणाम् । यावत्राणाः शरीरे मे तावद्वक्ष्ये मनोगतम् ॥ ७६ ॥ यदाज्ञया प्रवृत्तोऽहमिदं साघियतुं व्रतम्। स दर्शयतु भूपेभ्यः शासकेभ्यश्च सत्पथम् ॥ ७७ ॥ त्रिपुरामेळनं गन्तुं महान् यत्नः कृतो सया। अन्यदेव तु हन्तासीदैवेन परिकल्पितम् ॥ ७८ ॥ यस्य यस्य भवेद्युक्ता राष्ट्रसंसदुपश्चितिः। अवस्यं त्रिपुरायात्रा कर्तव्या तेन तेन हि ॥ ७९ ॥ प्रार्थये श्रीसुभापं च नोहंध्यं भिषजां वचः। निवासनगरादेव सभाकार्यं करोत्वसौ ॥ ८० ॥ विधेयः परमो यत्नः संघेन परिशोधने । दृष्टान्तं सर्वदोषाणामचिरादपमार्जनैः ॥ ८१ ॥

प्रार्थियच्ये जगन्नायं यशो रक्षन्तु सांधिकाः। संघेनाहिंसया प्राप्तं शतार्धमितवत्सरैः ॥ ८२ ॥ त्रिपुरायां न सभ्यानां मनःपीडास्तु मत्कृते । सा हि में प्रकृतियेतु लंघनं स्वविशुद्धये ॥ ८३ ॥ मत्त्राणरक्षणे चिन्ता यदि कार्यावसादिनी। । तदा में जीवितं रक्षां नाईतीति विदन्तु ते ॥ ८४ ॥ इति सभ्यान् स संवोध्य सम्राट्पतिनिधि मुनिः। कर्तुमिच्छन् गृहीतार्थं विस्तरेण न्यजिज्ञपत् ॥ ८५ ॥ प्रधानप्राङ्विवाकेन हस्तिनापुरवर्तिना । निर्णिष्यते विवादोऽयमिति प्रत्युक्तिरागता ॥ ८६ ॥ उपवासत्रतं गान्धिरारेभे पूर्वनिश्चितम्। .चिन्तामग्रहृदां तूर्ष्णां पद्यतामनुगामिनाम् ॥ ४७ ॥ भारतं तस्य निस्तारमिच्छति स्म समुत्सुकम् । स च मृत्यु जयध्यायी मृत्युमप्य जयत्ख्यम् ॥ ८८ ॥ पप्रच्छुरथ विस्तीर्ण परिच्छिद्रगवेषिणः । कस्त्वया व्रतभंगेन पुरुषार्थः प्रसाधितः ॥ ८९ ॥ अभीष्टानां तवार्थीनां नैकोऽपि सफलीकृत: । मुक्तास्तु वन्धनात्केचिद्रतोदिष्टं न तत्तव ॥ ९० ॥ इलाक्षेपकृतो गान्धिर्जनान्त्रलवदद्यथा। इन्ति वाक् चेतयत्यात्मा प्राहुरेवं मनीषिणः ॥ ९१ ॥ राजदुर्गसंक्षोभाष्यायः ३०]

राजदुर्गविवादोऽयं स्ट्रशत्यखिलभारतम् । धर्मेन्द्रस्यांच हिंस्याने सम्राट् प्रतिनिधिः स्थितः ॥ ९२ ॥ अस्ति मे वचने तस्य प्रत्ययो वलवत्तरः। न जार्तु विचलन्ते हि महान्तो निजभापितात् ॥ ९३ ॥ दैवेनातुमहः कार्ये तर्किताद्धिकः कृतः। कालेन व्यक्तिमायाति मद्वक्तेः परमार्थता ॥ ९४ ॥ ततो हरिजने पत्रे महात्मा व्यक्तिखद्यथा। प्रार्थना जनकोटीनां मन्ये नूनं वलीयसी ॥ ९५ ॥ यत्त्रभावाद्यं दृष्टः परिणामः सुशोभनः । **प्रायोपवेशनान्तेऽपि स्थितोऽस्मि यद्पीडितः ॥ ९६ ॥** जानामि तत्त्वतो लोकान्सर्वदा मयि वत्सलान्। मदीयहृद्यं तेषु वर्तते हि दिवानिशम् ॥ ९७ ॥ हृद्येपु हि लोकानां विद्यते जगदीश्वरः। तदहं दीनमूकानां सारामि प्रथमं सदा ॥ ९८ ॥ आराध्यः स हि मे देवः सत्यरूपेण यः श्वितः । उपासे सलमेवाहं यसाहेवोऽस्ति नापरः ॥ ९९॥ जानामि यदमी आंग्ला न विद्नित मनागि । राजकीयार्थमुद्दिस्य लंघनस्योपयोज्यताम् ॥ १०० ॥ भारतीयास्तथा केचिदुपवासस्य फल्गुताम्। प्रवदेन्तो जुगुप्सन्ते नितरां तत्त्रयोगतः ॥ १०१ ॥ ८ सला॰

शतार्धेवत्सराभ्यासादुपलव्धिमिदं मर्या । प्रभवत्युपंवासोऽपि सत्याग्रहपथेष्वपि ॥ १०२ ॥ सौराष्ट्रभूमिपाः सर्वे जानन्तु यदिहास्म्यहम् । आगतो मित्रभावेन परं संधिचिकीर्पया ॥ १०३॥ दृष्टमेतन्मया तत्र शासनोच्छेदकारिणः। वभूबुरप्रधृष्यास्ते चक्रुरत्याहितं तथा ॥ १०४ ॥ संभ्रमाद्तिपापिष्टमकरिष्यन्नमी जनाः। यदि न प्रतिरुद्धाः स्युः स्वकर्मसु दिने दिने ॥ १०५॥ अन्योन्यसभविष्यच प्रजानां दारुणः कलिः। तथा चाखिलसौराष्ट्रे प्रजापालकविष्रहः ॥ १०६ ॥ मन्यन्ते वहवो छोका राज्ञा निष्कासनं विना । भारतं न भवेन्युक्तमित्यपि ज्ञायते मया ॥ १०७ ॥ मम त्वत्र मतं भिन्नमेषामस्येव भारते । स्थानं परंपराप्राप्तं भ्रंशस्तस्मात्र युज्यते ॥ १०८ ॥ चरितैः खखवंश्यानां गुणदोषविमर्शनात् । शिक्षेरन्निजकर्तव्यमिति कामो महान्मम ॥ १०९ ॥ देशकालानुरोघेन वर्तितव्यं हि तैः सदा । न कार्यो वालिशा बुद्धिभैवेत्सा हि विडंवना ॥ ११० ॥ स्वाधिकारपरिलागादृ रञ्जयन्तु निजाः प्रजाः । स्वाम्येन प्रमुशक्या च राज्यभारप्रवर्तने ॥ ११**१** ॥

गिराशीयाख्यसामन्त्रेर्निजक्षेशा निवेदिताः। सानुकम्पोऽस्मि तत्रैतैभीव्यं कालानुवर्तिभिः ॥ ११२ ॥ कर्त्तमर्हेन्समी सेवामाचारपरिवर्तनम् । ततम्ब भवितव्यं तैः प्रजासु हृदयालुभिः ॥ ११३ ॥ प्रतिजाने च मुस्लीमान् तद्यों न ह्युपेह्यते । न केवलमिहस्थाने किन्त्वन्यत्रापि भारते ॥ ११४ ॥ इहास्ते देहमात्रं मे त्रिपुरायां तु मे मनः । न गन्तुमधुना तत्र प्रभवामि सुनिर्वेलः ॥ ११५ ॥ धीराश्च कर्मशीलाश्च परार्थेकपरायणाः। नायका वहवः सन्ति मत्तोऽपि गुणवत्तराः ॥ ११६॥ धर्मेन्द्रस्तस्य मन्त्री च तथाप्याक्षेपभाजनम् । कृतौ मया हि वात्सल्यात्र विरोधवशात् पुनः ॥ ११७ ॥ इति सौ. क्षमायाः ऋतियूत्तरस्रलाग्रहगीतायां राजदुर्गसंक्षोमो नाम सप्तविजोऽध्यायः ।

अप्टाविंशोऽध्यायः।

प्रायोपवेशनत्वस्य व्याख्यानं नास्तिकान् प्रति । गान्धिहरिजने पत्रे छिछेख विशदं यथा ॥ १ ॥ प्रीतंदासवरः कश्चित्सूक्तिरत्नं पुराववीत् । स सुखी यः पतसमौ द्रष्टा तु व्वालयार्दितः ॥ २ ॥

प्रवर्तमानविक्षोभप्रशमायैकसाधनम् । हन्त दैवेन मे दत्तं श्रत्वेदं मा हसीजनः ॥ ३ ॥ संकटे मे गतिनान्या विना भागवती कृपाम्। वहिर्यद्भाति दुर्वोधं तदात्मप्रेरणाफलम् ॥ ४॥ असाणत्वेन गृह्वामि प्रेरणामन्तरात्मनः । शतार्धवत्सरैः साक्षात्कृतमेत्तन्मया स्वयम् ॥ ५ ॥ अप्राप्तयौवनस्वापि श्रद्धा मेऽत्र स्विराभवत्। देवैकशरणस्तसान्नित्यदाहमवस्थितः ॥ ६ ॥ न स्वरमुपयोन्यं स्याद्रपवासाख्यसाधनम् । हिंसामात्राय कल्पेत प्रयुक्तं चेदपाटवात् ॥ ७ ॥ धर्मेन्द्रं पौत्रवत्पद्यन् प्रयतेऽहं स्वपीडया । उद्बोधयितुमेतस्य हृदि सौजन्यमुत्तमम् ॥ ८॥ मया पूर्ववयस्येव शुद्धये छंघनं कृतम्। गच्छता तच कालेन शनैदींघीं छतं मया ॥ ९ ॥ एकदा में सदोषस्य कृते पुत्रस्य छंघनम्। अन्यदा सुहदः पुत्रयाः स्वलन्याः कृतवानहम् ॥ १० ॥ उभयत्राप्यसावासीद्वपवासः फलेप्रहिः। उभाविप यतो वत्सौ प्रापितौ सत्पर्थ पुनः ॥ ११ ॥ कृतवानाफिकादेशे प्रथमं छंघनव्रतम् । 'सलायहप्रवृत्तानां बान्धवानां कृते पुरा ।। **१२** ॥

चपवासेषु नैकोऽपि सारासि विफलोऽनि । अन्वभूवं त्रतेनाहं हर्षशान्तिसुखं परम् ॥ १३ ॥ उपवासिक्रया व्यर्था भवेदेवकृपां विना । सत्यात्रहोपवासौ स्तः साक्षात्त्यागसमुद्भवौ ॥ १४ ॥ चभावप्यवछंवेते फलनिष्पत्तये ध्रुवम् । सौमनसं हि छोकानां कद्धत्वेनाकछङ्कितम् ॥ १५ ॥ फलाय न त्वरा कार्या छंघनव्रतवर्तिना। एकाहेन जितो नासीद्रामेणापि दशाननः ॥ १६ ॥ प्रायोपवेशने येन प्रेरितोऽस्मि परात्मना । तस्य निर्वाहसामध्ये स एवानुत्रहीष्यति ॥ १७ ॥ जीविष्यामि ध्रवं तावहैवमिच्छेत्तया यदि । करिष्यामि च सोत्साहं छोकसेवां खयंवृताम् ॥ १८ ॥ धर्मेन्द्रस्य मृषावाची मृद्कर्त मनो मया। **उपवासः समारव्धो न तु निर्वन्धकामया ॥ १९ ॥** यावदेप प्रतिज्ञानं न कुर्यात्तावदन्यतः। न यास्यामीति निश्चिस प्रस्थितोऽस्मि स्वगेहतः ॥ २० ॥ इति सौ. क्षमायाः ऋतिपूत्तरसत्यात्रहगीतायां प्रायोपवेशनप्रयोजनो नामाष्टार्विशोऽध्यायः ।

नवविंशोऽध्यायः।

कृतायां च व्यवस्थायामांग्लमुख्याधिकारिणा । राजदुर्गे महात्मासौ विररामोपवासतः ॥ १ ॥ राजदुर्गप्रवासोऽयं प्रासूत फल्सुत्तमम्। तर्किताद्पि भूयिष्ठं वहूपायैश्च दुर्छभम् ॥ २ ॥ शास्यशासकयोमीनः सुदैवाद्रक्षितोऽभवत्। जनक्रेशकलापश्च न संजातो निरर्थकः ॥ ३ ॥ जगदीशप्रसादेन विना पर्यन्तशोभनः । परिणामो न शक्येत लन्धुमीदृङ् न संशयः ॥ ४ ॥ महात्मा प्रार्थयामास प्रसेकं नागरं जनम् । सहकारं क्रियासिद्धे यथामति यथावलम् ॥ ५ ॥ नित्मेकमनस्कत्वं हिन्दुमुस्लिमवर्गयोः। उचनीचत्वभेदस्य सर्वथैव निराकृतिम् ॥ ६ ॥ अहिंसासत्ययोरेव प्रमाणीकरणं सदा । तथा संभूयकारित्वे रुच्युत्साहनिपेवणम् ॥ ७ ॥ - सूत्रनिर्माणमुख्येषु कर्मसु न्यवसायिताम्। धारणे खादिनखाणां सर्वदा नियतं त्रतम् ॥ ८ ॥ निरक्षरजनानां च पाटवं छेखनं तथा। इति लोकमनोभूमौ कार्यवीजमरोपयत् ॥ ९ ॥

राजदुर्गात्ततो गान्धिः प्रययौ हस्तिनापुरम् । उद्घाटियतुमाहृतो लक्ष्मीनारायणालयम् ॥ १० ॥ तथा ब्रह्मविहारस्य गृहं नूतननिर्मितम् । धार्मिकैश्च वदान्यैश्च श्रीमद्विर्लासहोद्रैः ॥ ११ ॥ प्रगाढजनसंमदीदासीहैवालयांगणम् । भूपितं सुविशालं च दुष्प्रवेशं महात्मनः ॥ १२ ॥ भाषणीपक्रमं कर्तुमुत्थिते तु महात्मनि । नादाभिवर्धकं यत्रमभवद्भग्रनिष्कयम् ॥ १३ ॥ तस्माद्भाषणमश्राव्यं संजातिमति कारणात् । निजन्याख्यानसंक्षेपं वृत्तपत्रेष्ववेदयत् ॥ १४ ॥ आशासे नितरामेतदेवस्थानं विवर्धयेत्। डपासकेषु सर्वेषु भूयसीं घार्मिकीं घियम् ॥ १५॥ अस्पृद्यताप्रसंगोऽपि नास्ति वौद्धालये कचित । श्रीकृष्णमंदिरे चापि नास्ति नीचोचभावना ॥ १६॥ आर्यधर्मेष्वहं मन्ये नारपदं विद्यते कचित् । अरपृश्यताप्रवादाय नीचोचकळनाय वा ॥ १७ ॥ वर्णो हि वृत्तिमाख्याति कर्माणि च पृथक् पृथक्। नापकर्षं न चोत्कर्षं नराणां जन्मकारणात् ॥ १८ ॥ यस्य लौकिकसंपत्तिविज्ञानविभवस्तथा । स भवेहोकसेवायामधिकं विनयान्वितः ॥ १९॥

यदैवास्पृद्भयताबुद्धिर्यदा नीचोचकल्पना ।

प्रस्ताभूत्तदारेभे हिन्दुधर्मक्षयः शनैः ॥ २०॥
सत्याहिंसास्थिराधारे हिन्दुधर्मः प्रतिष्ठितः ।
विश्वमेतद्यथा मेरौ सृष्टिमारभ्य वर्तते ॥ २१॥
जगति स्थितधर्माणां समुत्कर्षं दिने दिने ।
कामयन्तु जनाः सर्वे हिन्दुधर्मावलंविनः ॥ २२॥
इति सौ. क्षमायाः कृतिषूत्तरसलाग्रहगीतायां देवालयोद्घाटनो नाम
नवविंशोऽध्यायः ।

त्रिंशोऽध्यायः ।

राजनैतिकचित्रस्य पटे भाति समुब्ब्वलम् ।
चम्पारण्यमिति क्षेत्रं विंशत्यव्दान्तरालके ॥ १ ॥
अतिमात्रप्रसिद्धोऽभूत्प्रान्तोऽयमतिपीडनात् ।
आंग्लैः कृषिकलोकानां क्षेत्रस्वाम्यजुषां चिरात् ॥ २ ॥
प्रत्यवस्थानमार्तानां कृपिकानामभूत्पुरा ।
तच प्रशमितं शीवं लोकविस्मृतिमाययौ ॥ ३ ॥
आसन् षष्टिरमिद्रोहाः शताव्धामांगलोपरि ।
ते सर्वे प्रवलेरांग्लैः स्वार्थनिष्टैकपेक्षिताः ॥ ४ ॥
तत्रासीत्कर्पकः कश्चित्स्थविरः कर्मणि स्थिरः ।
येन ह्यनक्षरेणापि सत्याप्रहकथा श्चता ॥ ५ ॥

चपेत्य स महांत्मांनं गिरा करुणयात्रवीत् । ि शोच्यं खदेशवृत्तान्तमश्रुतं दूरवर्तिभिः॥ ६॥ मर्मभेदकमाकण्ये वृत्तान्तं करुणानिधिः।. विदर्भानगमच्छीवं जनपीडानिवर्तकः ॥ ७ ॥ कृशान्[,] कृपीवलान् परयन् जीर्णकचरवाससः । नताङ्गात्रवसन्नाक्षान् ज्ञातवान् दुर्देशां सुनिः ॥ ८ ॥ यथा रम्यवनाकीर्णे सुसमृद्धजलाशयम् । चम्पारण्यं समाकान्तमासीदुत्पातमृत्युना ॥ ९ ॥ सोऽन्नवीत्तानलं व्यर्थेरभिद्रोहपरिश्रमैः। आनीतं हि मया किंचिद्विशिष्टफलदायकम् ॥ १० ॥ आसीत्तदीयसांनिष्यं नेत्ररोगोऽधिकारिणाम् । विज्ञाततन्महत्त्वानां जनकल्याणवैरिणाम् ॥ ११ ॥ दूरात्प्रथममायातमाप्तं विपदि वान्धवम् । आज्ञापयत्रमी दुर्पाद्छं तेऽत्र परिश्रमैः ॥ १२ ॥ तथाप्यसौ तदादेशमनाद्य विनिभयः। जनानुद्रोधयामास चोधनैर्हृद्यंगमैः ॥ १३ ॥ चम्पारण्यमिदं कुर्यात्खकार्यसमरं खयम् । न वाञ्छेदन्यसाहाय्यं धनाय च जनाय च ॥ १४ ॥ अथेदं श्रीमतो गान्धेः संक्षिप्तमनुशासनात्। आचकर्प विदर्भाणां वहून्नेतृन् विचक्षणान् ॥ १५॥

श्रीराजेन्द्रिकपालानीव्रक्तिशोरादयो ययुः । क्षेशान्मोचयितुं चारुचम्पारण्यनिवासिनः ॥ १६ ॥ तत्र रात्रिंदिनं चकुर्छीकाद्विषयसंप्रहम्। पत्रमारोपयामासुर्वृत्तक्षेशसद्दस्तकम् ॥ १७ ॥ तं क्षेत्रस्वामिनो रुष्टा द्रष्टुं गान्धिमुपाययुः। शान्तवक्राम्बुर्ज वीक्ष्य त्रीडया च रुषं जहुः ॥ १८ ॥ प्रान्तप्रतिनिविः श्रीमानेब्वर्डगेटिति विश्वतः। प्रस्तुतार्थविचाराय सभामेकामकल्पयत् ॥ १९ ॥ फ्रांकरळायाख्य एतस्य संघस्याधिपतिः कृतः । अयाचत महात्मानं सदस्योऽस्तु भवानिति ॥ २० ॥ शतसंवत्सरस्वायि निरोधः क्वेशदायकः । न चिरात्तेन संघेन निरस्तध्वंसितोऽभवत् ॥ २१ ॥ कृषीवला मुद्रा प्रोचुः श्वसिमो हन्त सांप्रतम्। नास्ति वाघा न संत्रासः कातर्यं च पळायितम् ॥ २२ ॥ आरव्यमूर्जितं कर्तुं न शशाक मुनिर्यतः। विद्रेंगेषु चिरावासः सुकरस्तस्य नाभवत् ॥ २३ ॥ यदा यदा पुनस्तत्र ययौ कार्यवशेन सः। वभूवुर्मिलिता लोका द्शैनाय सहस्रशः॥ २४॥ तदानीं जनसम्मदीं यानस्थाने महाद्धतः। हर्यते सा प्रतोलीपु गृहाणां पटलेपु च ॥ २५ ॥

अहो कृतज्ञातमुला त्रीतिरेपा निसर्गजा ।
कालेन गच्छता तेषामवर्धत सुहुर्सुहुः ॥ २६ ॥
रूप्यकाणां सहस्राणि सिद्धिक्युः कर्मकारिणः ।
नूतनं त्रामनिर्माणं चिक्ररे हरितैस्तृणेः ॥ २७ ॥
विदर्भवनिताः पूर्वं या न जग्मुर्गृहाद्वहिः ।
विहाय रुढिसुचेलुर्लोकसेवापरायणाः ॥ २८ ॥
इति सौ. क्षमायाः कृतिपृत्तरसलाप्रह्गीतायां चम्पारण्यकृषिकोत्साहनो
नाम त्रिंशोऽध्यायः ।

एकत्रिंशोऽध्यायः।

अथ वैशाखमासेऽयं ययौ वृन्दावनं मुनिः।
गान्धिसेवासमाजेन भाषणाय निमन्नितः॥ १॥
अयि भो वक्तुमिच्छामि कर्मवैफल्यकारणम्।
प्रयासेऽपि कृते वीरावलस्य परिवर्तने॥ २॥
अहिंसा न श्रितास्माभिव्यवहारेऽमुना समम्।
सत्याग्रहपथं हित्वा शापस्मस्मित्रपातितः॥ ३॥
नियन्तुमात्मनो वाचं शक्यमासीन्मम स्वयम्।
स्तंभनं परजिहानां विधातुं न किलाशकम्॥ ४॥
सन्नाद्प्रतिनिवेस्तावन्मया साद्धं न याचितम्।
मुख्याधिकारिणः पार्थं कार्याय गतवानहम्॥ ५॥

राष्ट्रसंघस्य सभ्यानां दोषजातं दुनोति माम् । अहिंसासलदैवस्य संघः साक्षात्रिकेतनम् ॥ ६ ॥ तत्र दूषणजं वालं निद्योपस्थितिहेतुकम् । मधीव निर्मेळाद्रें रुज्यसासाकमानसम् ॥ ७ ॥ केचियुष्मासु गान्धेया इति नाम्रोदिताः कृताः। भवेदहिंसकाभिख्या युष्माकं गुणवत्तरा ॥ ८॥ गुणदोषवलाशक्तिहिंसाऽहिंसाविमिश्रितः। अस्त्रयं मानुषो गान्धिरहिंसा दिन्यपावनी ॥ ९ ॥ किमहिंसा स्वतःशुद्धा युष्माभिः परिशील्यते । अरेः किं शरसंपातं सहध्वं शान्तचेतसा ॥ १० ॥ खदोषान् पर्वतीकुर्युरिहसात्रतधारिणः। परकीयानणूकुर्युः पाप्मनः पर्वतोपमान् ॥ ११ ॥ अहिंसाससमाहात्म्ये श्रद्धालुर्विंशतिः सताम्। वरं विश्वासहीनानामसतां द्विशताद्पि ॥ १२ ॥ विंशतिः किल साधूनां कदाचिहिशती भवेत्। द्विशती चाप्यसाधूनां विनाशं नः करिष्यति ॥ १३ ॥ सदोषः किं न संघोऽयं सभ्यैः कपटवृत्तिभिः। अन्योन्यशङ्कया प्रस्तैः स्वार्थमात्रपरायणैः ॥ १४ ॥ वहेत्ससायही श्रद्धां परमां परमात्मनि । वलमेकान्तविश्वासाद्परं नास्य विद्यते ॥ १५ ॥

विनासावीदशीं श्रद्धां कथं सत्याग्रहं चरेत । याज्ञिको भवितुं नार्देः पुरोधा मन्त्रवर्जितः ॥ १६ ॥ अतो वक्ष्यामि न श्रद्धांबर्छ यस्य न विद्यते। तेन संसाप्रहाख्यापि विसायी संघनिर्गमात् ॥ १७॥ कियान्तस्तन्तुचके वः श्रद्धां विभ्रति वस्तुतः। चिह्नमेतद्हिंसाया इति किं प्रसयोऽस्ति वः ॥ १८॥ हढा खाद्यदि युष्माकं प्रतीतिस्तत्र तादृशी। तदा विलक्षणां शक्तिं तन्तुचक्रं हि धारयेत् ॥ १९ ॥ तन्तुचक्रक्रिया न्यायभंगतोऽपि वलीयसी। द्वितीयं जनयेत्क्रोधं प्रथमं न मनागिप ॥ २० ॥ वर्षाणां विंशतेः पूर्वे स्वश्रद्धासुद्घोषयन् । तामेव पुनरत्रापि प्रोचकैः कथयाम्यहम् ॥ २१ ॥ बहुद्योगजनैः पूर्णे विद्भविषयेऽत्र वः। मा भूदेकमपि स्थानं वसतेश्रकवार्जितम् ॥ २२ ॥ प्रभावं यदि जानीयुश्चक्रस्यात्र निवासिनः। ततो रूपान्तरं यायादखिलापि विदर्भभूः॥ २३ 🎼 यदैव तदहिंसाया वेत्ति चिह्नं जनः स्वतः । तदेव तत्प्रकल्पेत ज्योतिः सर्वार्थदर्शकम् ॥ २४ ॥ प्रवर्तयति तहोकानमीष्टे कर्मणि ध्रवम् । न कार्छ जनताव्यर्थ नेतुमुत्सहते तदा ॥ २५ ॥

अविनीतकथालापाद्विरमन्ति खर्य जनाः। मनसापि न कुर्वन्ति चिन्तनं फल्गुवस्तुनः ॥ २६॥ निर्जीवमपि तचक्रं चैतन्यमभिगच्छति। विशिष्टगुणसम्पत्त्या ह्यसाभिरधिरोपितम् ॥ २७ ॥ रामायणमपि प्रन्थः खयं चैतन्यवर्जितः। पवित्रभावनायोगात्कोटीनां दिव्यतां गतः ॥ २८॥ पापोऽपि भ्रमयेचकं तत्रश्चोत्पाद्येद्धनम् । तेन खदेशसम्पत्ति यथाईमभिवर्धयेत् ॥ २९ ॥ ममात्रे कथितं कैश्चिचकगीतिर्मनोहरा। शमं नीतवती खेषां कामकोधादिकरमलम् ॥ ३० ॥ तन्तुचकं मया यस्मात्त्रभावेणाभियोजितम्। जातमावर्यकं तस्मान्मम सत्यायहाय तत् ॥ ३१ ॥ ईद्दगन्याहतश्रद्धा यस्य चित्ते न वर्तते। सत्याग्रहमसौ कापि सर्वथा न प्रवर्तयेत् ॥ ३२ ॥ अहिंसासत्ययोक्तत्त्वं प्रसारमधिकं त्रजेत्। न तथा प्रन्थवाहुल्याद्यथाभ्यस्य प्रदर्शनम् ॥ ३३ ॥ अहिंसाया यदि श्रद्धा भवेत्रः सत्यनिश्रला। कार्ये दैवप्रसादेन खयं शक्तिरुदेष्यति ॥ ३४ ॥ इयं निष्ठा विपक्षस्य मतं जिज्ञासवी वयम् । इति व्यनक्ति तद्यत्नः कार्यस्तद्ववोधने ॥ ३५ ॥

अहिंसा नाम सा हिंसामुखे सा निर्भया गतिः।

एवं तद्येकारित्वं खयं प्राहुर्भविष्यति ॥ ३६ ॥

ईदृग् दृढानुसंधानं विना कि प्रन्यशीलनैः।
अन्तरा नियतां दीक्षां न यज्ञः फलदो भवेत् ॥ ३७ ॥

निषद्धे वृत्तपत्रेऽपि वालमारतसंज्ञके ।

आंग्लाधिकारिभिः पूर्वं न खेदं कृतवानहम् ॥ ३८ ॥

तस्मिन् पत्रे विनष्टेऽपि सत्याप्रह्विसारिणि ।

अभिनंद्यमिदं सत्याप्रहोऽयमनुजीवति ॥ ३९ ॥

महात्मनेऽथ पत्राणि व्यालिखत्पारसीजनः।

मद्यक्रयविरोधेन नितरां कुद्धमानसः॥ ४०॥
अत्रवीत्कश्चिदाक्षेप्ता निषेधनियमः कृतः।
हिन्दुभिः पारसीकानां विनाशाय समत्सरैः॥ ४१॥
अन्यः कश्चित्प्रतिष्ठावान्महोपाधिधरोऽलिखत्।
किं प्रलोभयसि त्वं नः पानाय न्यायभङ्गतः॥ ४२॥
निषेधशासनेऽस्माकं संमतिने हि विद्यते।
प्रतिवन्धादतः शीद्यं मोचनं कामयामहे॥ ४३॥
पानं सामाजिको धर्मः प्ररुद्धः सांप्रदायिकः।
विद्यन्ते वहवोऽस्मासु प्रस्रद्धं तद्पेक्षिणः॥ ४४॥
सारेधादाभिषेनापि प्रोक्तं पानविरोधिना।
नाहं मद्यस्य विकेता मद्यपायी न चास्मि वा॥ ४५॥

तथापि निचरान्मदानिषेघोऽयं करिष्यति । विनाशनं सहस्राणामिति तत्सर्यतां वनः ॥ ४६॥ मिष्टापूर्वं सुमद्यं च द्ध्याद्तिथये गृही । ्ड्यिस्ति पारसीयानां नित्यधर्मानुशासनम् ॥ ४७॥ मद्यस्य प्रतिपेधेन मा कारि स्विहितं पुनः। अन्य्था भवितानर्थी राजहुर्गे यथा पुरा ॥ ४८॥ निपेधशासनं तस्माद्चिरेण निरास्त्रताम । तदा भवति संमानो मदीयः परिवर्धते ॥ ४९ ॥ उवाचोपाधिभागन्यः स्वतन्तः पानभोजने । सर्वोऽपि वर्तते यस्मात्तत्कं पाननिपेधतः ॥ ५० ॥ इसेवं बहुलाक्षेपे गान्धिः प्रसत्रवीद्यथा । व्रसंगेऽसित्र युष्माकं युक्तं महुपसर्पणम् ॥ ५१ ॥ महान्किलावयोर्मध्ये मतभेदः सुदुस्तरः । यथा द्यावापृथिव्योर्हि वर्तते महदन्तरम् ॥ ५२ ॥ श्रीदादाभाइ नत्रोजी विशेषं मामदर्शयत्। मद्यस्य विक्रयाभावपानयोधींमतां वरः ॥ ५३ ॥ पञ्चत्रिंशद्भवंतीह प्रजानां किछ कोटयः। एकछक्षमिता यूयं तारतम्यं विमृश्यताम् ॥ ५४ ॥ कीर्तिर्वः पारसीकानां न तद्देशनिमित्तजा। भारतीयत्वतः ख्यातिर्युष्माकं भुवि रोजते ॥ ५५/॥ अतो वः प्रार्थये मा भूइक्षमात्रस्य चिन्तनम्।
विचिन्ताः समभावेन बन्धूनां बहुकोटयः ॥ ५६ ॥
नाल्पीयसः समाजस्य भवदीयस्य केवलम् ।
अपि त्विखलराष्ट्रस्य श्रेयस्ताविद्विचिन्त्यताम् ॥ ५७ ॥
भाषां भारतमायाता यूयमत्यजत स्वकाम् ।
अगृह्वीत परां वाणीं वेषाचारिववर्तनैः ॥ ५८ ॥
सत्येवं किमिति न्यथैंः पूर्वाचारे समादरः ।
भूयांख्यानादरोऽन्येषु भारतीयेषु वन्धुषु ॥ ५९ ॥
इति सौ. क्षमायाः कृतिषूत्तरसत्यात्रहगीतायां वृन्दावनप्रसंगो
नामैकत्रिंशोऽध्यायः ।

द्वात्रिंशोऽध्यायः।

राष्ट्रीयव्वजमुद्दिश्य वाद्धायं गान्धिरव्रवीत् ।
कुतः प्रजामनःक्षोमं करोत्येष पुनः पुनः ॥ १ ॥
सलाप्रहसमारम्भे प्राप्ते हि परमोन्नतिम् ।
पताका स्वीकृता सर्वैः समानैर्विमतं विना ॥ २ ॥
मुस्लीमहिन्दवश्चनां गृहोपर्युदनामयन् ।
यात्रासु चावहन् हस्ते पुरश्चकुः सभासु च ॥ ३ ॥
अहीसहोदराभ्यां च वहुरोऽभूद्प्रशंसिता ।
भाषणावसरेपूषैः स्मराम्येषां पताकिनीम् ॥ ४ ॥
१० स्ता०

ध्वजः साम्राज्यद्र्षस्य धर्पणोद्धोषणो मतः। अहिँसैकत्रताछंवैः स्तीकृतः ग्रुभछक्षणः ॥ ५ ॥ तन्तुचक्रक्रियायोगं खादिवासोविधारणम्। समत्वभावनां चापि संस्मारयति केतनम् ॥ ६ ॥ राष्ट्रध्वजगता वर्णाः सूचयन्सेकभावनाम् । राष्ट्रे सर्वसमाजानां सहयोगं च कर्मसु॥ ७॥ द्वितीये मतभेदेऽपि नापरो युज्यते ध्वजः। अतः सार्वत्रिकं मानमेष लोके समहिति ॥ ८॥ परमद्याभ्युपेतन्यं राष्ट्रकेतुरयं वत । पूर्ववन्नहि लोकेभ्यः समानमधिगच्छति ॥ ९ ॥ आर्जवैक्यविशुद्धीनां य आसीदुपलक्षकम्। सोऽधुना च्छदाभित्रत्वदोपाणामास्पदं स्थितः ॥ १० ॥ रक्तवर्णध्वजं केचिद्राष्ट्रसंघसभासदः। रोचयन्ति विशेषेण त्रिवर्णात्केतनाद्पि ॥ ११ ॥ अन्ये च छघुचेतस्काः संघे तस्य निपातुकाः । पताकामभिनिन्दन्तः सन्तीत्यपि मया श्रुतम् ॥ १२ ॥ तसाद्वरमहं मन्ये ध्वजस्य परिवर्तनम्। सर्वमेलापकेष्वेव जनयात्रादिकेष्वपि ॥ १३ ॥ यावृत्सर्वात्मना भूयो जनैरेपा न काम्यते। अद्वितीयपदं तावदुचकैर्माधिरोप्यताम् ॥ १४ ॥

राष्ट्रव्वजपूजनाध्यायः ३२]

यदा यदा हि वैमसं वर्तते केतनं प्रति । तदा तदा सभामध्ये न कार्ये तत्समुच्छितम् ॥ १५ ॥ एवं तत्पाठशालासु विश्वविद्यालयेष्वपि । खाने सार्वजनीनेऽपि पौरशालाखपि खजेत् ॥ १६ ॥ एकोऽपि वहुलोकेषु प्रतिकूलो भवेदादि । त्याच्य एव व्वजो हि स्थात्स त्यागस्त्यागसंमितः ॥ १७ ॥ ईद्दगर्थन्यवस्थायामहिंसोपायकल्पनम् । असन्तफलकारि स्मादिति नास्यत्र संशयः ॥ १८॥ सत्यात्रहरणेऽत्यन्तसहकारात्मनि स्थिते । ब्डहास ध्वजो जैत्रः खळेषु वहुपूचकैः ॥ १९ ॥ विपरीते तु कालेऽस्मिन्नन्यैवास्ते परिस्थितिः । यत्र यत्र हि वैमलं तत्र तत्रोदयः कलेः ॥ २० ॥ वन्दे मातरमिलाख्यराष्ट्रगीतेदेशाप्यभूत्। तत्समा गीतिकर्तुञ्च विचारोऽस्तु विदूरतः ॥ २१ ॥ विभाजनस्य वंगानां समये सा हि गीतिका । अभून्युस्लिमहिन्दूनां सिंहनादो समुद्धरः ॥ २२ ॥ इयं साम्राज्यदर्पस्य धर्पणा रोमहर्षिणी । स्वातच्यज्ञापकं देशे प्रतिध्वनिमजीजनत् ॥ २३ ॥ वालकेन मया गीतेः कर्तुर्नामापि न श्रुतम्। पश्चाद्वंकिमचन्द्राख्या ममासीद्रोमहर्षिणी ॥ २४ ॥

अलङ्कतापि गीर्वाणमनोहरपदैरियम् । हिन्द्नामेव सा गीतिरिति मे नास्फुरन्मतिः ॥ २५॥ यदासीत्कनकं पूर्वे विमलं च समुङ्क्वलम् । तद्सिन् विषमे काले कालायसमिवाजनि ॥ २६॥ अतोऽधुना न विकेतुं विपण्यां हेम युज्यते । छोहपिण्डमिवाघीय खल्पाय स्थूछबुद्धिभिः ॥ २७ ॥ राष्ट्रगीतिं समुद्दिश्य कल्ह्येत्समुद्भवेत्। अगीतं तद्वरं मन्ये सभायात्रादिमेलने ॥ २८ ॥ चेतःसिंहासने गीतिः सहस्राणां प्रतिष्ठिता । वंगानां वहिरन्तश्च देशभक्तिप्रवोधिनी ॥ २९ ॥ तदीयोत्तमपंद्यानां माला वंगभुवार्पिता । प्रेम्णा निखिलराष्ट्राय सहान्यैः पारितोषिकैः ॥ ३० ॥ यावच ध्रियते राष्ट्रं भारतीयं क्षमातले। तावद्गीतिः पताका च प्रोचैरुहसतो ध्रुवम् ॥ ३१ ॥ प्रागेव संघसभ्यानां प्रवेशान्मित्रमण्डले । आसीत्सुभाषचन्द्रोऽत्र प्रतिकूलमतिर्भृशम् ॥ ३२ ॥ अतः पाटलिपुत्रं स ब्येष्टमासे यदा ययौ । मतस्थैत्तस्य सत्कारः सभायां विहितस्तदा ॥ ३३ ॥ सभ्यानां मन्त्रिमण्डल्यां प्रवेशस्यानुमोदकाः। सन्निघाय सभास्थाने मानहीनं समाचरन् ॥ ३४ ॥

कृष्णम्बजममी प्रोबैरुद्यम्योपलपादुकाः । प्रचिक्षिपुः सभामध्ये प्रतिपक्षजनोपरि ॥ ३५ ॥ शोचनीयां कथामेनां श्रुत्वा परमदुःखितः । लेखं हरिजने गान्धिः प्राकाशयत तद्यथा ॥ ३६ ॥ एतैः प्रदर्शितं खैरं हन्त विश्लोभकारिभिः। क्रचेष्टितैस्रपाहीनैरत्ययोग्यममर्षणम् ॥ ३७ ॥ कार्यकारकसंघस्य विरोद्धं निर्णयाविलम् । खता सुभाषचन्द्रस्य वर्तते हि निरङ्कशा ॥ ३८॥ अतस्तदीयपृक्षाणामपि सा वर्तते स्वता । सत्कर्तुं तं महाभागं यथा तेभ्योऽभिरोचते ॥ ३९॥ मतभेव्निसित्तेन कृष्णध्वजविसारणा। खातन्यकामिनां हानिं महतीमुद्पाद्यत् ॥ ४० ॥ आशासे पाटलीपुत्रे यद्वृत्तं तत्समं पुनः । अयोग्यं संघसभ्यानां न पुनः संभवेदिति ॥ ४१ ॥ सुभाषस्थोद्यमं रोद्धमभिल्रष्यन्ति चेजनाः। कृष्णध्वजाधिरोपेण तत्कर्तुं नहि युज्यते ॥ ४२ ॥ कुर्वीरन् खसभामन्यां जनतावीधनाय ते। तद्र्ये सर्वतो रक्ष्या प्रशान्तैव परिस्थिति: ॥ ४३ ॥ न हि कृष्णध्वजारोपैन च कण्ठीरवखनैः। न चारमपादुकावर्षैर्जनशिक्षा प्रसिध्यति ॥ ४४ ॥ इति सौ. क्षमायाः ऋतिषूत्तरसलाग्रहगीतायां राष्ट्रव्वजपूजनो नाम द्वात्रिशोऽध्यायः ।

त्रयस्त्रिशोऽध्यायः।

अथ भाद्रपदे मासि संजज्ञे सममांगलै: । शार्मण्यानां तथान्यैश्च संपरायो भयद्वरः ॥ १ ॥ महायुद्धसमारंभात्पूर्वमेव निमन्त्रणम् । सम्राट्प्रतिनिधेः प्राप श्रीगान्धिरमञ्जकोविदः ॥ २ ॥ संघसामाजिकैः कैश्चिद्वारितोऽपि प्रयाणतः । अंगीकृत्य तदाह्वानं प्रतस्थे सिमलाचलम् ॥ ३ ॥ हस्तिनापुरलोहाध्वमंदिरे स व्यलोकत। स्थितं महाजनस्तोमं तन्वानं जयघोपणम् ॥ ४ ॥ तदिनं किल सप्ताहे समभून्मौनवासरम्। अतः सोराननस्तूप्णीं धूमयाने स्थितो मुनिः ॥ ५ ॥ राज्ञः प्रतिनिधेः पार्श्वं स प्राप्याभवदक्षमः । राष्ट्रप्रतिनिधेः कार्यं निर्वोद्धं सत्यपालकः ॥ ६ ॥ संध्यादिञ्यवहारस्य न कदापि भवेत्कथा। इत्यहिंसात्रती श्रीमान् गानिधरासीद्विनिश्चितः ॥ ७ ॥ संघशासकयोरेव व्यवस्था युज्यते मिथः। नान्यथां निर्णयः शंक्य इखवेदीत्स निश्चितम् ॥ ८ ॥ ज्ञासकायाखिलं वृत्तं संनिवेच यथास्थितम् । भूतानुकम्पया पूर्णी महात्माकथयद्यथा ॥ ९ ॥

केवलं भूतवात्सल्यात्र तु पंक्षावलंबनात् । आंग्लफान्सभुवोर्थे मबेतः परिदूयते ॥ १०॥ या लण्डनपुरी लोकैरनिर्भेद्या प्रतीयते। च्यायतस्तद्विनाशं मे वलवत्कम्पते मनः ॥ ११ ॥ इति ज़ुवन्कुपाविष्टो विवशो च्यरमत्क्षणम्। अथ नेत्रद्वयं मार्जन्पुनः प्राह सगद्गदम् ॥ १२ ॥ जगद्विपत्तिमाध्यायन् परं दैवसुपालमे । चद्नेन क्षमेणापि जनपीडा न वार्यते ॥ १३ ॥ किमहिंसाव्रतं जातं निःसत्त्वमधुना प्रभो। इति मे शङ्कमानस्य रफुरत्युत्तरमात्मनः ॥ १४ ॥ नाहिंसा न च वा दैवं सत्त्वहीनं मनागि । मनुष्या एव निःसत्त्वा अहिंसादैवदूषकाः ॥ १५ ॥ अयागादवटावादपुरं गान्धिर्हिमाचलात् । ततः श्रीहिद्ररायैकामछेखीत्पत्रिकां यथा ॥ १६॥ -याचितोऽपि चिरान्मित्रैः पत्रिकां तव लेखितुम् । विलम्वं कृतवानस्मि घाष्ट्रीधिक्षेपशङ्कितः ॥ १७ ॥ तथप्यद्य विधूयान्यां सर्वोमपि विचारणाम् । लेखोऽयं लिख्यते सोऽपि त्वया मान्योऽर्थगौरवात् ॥ १८॥ नास्ति कोऽपि जगलस्मिन् भवद्न्यो नरोत्तमः। यो निवारियतुं शक्तः समरं विश्वघस्मरम् ॥ १९॥

मनोरथफलं काममभीष्टं परमं भवेत्। तथापि सर्वनारोन प्राप्तुमिच्छा न युज्यते॥ २०॥ श्रोतुमईसि मे वाक्यं त्यक्तसंप्रामपद्धतेः। यदि तस्य न श्र्श्रूषा जनोऽयं क्षम्यतां त्वया॥ २१॥

ततो हरिजने गानिधरछेखीत्स्वमतं यथा। अहो कथं नु शार्मण्या अपि चिन्तयितुं क्षमाः ॥ २२ ॥ छण्डनादिपुरीवासं विहायान्यत्र संभ्रमात्। पलायनमतिकरूरं युद्धविध्वंसशङ्किनाम् ॥ २३ ॥ न तावद्भारतस्याद्य चिन्तयामि विमोचनम्। स्वातज्ञयेणापि किं तेन परपीडनसाक्षिणा ॥ २४ ॥ परितोपाय नास्माकमांग्लफान्सपराजयः। न च शार्मण्यविध्वंसाञ्चवधो वा विजयो मुदे ॥ २५ ॥ न देवे वर्तते श्रद्धा हिद्रुरस्य वलीयसः। वले तु भौतिके तस्य विश्वासस्तु निरङ्काशः ॥ २६॥ महत्यभूतपूर्वेऽस्मिन् घोरसंग्रामनाटके । भारतेनापि वोढव्यः खयं भागः कियानपि ॥ २७ ॥ इदं च राष्ट्रसंघेन मिलित्वा प्रमुखैः परैः। पार्थक्येन समध्या च निश्चेतच्या विवेकतः ॥ २८ ॥ इति सी. क्षमायाः कृतिपूत्तरसलायहगीतायां पाश्वालयुदारंभणो नाम त्रयिक्षशोऽध्यायः ।

राज्दुर्गसंहोमाध्यायः ३४]

चतुर्विशोऽध्यायः। किं ित्रमडीतामित स्थाने सौराष्ट्रावितमण्डले ।

वलवत्पीडिता राज्ञा प्रजाः कष्टानि भेजिरे ॥ १ ॥ यः पुरा नृपतेः कश्चिन्मित्रमासीन्महाजनः।

सोऽभवत्संप्रति द्वेष्यः प्रजानां हितचिन्तकः ॥ २॥ कृषीवलानयं साधुर्भृतप्रायानजीवयत्।

जन्मसिद्धप्रजास्वाम्यस्वाधिकारादिवोघनात् ॥ ३ ॥ अतो नृपतिना शप्तः प्रज्ञाहितकरोऽपि सः।

निपातनाय तच्छीषे प्रहाराः सिज्जताः स्थिताः ॥ ४ ॥ विधूय नीतिनियमान् विषण्यां विणजां तथा। आल्याश्च धनाढ्यानां नृपादेशादिलुण्ठिताः ॥ ५ ॥

ह्यैराहेव नृपस्यासीद्राजनीत्यपराभिघा । सामूत्रृणामसुहंध्या यद्यपि त्रासकारिणी ॥ ६ ॥

अतिप्रवृत्तमेतस्य निशम्य क्रूर्वेतसः। जनतामितसंत्रस्तां गान्धिरित्यमकोधयत्॥ ७॥ ये जनाः स्थातुमिच्छन्ति स्वार्थीय नृपतेर्वशे ।

नायकैवींधनीयास्ते भाव्यनर्थपरंपराम् ॥ ८॥ वहवः किल विद्यन्ते सार्थरक्षेकतत्पराः। न तेषां यशसि प्रीतिः प्रीतिर्वित्तकणे परम् ॥ ९॥

النه وأبي بهجيزا تونواا स्वातह्याय चल्कार्येध्वमी किल तिर्यंकाः। केवलं भारभूतासे तिष्ठन्ति लघुवेतसः ॥ १० ॥ ١٠ الغة || سيسية إ النهوبي المؤال المنات

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सर्वत्यागपरा वीराः खातत्र्याकर्षणक्षमाः। स्वार्थे तृणाय मन्यन्ते तैरेव विजयो ध्रवः ॥ ११ ॥ सागसावदयकत्वं च तद्वणां आपि ये विदुः। न ते सर्वविनाशेऽपि दूयन्ते सत्त्वशालिनः ॥ १२ ॥ तैरेभिः साधुकार्येषु वर्तितन्यं पुराद्वहिः। भाविस्वातन्त्रयसंप्राप्तौ श्रद्द्यानैः सुयोगतः ॥ १३ ॥ धिकृत्यारिकृतां पीडामविनाम्य शिरः स्वकम्। ये खिताः क्षमया घीरास्ते पश्यन्ति शुभं दिनम् ॥ १४ ॥ कुदेशे वित्तवान् पापी निर्धनः पुण्यभाजनम् । इति प्राह पुरा कश्चित्थोरोनामकतत्त्ववित् ॥ १५ ॥ सूक्तिरत्निमदं तस्य महाईमजरामरम्। सर्यतां सागवीरैसै: ससार्थस प्रकाशकम् ॥ १६ ॥ न यथार्था भवेयुखेद्वतान्ताः श्रुतिमागताः । प्रलाख्यातुं तदा भूपः कारणैरूपपादकैः ॥ १७ ॥ तमेनं धार्मिकं भूपं प्रार्थये प्राञ्जलिः पुनः । सावधानं प्रजाक्षेशाः श्रोतन्या देवसीरुणा ॥ १८ ॥ अनिष्टं परिहर्तव्यं समाधेयाश्च ताः पुनः । यदान्यार्घ्यं भवेत्तस्य निरासः क्रियतां द्वतम् ॥ १९ ॥ अथ याते द्विसप्ताहे महात्मा प्राप पत्रिकाम्। पटीयालापुरादेकां प्रजापीडनशंसिनीम् ॥ २० ॥

नियमः कश्चिद्न्याय्यः शासकेन प्रकल्पितः । हिदायद्भिघो लोकखताखण्डनभीकरः ॥ २१ ॥ समाजः कोऽपि तत्रासीत्प्रजामण्डलनामकः । शासनं तद्विरुन्धानः स सत्याप्रहमाश्रयत् ॥ २२ ॥ अथ तस्माहिरेमुस्ते श्रीगान्धेरुपदेशतः । कुशासनं महीशोऽपि प्रतिजड़े व्यपोहितुम् ॥ २३ ॥ अवधिस्तद्व्यपोहाय मासस्तेनैव कल्पितः। परन्तु सा प्रतिज्ञाऽभूत्स्मृतिशेषैव केवलम् ॥ २४ ॥ यतोऽसौ कारयामास नृपतिनेवघोपणाम् । हिदायन्नियमोऽस्माकं मासषटूं प्रवर्तताम् ॥ २५ ॥ श्र्यतामियमाज्ञा मे तद्विरोधेन मण्डली। न किंचिदिप कुर्वीत राजद्रोहो हि तद्भवेत् ॥ २६॥ राजघानीमिमां प्रापुः पूर्वजाः खङ्गवीर्यतः। त्तामेनां परिरक्षामि खङ्गस्यैव वळादहम् ॥ २७ ॥ समाजं न सिहण्येऽहं प्रजापक्षावछंविनम्। प्रजामण्डलवत्कार्यं करिष्यन्तं पुरे मया ॥ २८ ॥ राष्ट्रसंघस्य कार्याणि कर्तुंसिच्छति चेजानः । निर्गेस मम संस्थानाचथाकामं विचेष्टताम् ॥ २९ ॥ भीषयेदांग्लसाम्राज्यं राष्ट्रसंघसभाजनः । न पुनर्मम संस्थाने फलिष्यति विभीविका ॥ ३० ॥

सांखानिकध्वजादन्यां पताकां नैव मधेये। लसन्तीं मम सीमान्तर्यावदस्मि किल प्रभुः ॥ ३१॥ अलं दुश्चेष्टितैस्तस्माद्न्यथा पातयाम्यहम् । दण्डं घोरमविसार्यं तदीयैभीविवंशजैः ॥ ३२ ॥ मत्संमतप्रजामध्याद्विपक्षं प्रति गच्छतः । परयन् कतिपयान् लोकान् पीडितोऽस्मि हृदन्तरे ॥३३॥ प्रजामण्डलसंवन्धं त्यजन्तु निखिला जनाः । इदं तैनैव विसार्य यदहं क्षत्रपुङ्गवः ॥ ३४ ॥ वाग् भवेत्कुण्ठिता कामं शखं तु निशितं मम। सर्वमेतत्समाळोच्य प्रवर्तन्तां यथोचितम् ॥ ३५ ॥ श्रुत्वैतद्भूपतेः ऋरं तर्जनं विस्मितो मुनिः। छेखं हरिजने पत्रे छेखयामास तद्यथा ॥ ३६ ॥ यथाही यदि वार्तो स्थाचा मया श्रूयतेऽधुना । अनर्थजटिला सेयं भविष्यति न संशयः ॥ ३७॥ वलिष्ठोऽपि नृपो लोकान्नैवं वर्जितुमहेति। कुर्वत्रहितमेतेषां करोत्यहितमात्मनः ॥ ३८ ॥ तर्जनैर्वशमानेतुं जनानद्य न शक्यते । ते हु संप्रति वर्तन्ते प्रबुद्धाः सर्वभारते ॥ ३९ ॥ निरङ्करप्रभुत्वस्य गतः कालो महीतलात् । प्रजारञ्जनतो राजा जीवेदद्य न पीडनात् ॥ ४० ॥

कर्तुं न हस्तनिक्षेपं सर्मक्षं वा परोक्षतः। संस्थानव्यवहारेषु राष्ट्रसंघोऽभिकाङ्कृति ॥ ४१ ॥ परंतु वर्तते संघः प्रजानां मार्गदर्शकः । तथा संधुक्षकस्तासां वलोत्साहधियामपि ॥ ४२ ॥ तस्मादन्योन्यसंसर्गः संरक्ष्यः सर्वथा द्वयोः। तयोर्विघटना नूनं पितापुत्रवियोजनम् ॥ ४३ ॥ आंग्छराच्ये जनो मुत्त्यै राष्ट्रसंघमवेक्षते । सांखानिकजनआपि तत्साह्यमधिकाङ्कते ॥ ४४ ॥ आशासे यत्रृपाः सर्वे विहाय विमतं निजम्। प्रजानां मानयिष्यन्ति यत्नं स्नातन्त्र्यलब्धये ॥ ४५ ॥ यथा प्रयतनं तासां परमाभ्युद्यं भजेत्। वितन्वन्तु न विद्वेषं प्रजामण्डलनेतृषु ॥ ४६ ॥ राष्ट्रसंघकृतश्रद्धास्तत्साहाय्यमवाप्य ते । प्रजाभिः कामितार्थानां सुन्यवस्थां प्रकुर्वताम् ॥ ४७ ॥ हिदायन्नियमत्यागं प्रतिज्ञायाधिकारिभिः। कृतो वचनविभ्रंश इत्यत्रापि न संशय: ॥ ४८॥ प्रतिज्ञोलंघनं तावद्राज्ञामतिविङंबना । अतोऽहं प्रार्थेये राजा खवचः पालयत्विति ॥ ४९ ॥ अथ कैश्चिद्दिनैः प्राप्तमुत्तरं भूपतेर्थथा । . भवदाक्षेपयोः सार्था श्रूयतां मे समीहितिः ॥ ५० ॥

प्रेरिता राष्ट्रसंघेन जनाः केचित्पुरे मम।
तचेष्टामनुकुर्वन्तः शासनातिक्रमं व्यधुः ॥ ५१ ॥
तदनिष्टपरीणामानपवारयितुं कृतम् ।
आंग्लघमानुकारेण हिदार्यद्धर्मशासनम् ॥ ५२ ॥
तथाप्यन्यायमाश्रित्य विपर्यासकरा असी ।
हिन्दुमुस्लीमलोकेषु विद्वेषमुद्रपाद्यन् ॥ ५३ ॥
संजातकद्ने कश्चित्रिहतो विक्षताः परे ।
कृतं गत्यन्तराभावात् पण्मासस्थायिशासनम् ॥ ५४ ॥
इति सौ. क्षमायाः कृतिपूत्तरसत्थाप्रहगीतायां पटीयालाभूपसान्त्वनो
नाम चतुक्षिशोऽण्यायः ।

पश्चित्रिंशोऽध्यायः।

साम्राट्प्रतिनिधेरमे गान्धिना यत्प्रपिष्ठितम् । तदाक्षेपकरा नैके पत्राणि विलिखुर्यथा ॥ १ ॥ आग्लनाशप्रसंगेन यद्यश्रूणि विमुख्यसे । किन्न शार्मण्यविष्वंसो जनयत्रश्रुमोचनम् ॥ १ ॥ आंग्लफान्सभुवोर्थे सानुकम्पोऽसि सर्वदा । शार्मण्यजनतां तद्वत्किमर्थं नानुकम्पसे ॥ ३ ॥ लेखकेभ्यस्तदा गान्धिद्दौ प्रत्युत्तरं यथा । नास्ति मत्तोऽधिकः कश्चिदांग्लदेशविरोधकः ॥ ४ ॥ निष्क्रियत्वं च मौनं च यथावसरमिन्छतः। तयां कर्म वच्रश्चापि योग्यकालव्यपेक्षिणी ॥ ॥ ५ ॥ सत्यप्रह्वचःकोशे शत्रुशन्दो न विद्यते । सत्यायहव्रती श्रृमपि पदयति मित्रवत् ॥ ६ ॥ कामये हितमांग्लानामहिंसात्रतधर्मतः । स्वातन्त्रयमपि नेच्छामि शार्मण्यानां तु नांशतः ॥ ७ ॥ हिट्टरः परमो मानी नानुकम्पामपेक्षते । शार्मण्यानां यथांग्लानां नाशः क्वेशकरो मम ॥ ८॥ प्रमादादप्रमादाद्वा प्रतीतिमें वलीयसी । यद्सौ हिटुरस्तावदेकः संत्रामकारणम् ॥ ९ ॥ यदि दान्झिगशार्मण्या न वाञ्छन्ति खतन्नताम् । तदा तद्देशमाक्रम्य दासीक्रयोत्स हिद्रुरः ॥ १० ॥ पोलण्डजनपद्स्यापि स्वायत्तीकरणोद्यमः । तस्य धर्म्यः कचिद्भायात्स्वदेशोदयसंश्रमे ॥ ११ ॥ तन्मनोरथसंसिद्धिर्वलमाख्याति पाश्वम् । मानुपे व्यवहारेऽपि नितान्तवछवत्तमम् ॥ १२ ॥ निदर्शनमिदं साक्षात्रररूपं भजन्नपि । न जनः पाशवीं वृत्तिं चेतसा परिहास्यति ।। १३ ॥ आंग्लफेन्चजनङेशान् प्रति या दर्शिता घृणा । आकत्मिकविकारोत्था क्षणजन्या न साभवत् ॥ १४ ॥ शतार्धवत्सरैश्चीर्णव्रतेन हृदि पोषितात्। अहिंसास्रोतसोऽक्षच्यात्सेयमासीत्सग्रद्गता ॥ १५ ॥

अथ प्रवर्तमानेऽस्मिन्महायुद्धे भयङ्करे । महात्मा पत्रिकामेकां प्राप पोलण्डदेशत: ॥ १६॥ छेखकोऽस्य महावीरस्तद्राष्ट्राधिपतिः सुधीः । संगीतविदुषां श्रेष्ठः पादुस्कीनामतः द्यतः ॥ १७॥ देशभक्यैव संसन्य सर्वस्वं नरपुङ्गवः । जन्मभूमेर्विनाशेन व्यथितो व्यलिखद्यथा ॥ १८॥ दास्यवन्धनमुत्पाट्य स्वातच्यमभिरक्षितुम्। मदीया जन्मभूरास्ते प्रयस्यन्ती दिवानिशम् ॥ १९॥ धर्मे प्रमाणभूतोऽसि निःशेषजगतीतले । अतो हि प्राहिणोमि त्वां वर्णदूतमिमं मम ॥ २० ॥ जन्मभूमिः किलास्माकमनुकम्पामपेक्षते । श्रीतिं च भारतीयानां महात्मन् घोरसङ्गरे ॥ २१ ॥ जन्मभूरस्मदीया हि प्रशान्तेर्धाम वर्तते । सहस्राव्दाधिकात्कालान्नीतिमार्गाद्विच्युता ॥ २२ ॥ प्रसहं युधि हन्यन्ते कोटिशो मम देशजाः। प्रमदाख्रार्भकाख्रापि दोपलेशविवर्जिताः ॥ २३ ॥ अस्मिन् घोरतमे काले द्यासान्त्ववचस्तव। ' त्रसेकं मम देश्यानां हृदयं सुखयिष्यति ॥ २४ ॥

'गान्धिरुवाच ।

ऋते त्वदेशवन्धूनां मम द्रवति मानसम् । जाने स्वातक्रयकामास्ते श्राम्यन्ति विषमे रणे ॥ २५ ॥ दूये न ताहशी शक्तिवीचने मम विद्यते । निप्रहाय प्रमत्तानां युद्धेपीडाविनोदिनाम् ॥ २६ ॥ स्वातज्ञयनाशमापन्नो मम देशोऽपि युच्यते। विमोचयितुमात्मानं दूप्तसाम्राज्यवन्धनात् ॥ २७ ॥ पुनः खातत्रयलाभाय खीकृता तेन पद्धतिः। अहिंसाया अपूर्वेव नैव दृष्टचरा भुवि ॥ २८ ॥ किञ्चित्सिद्धिकरं दृष्टमिदं परमसाधनम्। दूरे तु वर्ततेऽद्यापि मनोरथफलाग्मः ॥ २९ ॥ 🕆 वीरपोलण्डलोकानां श्रेयसे प्रमेश्वरम् । ____ प्रार्थये तद्विपत्नालं शीव्रमेव न्यपोहतु ॥ ३०॥ ू धर्मो हि तैः श्रितः पक्षस्तदेषां विजयो ध्रवः।... धर्मस्य हि समुद्धती सर्वदा जगदीखुरः ॥ ३९ ॥

इति सौ. क्षमायाः कृतिपूत्तरसत्यात्रहगीतायां पोलण्डनायकसान्त्वनो नाम-पञ्चित्रंशोऽध्यायः । १०००

पद्त्रिशोऽध्यायः ।

े अथ भाद्रपदे राष्ट्रकार्यकारकमण्डलम् । पाझालसमरोद्न्तविमर्शमुपचक्रमे ॥ १ ॥ राजनीतिः किलांग्लानां संघस्यासीद्संमता। अतोऽयमादिशत्सभ्यात्रिर्गन्तुं न्यायमण्डलात् ॥ २ ॥ तत्र हेतुकलापोऽयं विस्तरेणाभिधीयते । साम्राज्यशासकैरस्मत्संमतिग्रहणं विना ॥ ३ ॥ भारतीयमिदं राष्ट्रं युद्धभूरित्युदीरितम् । नियहाय प्रजानां च निर्मितं ऋरशासनम् ॥ ४ ॥ अधर्म्यनियमैठोंकप्रवृत्तिर्निवेछीकृता । कुण्ठितं नियमैरन्यैर्वेछं प्रान्तिकमन्त्रिणाम् ॥ ५ ॥ कृतमेतजनानुज्ञां विनैवांग्लप्रशासकैः। मतं धिकृत्य छोकानां संयामनिरपेक्षिणाम् ॥ ६ ॥ निरंकुशप्रभुत्वं च शार्मण्येतालिदेशयोः। तथा युद्धप्रशंसा च मानवोत्साहमद्नम् ॥ ७ ॥ एतानि गईणीयांनि सर्वकालेपु सर्वथा । प्रतिषिद्धा निवर्तन्ते राष्ट्रसंघेन साप्रहम् ॥ ८ ॥ अतः शार्मण्यदेशेन पोलण्डावन्यतिक्रमम्। अतिनिन्दति संघोऽयं द्यते तिहरोधिनः ॥ ९ ॥

समराय प्रवृत्तिकी निवृत्तिकी रणादपि । 🛴 भारतेनैव निश्चेया न विदेशाधिकारिभिः ॥ १० ॥ तथा तन्निर्णयानां च वलादसासु योजना । स्वेच्छयार्थव्ययख्रापि भारतीयैर्विरुष्यते ॥ ११ ॥ सहकारं यदीच्छेयुर्युद्धेऽस्मित्रधिकारिणः । न वलात्वल लभ्योऽयं लभ्योऽयं सौमनस्रतः ॥ १२ ॥ सहोद्योगस्तु संभाव्यः समयोरेव पक्षयोः। सियः संमतिपूर्वश्चेत्स्वीकृतोचितकर्मसु ॥ १३ ॥ विषद्य विषमक्वेशान् चिरं खातर्ऋयलिप्सया । मुक्तह्त्तैः कृतत्त्यागो भारतीयैः प्रमोदतः ॥ १४ ॥ लोकप्रयोजनायेति समरोऽयं प्रवर्तितः । कथं छोकाः खताभंगे भवेयुस्तत्सहायिनः ॥ १५ ॥ आंग्लाः किल पुरा प्राहुः प्रजाखातवयलन्धये । परैश्चाक्रमणं रोद्धमस्माभिरिह युज्यते ॥ १६ ॥ पुरा पूर्वमहायुद्धप्रशान्सै यो हठात्कृतः । हेर्सायनगरे सन्धिः स बभूव निरर्थकः ॥ १७ ॥ तत्सिन्धिनियमा भग्नाः संधिकर्रुभिरेव हि। तस्य चेदं फलं दृष्टं विश्वव्यापी महारणः ॥ १८ ॥ पुरा मञ्जूरीयादेशे जापानैः समभिद्रते । आंग्ला उपेक्षया तर्खुर्द्विषामप्रतिरोधकाः ॥ १९ ॥

यदा प्रागितलीराच्यमवेसेनीसुवेऽद्वहत्। तंदांग्ली द्रोहिणां पक्षमंगीकृत मुदा खिताः ॥ २०॥ यदि पाञ्चालदेशीया इच्छेयुः परिरक्षितुम् । साम्राज्यप्राभवोत्कर्षं भारतं तद्विगहते ॥ २१ ॥ प्रजाधिपत्यरक्षायै यदि युद्धं प्रवर्तितम् । िभारताय जनस्वाम्यं स्वतः सिद्धं भविष्यति ॥ २२ ॥ यतस्तदा विघेयानि स्वयं निर्णीय भारतम्। क्षमते राज्यसूत्राणि प्रचालयितुमञ्जसा ॥ २३ ॥ स्ततन्त्रभारतं पश्चाह्णेकाभ्युद्यसिद्धये । स्वतन्त्रेरितरे राष्ट्रेः सहकारि भविष्यति ॥ २४ ॥ युद्धान्ते हि जगत्सर्व परिवर्तनमेष्यति । परिणामः शुभाय स्थात्को जानासशुभाय वा ॥ २५ ॥ डमयोः पक्षयोर्मध्ये तदैव समता भवेत्। स्वार्थाचे परराज्यानामाक्रान्तिस्यज्यते यदा ॥ २६ ॥ साम्राज्यप्रभुताकेन्द्रस्थानमेतद्धि भारतम् । विमुक्ते भारते तस्माज्ञगन्मुक्तं भविष्यति ॥ २७॥ बहुसारो ह्ययं देशो विदेशोपकृतिक्षमः। जगन्नूत्रव्यवस्थायामन्गामी भविष्यति ॥ २८॥ जनाङ्गे वन्धनान्मुके शक्यमेवन्न चान्यथा। स्वातद्रयमपरिच्छेचं विश्वभीज्यं हि वर्तते ॥ २९ ॥

रक्षितुं प्रतियत्नो हि दूप्तसाम्राज्यशासनम् । 🗐 अनर्थानिवकान् भूयो जनयिष्यति भूतले ॥ ३०॥ अथ पाश्रालदेशानां स्वातक्यमभिरक्षितुम । भारतीयैर्नृपैर्द्रव्यजनसाह्यं समर्प्यते ॥ ३१ ॥ तदेवां प्रथमो धर्मः प्रजास्वाम्याभिरक्षणम् । खखराज्येषु यत्राद्य न्यवहारो निरङ्कराः ॥ ३२ ॥ तदादी स्पष्टमाख्येयं युद्धकामैः प्रशासकैः। युद्धेन साधनीयोऽर्थः कश्च कश्चेति निश्चितः ॥ ३३ ॥ द्यमचक्राधिपत्यस्य निवृत्तिर्यदि घोष्यते । तदा तदाखिछं विश्वमभिनंदिष्यति घ्रुवम् ॥ ३४॥ चीनस्पेनाविसीनीयादेशेष्ववाग् रणानलः। नरप्राणाहुतिं प्राप्य व्वलस्यद्यापि घसारः ॥ ३५ ॥ स्त्रीपुमभेकवृन्दानामसंख्यानां निरागसाम् । कृतं निवर्हणं न्योम्नः शत्रशीनां प्रयोगतः ॥ ३६ ॥ नगरं निर्गतानीकं समुद्धुष्य सुरक्षितम्। अतिमात्रं किलाधर्म्यं गगनात्संत्रमाथनम् ॥ ३७॥ एषा भयद्भरी वृत्तिः संवर्धयति हिंसनम् । या जगत्सर्वमाक्रम्य तमिस्नेव निगृहते ॥ ३८॥ साम्राज्यप्रभुताद्रपैविषद्धः क्षेशकारणम् । सोऽयं समूलमुत्पाट्यो नान्यथा भुवि शान्तता ॥ ३९ ॥

शार्मण्येरुत जापानैरितरैर्वा जनैर्भुवि । ं मिथः कलंहलेशोऽपि भारतस्य न विद्यते ॥ ४० ॥ सा किछ द्विष्यतेऽसाभी राज्यशासनपद्धतिः। त्रसते या प्रजासत्तां त्रासहिंसावलम्बनी ॥ ४१ ॥ यदा सम्राट्प्रतिष्टाया निवृत्तिरूपछभ्यते । तदेव राष्ट्रसंघोऽयं सहयोगी भविष्यति ॥ ४२ ॥ सार्वत्रिकजनखाम्यविजयं कामयामहे। एकस्य न तु देशस्य जयं देशान्तरोपरि ॥ ४३ ॥ अतः प्रार्थयते सर्वान् राष्ट्रसंघः समादरात्। अन्तरो विग्रहस्तावत्सर्वथा परिवर्ज्यताम् ॥ ४४ ॥ मिलित्वा चैकचित्तेन सर्वैः शान्या प्रवर्थताम् । अखण्डभारतस्यापि स्वातन्त्रयमधिगम्यताम् ॥ ४५ ॥ इति सौ. क्षमायाः ऋतिपृत्तरसत्याप्रह्गीतायां लक्ष्योत्तेजनो नाम - षद्त्रिंशोऽध्यायः ।

सप्तत्रिंशोऽध्यायः।

*विन्दुवेद्प्रहेन्द्रक्संमिताब्द्ससुद्भवाः । संक्षेपाद्वर्णयिष्यन्ते वृत्तान्ता बहुविस्तराः ॥ १ ॥ अथ गच्छत्सु मासेषु वर्धमानेऽपि संगरे । आंग्लानां कुटिलोन्मत्ता प्रवृत्तिर्नान्यथाभवत् ॥ २ ॥

^{*} Year 1940.

यद्यदाप्तुं रणारंभे राष्ट्रसंघेन यानितम्। ं शासकंस्तइदादीतिं प्रत्याशाः विलयं गता ॥ ३ ॥ यत्त्वम्राद्रप्रभुताद्षे न हैथिल्यमुपागतः। इस्रत्र संप्रवृत्तानि वस्तून्येव निद्शनम् 🎚 ४ ॥ शुल्कोपसंत्रहे यावानासीत्प्रान्तिकमन्त्रिणाम्। अधिकारः स संकोचं गमितो नवनिर्णयैः ॥ ५ ॥ राजप्रतिनिधेर्गान्धि संनिधिं गन्तुमुद्यतम्। इच्छन् वारयितुं कश्चित्पत्रिकामलिखद्यथा ॥ ६ ॥ शासितुर्न मनोवृत्तेर्द्देश्यते परिवर्तनम् । अथ प्रतिनिधेः पार्थे भवता गम्यते कुतः ॥ ७ ॥ संधिवार्ता हि सर्वत्र श्रूयते कारणं विना। निष्फला निर्जलाम्भोदगर्जने वातपागमे ॥ ८॥ न जातु विप्रहः काम्यस्तथाप्यस्य निवारणम् । न सदा शक्यते कर्तुं भयोत्पाद्विशङ्कया ॥ ९ ॥ अतो विचिन्समेतावन्मानरक्षा कथं भवेत्। अपमानकरी वार्ता सर्वतः श्रूयते सदा ॥ १० ॥ विदेशे भारतेऽप्यत्र मन्यते निखिलो जनः । यद्वयं स्त्रीकरिष्यामी शासकैर्यन्नियम्यते ॥ ११ ॥ ईदशी विवशा वृत्तिर्निहन्स्सन्मनोवलम् । मानिनां हि त्रपाहेतुर्वलादन्यवशंगमः ॥ १२ ॥

प्रत्युवाच महात्मेनं वृत्तपत्रे यथामतम् । सलमाह भवान किन्तु खिंघयां नोतिविश्वसेत्॥ १३॥ इदं तावन्न विसार्यं बलवान्निबेलो भवेत्। बुद्धिमानपि मन्दात्मा भवेत्कालविपर्ययात् ॥ १४ ॥ राजप्रतिनिधेः स्थाने गमनं नानुशोच्यते । संछापस्तेन मे शक्तिमतिमात्रमवर्धयत्।। १५॥ यावदेतमृजुं मन्ये तावदेष्यामि तं मुहः। निवर्तिष्ये च तत्पार्श्वात्संधुक्षितमनोवलः ॥ १६॥ फलाशासिद्धिलेशेऽपि निराशो न भवेत्ररः। सौमनस्यं विपक्षेषु जनयेच स्वकर्मभिः॥ १७॥ तथा सत्याग्रही शत्रोहृद्यं परिवर्तयेत्। यथापमानितस्तेन न स्यात्र च पराजितः ॥ १८॥ सदससेनापतेः पूर्वमनुगेषु गतागतम्। प्रत्याशालवहीनोऽपि साप्रहं ऋतवानहम् ॥ १९ ॥ इत्थमेव हि कर्तव्यं सलाग्रहपरेजनैः। न त्रपा सिद्धिकामानां परद्वारोपसपैणे ॥ २० ॥ न धर्माद्विच्युतिः कार्यो कैरिप खानुयायिभिः। रक्षेत्रेनिंससंसर्गं कथालापेश्च नायकः ॥ २१॥ आंग्लभूमेवेहिखान्तर्जनितोऽपि दुरायहः। न क्षोभाय यतः शीवं सलस्यावे स नश्यति ॥ २२ ॥

चलस्य महायुद्धे गान्धिहरिजनेऽलिखत्। 'आंग्लनीतिं समुद्दिश्य लेखं वोधकरं यथा ॥ २३ ॥ अत्र भारतसाम्राज्यं शनैरांग्ला विनिर्मसः। विद्यन्ते तस्य चत्वारो मूलस्तम्भा विधारकाः॥ २४॥ खलाभः प्रथमस्तेषां द्वितीयः सैन्यसंप्रंहः । तृतीयो नृपतिन्यृह्ऋतुर्थो द्वैषसंविधिः ॥ २५ ॥ श्रामाणिका विदुः स्पष्टं विना स्तम्भविपाटनम् । सुप्रतिष्ठितसाम्राज्यं न त्यजन्ति प्रशासकाः ॥ २६ ॥ खातन्त्रयाधिगमात्पूर्वमिदं स्तम्भचतुष्टयम् । भारतीयैः समुत्पाट्यमिहांग्लाः प्रवदन्त्यमी ॥ २७ ॥ तदुत्पाटनकामास्तु भारतीयाः प्रचक्षते । स्तार्थहेतोरमी स्तम्भा युष्माभिरधिरोपिताः ॥ २८ ॥ तथा हि'स्वात्मरक्षाये बृहत्सैन्यं निवेशितम्। युष्माभिरेव राजानः कृताश्चाप्यन्यथा कृताः ॥ २९ ॥ अभुक्तपूर्वसंपत्त्या भूयस्या च प्रतिप्रया । केचित्सांस्थानिका भूपा युष्माभिः किल योजिताः ॥ ३०॥ इत्थं भारतभूरेपा विभक्ता खण्डशः कृता । त्अतः सा किल नष्टैक्या विरोद्धं न क्षमाऽस्ति वः ॥ ३१॥ अतिभेदाप्रहं दृष्ट्वा जनदौर्वस्यकारणम् । कृतं तद्पि युष्माभिर्हन्त खार्थोपकारकम् ॥ ३२ ॥

शस्त्रापहरणादस्मत्पुंत्त्वमप्यपहारितम् । अहार्यमित नस्तसादैकं सराप्रहायुषम् ॥ ३३ ॥ गतार्थं प्रति वो निन्दां न क्रमीः सत्त्वशालिनः। युष्माकमिनंदामः शौर्यधैर्यमुखान् गुणान् ॥ ३४॥ प्रदातुं प्रतिपंत्राश्चेद्भारताय खतन्त्रताम् । अपनेयाः खयं तस्याः प्रतिवंधाः खकल्पिताः ॥ ३५॥ यदि स्याद्वष्करं तत्र करिष्यामः सहायताम् । श्रद्धेया न्यायबुद्धिनीः खवाहोनी वलं पुनः ॥ ३६ ॥ **झेटुण्डस्तत्रभवानार्यो राष्ट्रप**क्ष्यान् किलाववीत्। यचास्ति जितमस्माभिस्तन्न मुख्रामहे वयम् ॥ ३७॥ यादृङ्यान्यामहे योग्यां तादृशीं वः स्ततन्रताम्। स्वेच्छया वितरिष्यामः कालानुक्रमतो वयम् ॥ ३८॥ साम्राज्यरक्षणायैव प्रवृत्ताः समरे वयम् । अतो नः समयान् बुद्धा साहाय्यं कर्तुमहेय ॥ ३९ ॥ दीयते यदि साहाय्यं हिताय स्याद् हयोरि । साहायकं विनाप्येतत्कार्यसिद्धै क्षमामहै ॥ ४० ॥ दृष्ट्रप्रयोजना ह्यांग्लराज्यस्य वहवो जनाः । सन्ति साहाय्यकर्तारस्ततः सिद्धो रणे जयः ॥ ४१ ॥ सदा वयं सुधीराः स्मो जनसत्ताभिरक्षणे। वयं यदि निरातङ्का निरातङ्कोऽनुगो जनः ॥ ४२ ॥

भारतं चेद्मस्माभिः सुयोगेनाभिरक्षितम् । शांतिनिकेतनागमाध्यांयः ३८] जनखातन्त्रयदीक्षायां क्रमेणैव प्रवेद्यते ॥ ४३ ॥ एतद्स्य समाल्यानमांग्लनीतिं वदेखि । तदैव समरारम्भो मन्तव्यो भारतोपरि ॥ ४४ ॥ थिरीकरोति तत्योक्तिमूलसम्भचतुष्ट्यम् । निम्रिकेऽविधिते साम्भे स्वातन्त्र्यस्य कुतः कथा ॥ ४५ ॥ यदीच्छन्ति हढीकर्तुमस्माकं दास्यग्रङ्खलाम्। कदापि विजयं तेषां नाह्मिच्छामि सर्वथा ॥ ४६ ॥ इति सौ. क्षमायाः कृतिषूत्तरस्त्याप्रहगीतायां सूललस्मचतुष्ट्यो 184 ३६॥ अष्टत्रिंशोऽच्यायः । 17. कालेऽथ तद्तुप्राप्ते गत्वा शान्तिनिकेतनम् । الخلا المجينا तदीयस्थितिसंदिस्य व्यलेखीत्खमतं सुनिः ॥ १ ॥ الجبيب विराखुण्यमिदं क्षेत्रमुपगन्तुममीच्छतः। بئر توستراا كوداا अद्य में पूरितः कामः शान्तिधामावलोकनात् ॥ २ اببيب श्रीमान् रवीन्द्रनाथोऽत्र गुरुदेव इति श्रुतः । يز وَيْرُونَا الْحِهُ ال प्रवया अपि तारुण्यस्फुरन्सूतिर्विभासते ॥ ३ ॥ الأنبؤني यावद्घारयति प्राणान् गुरुद्देवः सुहत्मणिः। الموال المجتبع المحوال

तावदुत्रतिसाधते तस्य शान्तिनिकेतनम् ॥ १

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انهجة إنها अमुिष्म्न पूच्यतामावो निःशेपगृहवासिनाम् । हार्दिकस्तात्त्विकश्चासीदिति प्रमुदितोऽभवम् ॥ ५ ॥ गुरुदेव इति ख्यातिः शिष्यवर्गेण कल्पिता । गुण्झेन कृत्रहोन सान्वर्थेवाऽऽभवत्कवौ ॥ ६ ॥ यद्विश्वभारतीनाय्ना विद्यापीठं विनिर्मितम् । तदेवास्य क्वीन्द्रस्य प्राणास्तारुण्यदायिनः ॥ ७॥

कर्तुं शासनविच्छेदं व्यवस्यति कदा भवान्। इति संप्रच्छकान् बन्धून्निजगाद् महामतिः ॥ ८॥ न्यायभंगसमारम्भे प्रदृत्ता ये पुराभवन् । विलंबनिःसहाः सर्वे भवन्येते न संशयः ॥ ९ ॥ अयमुत्साह्हेतुमें यद्संख्याः क्रियापराः। स्वार्थमुत्सृच्य वर्तन्ते स्वातन्त्रयमधिकांक्षिणः ॥ १० ॥ प्रकृतिर्यद्यपि ऋाष्या तेषामुत्साहवर्धिनी । तथाप्यसहनैरेतैर्न भान्यमिति मे मितः ॥ ११॥ निर्णये राष्ट्रसंघस्य न काप्यस्ति प्रचोदना । सद्यः शासनमंगाय विगणय्य परिस्थितिम् ॥ १२ ॥ संघान्तः परिदृद्यन्ते सभ्यानामविषेयता । स्तैरप्रवृत्तिशीलं च हिंसाकलुपितं मनः ॥ १३ ॥ सत्यैवं वहुळानर्थकारणं भविता ध्रुवम्। न्यायुभंगोद्यमत्तावदात्मनाशाय कल्पते ॥ १४ ॥

अविमृश्य महिकं वेत्प्रवर्तने यथेच्छया । शांतिनिकेतनागमाध्यायः ३८] तदा निपतनं तेवां भविष्यति न संश्वाः ॥ १५ ॥ नाहिंसाशीलता संघे न च याविद्विघेयता। न तावज्यायविच्छेद्समारंभं करोम्यहम् ॥ १६॥ तन्तु कियां तथा खादीविकयं प्रति सांधिकाः। द्घते नैव विश्वासमुद्दासीना भवन्ति च ॥ १७ ॥ अतः स्वातक्ययुद्धेऽस्मिन्नीह्शां सहयोगतः। ज्ञायते कार्यवैफल्यमनर्थशतसंकुलम् ॥ १८॥ अहिंसाशाळिनः शिक्षापटवद्यानुयायिनः । llull सर्वथा न भवेगुश्चिन्याच्या मे नेतृता तदा ॥ १९॥ प्रमत्ताः किल मन्तव्याः सव्यपक्षावलंबिनः । 7,1 मन्यन्ते यदि मां न्यायभंकारं प्रेरणावशात्॥ २०॥ सन्यापसन्यपक्षीयाः समाः सामाजिका सम । 177 सतमेंद्रेडिंग सित्राणि समैते सहकारिणः ॥ २१ ॥ يير; اا ١٩ انتهبية भारतं सकलं मत्तो विमतसं भवेद्ि । करिच्ये युद्धमेकाकी ज्ञायतां मम निश्चयः ॥ २२॥ المالا المنتينية अहिंसाव्यतिरिक्तानां शस्त्राणासवलंबिनंः । الثبيب प्रायः सन्ति जनाः केचिद्दं त्वेकावलंवतः॥ २३॥ بينية وثيثة الإفزا अतः प्रवर्तकः सोऽहमहिंसापथवर्तिनाम्। التبهجة يتبس स्नान्तरप्रेरणां प्राप्य न्यायभंगं करोम्यहम् ॥ ३४॥ انا المنظمة المناسبة النهجيج بنب الفاق المناسبة

यदमे भावि तत्पूर्व न मे स्फरित चेतिस । इदमेवास्यिहिंसाया रहस्यं हि विलक्षणम् ॥ २५ ॥ आन्तरप्रेरणास्कृतिः स्वकाले स्वयमेष्यति । दिन्यादेश इति ख्यातिं नाहत्येषाववोधना ॥ २६ ॥ इति सौ. क्षमायाः कृतिपूत्तरसस्याप्रहगीतायां शांतिनिकेतनागमो नामाष्ट्रतिंशोऽध्यायः ।

नवत्रिशोऽध्यायः।

ं अथ पुण्यपुरे संघकार्यसंसदगोष्ठत । महायुद्धं समुहिरय विधातुं निर्णयान् यथा ॥ १ ॥ स्तप्रभुत्वस्थिरीकारमिच्छन्तो भारतादिषु । आंग्ळप्रशासका युद्धसमारम्भमघोषयन् ॥ २ ॥ भारतीयानप्रद्वापि युद्धारम्भप्रघोषणा । आंग्लैयाँच कृता स्तैरं सास्मदेशविमानना ॥ ३ ॥ अमी किल स्वतां राज्यविस्तारमभिकाङ्किणः। भारतैश्वर्यहर्तारः स्वार्थमात्राभिचिन्तकाः ॥ ४ ॥ अत एव परोक्षं वा समक्षं वा सहायताम्। कर्तुं नोत्सहते राष्ट्रसंघोऽयं सांपरायिकीम् ॥ ५ ॥ अस्मत्साहाय्यमासाच हरन्तो राष्ट्रसम्पदः। क्ढमूला भविष्यन्ति भारते प्रभविष्णवः ॥ ६ ॥ ,

थांग्लदेशाय संप्रामं कर्तुमास्माकदेशतः। त्रेषणं वसुवस्तूनां योघानां च न युक्यते ॥ ७ ॥ राष्ट्रसंघो विदेशस्य स्वातन्यमभिरक्षितुम्। नेच्छति खजनव्वंसात्ख्यं परवशे स्थितः ॥ ८॥ पूर्णस्वराज्यतोऽस्पीयः स्वीकरोति न भारतम्। सार्छवनखराज्यत्वं गौरवाय न कल्पते ॥ ९ ॥ . खयं शका हि वर्तन्ते भारतीया विमर्शने। निजराष्ट्रप्रमेयाणामन्यदेशनिवन्धिनाम् ॥ १० ॥ सांस्थानिकमहीशानामधिकारो न विद्यते। स्वातत्र्यं प्रतिवन्द्धं नः सम्राहाश्रयदर्पतः ॥ ११ ॥ राष्ट्रस्य सार्वभौमत्वं जनतामवलम्वते । संखाने राजसत्ता च जनतावशवर्तिनी ॥ १२ ॥ खातच्यलाभतः पश्चाद्विरोधाभावसंभवे । मिथो विदेशसंबन्धं रक्षिताः स्मो वयं मुदा ॥ १३ ॥ त्यक्तं प्रान्तिकरान्येषु सहसा मन्त्रिभिः पदम् । युद्धप्रसंगिनां संगात्प्टथग् भूत्वा प्रवर्तितुम् ॥ १४ ॥ एवं हि राष्ट्रसंघेन दास्यवंधादिमुक्तये। निर्णयं सुदृढीकर्तुं सर्वतो यत्न आद्वे ॥ १५ ॥ इदं कार्यक्रमे पूर्वं मित्रस्थानविसर्जनम्। । द्वितीयं पदमस्माच काले शासनभंजनम् ॥ १६ ॥

भित्रवर्गस्तथा भित्रसमाजाश्चैकभावतः । कार्येऽस्मिन् संप्रवर्तेरन्निलाशा राष्ट्रसंसदः ॥ १७॥ स्वार्थसागगुणोद्वोधी जनताया हृदन्तरे। मुख्यं शासनभंगस्य वर्तते हि प्रयोजनम् ॥ १८ ॥ राष्ट्रसंघेन संत्रकं मुहुः संघानचिन्तनम्। इति वैदेशिकाक्षेपं श्रीमान्गानिधरपानुदत् ॥ १९॥ न राष्ट्रसभया संघेविंहितं द्वारवन्धनम्। झेट्रण्डार्येण तद् द्वारं पिहितं खैरवृत्तिना ॥ २० ॥ विदेशीयैः समाक्रम्य परतन्त्रीकृता क्षितिः। कथं प्रभवनैः साकमुपैतु सहयोगिता ॥ २१ ॥ इयं राष्ट्रसभा तावद्विश्रान्ति नाधिगच्छति। आंग्लभूरिव यावन्नः स्वतन्त्रं भारतं भवेत् ॥ २२ ॥ अहिंसामेव नीतिं चेदनुवर्तेत भारतम्। त्तत्स्नातत्र्यं भवेदांग्लभूमेरप्यधिकं ध्रवम् ॥ २३ ॥ अनेकराः किलांग्लास्ते प्राप्य खातन्यसंशयम् । नौकावलप्रभावेण स्वातन्त्र्यमुपलेभिरे ॥ २४ ॥ अतः खातच्यलाभाय कदनं यदि जायते। अहिंसाशस्त्रवीर्येण शिक्षितैः कारयिष्यते ॥ २५ ॥ देशोऽयमत्तु सौरान्यमथवा वन्धनालयः । आंग्छ एवात्र निर्णेता न तु राष्ट्रसभाजनः ॥ २६ ॥

काङ्कन्ति बहवो वीराः कारायामपि जीवितुम्। वेशदास्यं न ते द्रष्टुं सहन्ते विवशाः पुनः ॥ २० ॥ अथ वत्सरमारभ्य चैत्रे सप्तदिनावंधिः। चलति सा महोत्साहात्सर्वराष्ट्रमहोत्सहः ॥ २८ ॥ न्यायभंगसमार्म्भज्ञापकोऽयमिति प्रजाः । जानसो विविधैश्रक्तर्नियमैः सांगवर्तिभिः ॥ २९ ॥ अहिंसाजीवितः सर्वः कछापः कर्मणामिति । लंघनैः प्रार्थनाभिश्च निनाय दिवसं जनः ॥ ३० ॥ मुस्लीमा हिन्दवश्चापि परस्परमुपाचरन् । एकसोद्यभावेन नेदृग् दृष्टचरं किलं॥ ३१॥ खदेशसीव वस्त्नामुपयोगं विदम्महे । इति चक्रुः खिरां छोकाः प्रतिज्ञां च सहस्रशः ॥ ३२ ॥ सारन्ति सा जनाश्चेत्रे पुरा भूरिभयङ्करः। प्रमाथो जलियन्वालांनगरेऽभूदिति स्फुटम् ॥ ३३ ॥ तदा हि रक्तवाहिन्यः प्रसस्तुरतिभीषणाः। हिन्दुसुस्लिमसिकानां निहतानां निरागसाम् ॥ ३४ ॥ आत्मसंशुद्धिलाभाय सप्ताहोऽयमनुष्ठितः। यामनिर्मितवस्तूनां महाविक्रयकारकः ॥ व ॥ इति सौ. क्षमायाः ऋतिपूत्तरसलामेहगीतायां महायुद्धनिराकरणे नाम नवत्रिशोऽध्यायः।

चत्वारिंशोऽध्यायः।

परितः सन्निविष्टानां मामाणां केन्द्रवर्तिनि । सभा रामगडप्रामे वार्षिकी मिलिताऽभवत् ॥ १ ॥ मामोद्यमसमुत्पन्नरम्यसद्वस्तुसंप्रहः। छोकवोधकरस्तत्र विस्तृतः संवृतस्थितः ॥ २ ॥ महात्मा यावद्रद्वाट्य प्रदर्शयित्रमिच्छति । सावद्वणीम्बुसंघातैः प्लावितं प्रथिवीतलम् ॥ ३ ॥ जलं प्रदर्शनस्थाने जानुद्रममवस्थितम् । शिल्पिनां च निराभ्यस्तो वृथा जातः परिश्रमः ॥ ४ ॥ समाज्ञा अपि वैकल्यसपहाय पुनर्व्यधः । मूर्वतोऽपि विशेषेण संविधानं मनोरमम् ॥ ५ ॥ अस्य प्रदर्शनारमभं गान्धौ कर्तुमपक्षिते । प्रेक्षन्ते स्म सहस्राणि जनानां परमादरात् ॥ ६ ॥ दिनपञ्चकपर्यन्तं निरभ्रमभवन्नभः। सभारम्भे पुनर्यामो मेवैरेकार्णवीकृतः ॥ ७ ॥ अहो अशुभता वृष्टेरिति कैश्चिदुदीरितम् । नेति प्रतिध्वनिश्चागादशुभोऽप्रिस्तुं घस्परः ॥ ८ ॥ नूनं दैवविहासेन सान्त्वनं हभते नरः। प्रातिकूरयं च भूतानां करपते हि सुसाय नः ॥ ९ ॥

संभाष्यक्षपदाध्यासी श्रीमौद्यानामहोद्द्रः । राष्ट्रसंघसभाकार्यमारच्छुं सज्जितः स्थितः ॥ १० ॥ तस्य निश्चयमालोक्य नेरूप्रमुखनायकाः। **आरम्भमन्वमोदन्त** वृष्टिपाते महत्यपि ॥ ११ ॥ एकलक्षाधिको मेलो दीनानां धनिनामपि । तत्रासीद्धतखादीनां तथाऽमूल्यस्रवाससाम् ॥ १२ ॥ धारासारनिपातेऽपि क्षणं तूब्णीमवस्थिताः। चपवेशास्तरैर्वृष्टेर्वारणाय प्रयेतिरे ॥ १३ ॥ जानुद्रमभथालोक्य केचिद्रर्षोद्कं जनाः। कथंचिज्ञलमुत्तीर्थे शिविरं प्रापुरञ्जसा ॥ १४ ॥ काले चापरिहार्येऽस्मिन् वर्पाद्रीन् वनितार्भकान् । कौसुम्भवस्त्रधारिण्यः सेविका व्यपनिन्यिरे ॥ १५ ॥ स्त्रलन्त्रश्च पतन्त्रश्च स्वविराः शिशवस्तथा । स्वयंसेवकवृन्देन रकन्धमारोप्य वाहिताः ॥ १६॥ नेरराजेन्द्रमौलानाः पर्जन्याम्ब्रुनिराक्कलाः । चपक्रम्य सभाकार्ये प्रस्तुवन्ति स्म निर्णयान् ॥ १७ ॥ एवं धेर्यमवष्टभ्य स्थिते सामाजिके जने । महाभूतप्रकोपश्च शान्तिमाप शनैः शनैः ॥ १८॥ 'परेचुश्च सभा प्रातः प्रसन्ने गगनाङ्गणे-। रुभार्षजनसंकीणी संमिमेळ चतुष्पये ॥ १९॥

अथ होरात्रयेऽध्यक्षः समुद्धोर्ष्य स्वनिर्णयान् । ः समाप्तिमनयत्कीर्थमन्तरीयं विना सुधीः ॥ २०॥ त्रदर्शने समेतानां सहस्राणां पुरो सुनि:। अिकद्भनधनाट्यानामत्रवीत्सौम्यया गिरा ॥ २१ ॥ अयि .मित्राणि युष्माभिर्वक्तव्या त्रामवासिनः) " यद्यादृक् शिल्पकौशल्यमस्ति तेषामनश्वरम् ॥ २२॥ आप्नेयगुलिकास्त्रेवी शत्रोराक्रमणेन वा । न वाडन्यैरायुधेरेतद्विनाइयं वितिष्ठते ॥ २३ ॥ न विजानन्समी हन्त यत्तेषां शिल्पसम्पदः। **कुण्डिताः परदेशीयैरत्यन्तक्षीणतां ग**ताः ॥ २४ ॥ पुनरुज्जीवनं तासां विधातुं त्रामसम्पदाम् । अज्ञानध्वान्तविध्वंसैः कुशलानां सुवोधनैः ॥ २५ ॥ शिक्षणं शिक्षणीयानामित्थं प्रामनिवासिनाम् । शिल्पप्रदर्शनस्यास्य ज्ञेयं मुख्यप्रयोजनम् ॥ २६ ॥ तन्तुचक्रमयं गान्धिभीरतं कर्तुमिच्छति। न राष्ट्रसंस्कृतिस्तस्य ध्येयतामवगाहते ॥ २७ ॥ ~ इति कस्यचिदाक्षेपो मम श्रोत्रमुपागतः। तत्रेदं प्रतिवक्तव्यं समाधानं समासतः ॥ २८॥ तेनैतद्ववोद्धर्व्यं वास्तवी राष्ट्रसंस्कृतिः । यामेषु वर्तते श्रुदा नगरेषु न हारवते ॥ २९ ॥ ः

कानिचित्रगराण्यत्र विदेशानुकतिप्रियः । वैदेशिकोपभोगाय निर्मितानि भवन्ति हि ।। ३५ पुराणां ऋत्रिमा शोभा न चिरस्वायिनी भवेत् । 👆 हस्तशिल्पाश्रया त्वेका कालेन नहि वाध्यते ॥ ३१ ॥ इस्तकौशलमात्रेण न रक्ष्यं शिल्पवैभवम् । बुद्धिकौशलमप्येतत्सुसंयुक्तमपेक्ष्यते ॥ ३२ ॥ मधुसूदनदासार्थः सोपहासं पुराववीत्। वृषभैः सहयोगेन कृषिका वृषभाविताः ॥ ३३ ॥ इति वाक्यमिदं तस्य मन्ये सलार्थगर्भितम् । पशुखभावतस्तेऽमी समुद्धार्याः कथंचन ॥ ३४ ॥ न वेत्ति श्रामिको यावत्स्वधिया कर्मनिर्मितिम्। निर्मातुं वेद नो यावनूतनं हस्तकौश्छम् ॥ ३५ ॥ न्यवसायपरिक्केशात्र यावद्भिनन्द्ति । न तावदेनमुद्धर्तुं शक्यते जात्वधोगतेः ॥ ३६॥ राष्ट्रसंघप्रतिस्थाने वर्तते हि प्रदर्शनम् । धियं पुष्णाति लोकानां देहमञ्जीनवाङ्गिनाम् ॥ ३७ ॥ यचद् विशेषतो दृष्टं प्रेक्षकेहिं प्रदर्शने । तत्तद् प्रामनिवासिभ्यो वोधनीयं सविस्तरम् ॥ ३८॥ अनेककोटिसंख्यानां जनानां न हि विद्यते। विचालयो महान् यत्र भवेत्सर्वसमागमः ॥ ३९॥

खरपरुक्षजनोपेतं प्रयागे कुन्भनेलनम् । 🐃 पऋतिंशतिकोटीनाममे तु तदिदं कियत्। ४०॥ इह प्रदर्शनस्थानाच्छिल्पानां कतिचिद्यदि 🕝 नीयन्ते प्रेक्षकेयीमे तदा श्रेयोऽद्धतं भवेत् ॥ ४१ ॥ वार्ता तु बहुलीभूता न्यायभङ्गप्रसङ्गिनी। तदनुष्टानयोग्याः के वर्तन्ते खळु भारते ॥ ४२ ॥ न तावद्विमुखास्तन्तौ न खादीषु पराक्षुखाः। न शिल्पेष्वकृतश्रद्धा न्यायभङ्गोद्यमे क्षमाः ॥ ४३ ॥ भङ्गमन्यममी स्वैरं कुर्वन्तु निजकल्पितम्। न पुनः शासनोच्छेदं चिरमङ्गीकृतं मया ॥ ४४ ॥ तन्तुचक्रक्रिया नृणां ददाति बलसद्धतम् । चिकीर्षे तद्वलेनाहं न्यायंभंगप्रवर्तनम् ॥ ४५ ॥ अतः प्रदर्शनं यूर्यं महुशा यदि पश्यथ । तत्खादीतन्तुचकीया शिक्षा सुप्रसरा भवेत् ॥ ४६ ॥ त्रामाद्वामियं शिक्षा युष्माभिनीयते यदि । ं भवन्ति हस्तशिल्पानि स्थापितानि शनैः शनैः ॥ ४७ ॥ शिल्पसम्पत्प्रतिष्ठासौ यदि स्थिरतरा भवेत्। प्रतिजाने तदा न्यायभंगचिन्तापि र्नश्यति ॥ ४८ ॥ तन्तुचक्रप्रसारश्च प्रचारः खादिवाससाम् । न कृती चेदई कारामधिवत्सामि शाखतम् ॥ ४९ ॥

यत्र भूभारभूतोऽहं वसन् देशहितक्षमः । यापयामि वृथा कालं जीवन्नपि मृतोपमः ॥ ५० ॥ इयं राष्ट्रसभानौका क्वेशपारं गमिष्यती । शिल्पखादीजवैन्धूना मध्यमार्गे निर्मक्ष्यति ॥ ५१ ॥ इति सौ. क्षमायाः कृतिपूत्तरसञ्चाप्रहगीतायां रामगडप्रदर्शनो नाम नत्नारिशोऽध्यायः ।

एकचत्वारिंशोऽध्यायः ।

अस्ति जिन्नाभिधः श्रीमान् प्रवयान् न्यायकोविदः ।
सर्वभारतमुस्लीमसंघस्य किल नायकः ॥ १ ॥
दीर्घकालप्रवासं यश्चके लण्डन्महापुरे ।
तत्र न्यायमहास्थाने स्ववृत्तिमनुवर्तयन् ॥ २ ॥
उपित्वा पद्मधानव्दान् स्वदेशं स न्यवर्तत ।
यदा हि निखिलं राष्ट्रं श्राम्यति स्म स्वमुक्तये ॥ ३ ॥
आसीदेष पुरा राष्ट्रसभासामाजिकश्चिरम् ।
प्राज्ञमानी ततः संधं वैमनस्याजहौ स्वयम् ॥ ४ ॥
मुग्धमुस्लीमलोकानामचिरान्नायको भवन् ।
आत्मानं स्वापयामास सर्वमुस्लीमरक्षकम् ॥ ५ ॥
वभृतुः पूर्वजास्तस्य हिन्दुधमीवलंविनः ।
पश्चादिस्लाममाश्रित्य स्वं विभिन्नममंसत् ॥ ६ ॥

शेशवे वाथ तारुण्ये यावनं धर्मशासनम् । न दृष्टं न श्रुतं नासीद्नेनेति जना विदुः ॥ ७ ॥ प्रतिष्टां महतीं पश्यन्नहायां स महात्मनः। राष्ट्रसंघविपक्षोऽभूदिच्छन्नुन्नतिमात्मनः ॥ ८॥ अथ मुस्लीमसंघस्थान् विधातुं राष्ट्रखण्डनम् । त्यक्तं चान्योन्यसंसर्गं हिन्दुभिः प्रोदसाहयत् ॥ ९॥ पाकिस्थानाभिधानं यत्पुरान्यैरभिसृचितम्। तद्विभागं स्वजातिभ्यः पृथकर्तुमियेष सः ॥ १० ॥ हिन्दुभ्यो यत्र संख्या स्थान्युस्लीमानां सुभूयसी। स स देशो भवेत्पाकिस्थानांगमिति सोऽत्रवीत् ॥ ११ ॥ सोऽयं स्वैरमुपालन्धुं राष्ट्रसंघं प्रचक्रमे । शासकै: सह योगेच्छां दर्शयामास चेष्टितै: ॥ १२ ॥ अथ केचिन्महात्मानं पृच्छन्ति सा जना यथा। मुक्लीमेभ्यः पृथग्भागे विरोधो भविता स्कुटम् ॥ १३ ॥ द्वयोः समाजयोरैक्यं विना न स्यात्खतस्रता । इति जोघुष्यमाणस्य भवद्वाक्यस्य का गतिः ॥ १४ ॥ इति पृष्टो महात्मैतान् जगाद् स्वमतं यथा। जाने मुस्लीमसंघस्य निर्णयः क्रान्तिकारकः ॥ १५ ॥ परं नात्यन्तवित्रोऽयं न्यायभंगोद्यमस्य नः । नहिं सर्वेऽपि मुस्लीमा भवन्यसाद्विरोधिनः ॥ १६ ॥

कुषप्रवीधनाच्यायः ४१]

राष्ट्रसंघेऽल्पसंख्यत्वं गतेऽप्यस्य सभाजनैः। सर्वया न्यायविच्छेदः श्रयणीयो विनिर्भयैः ॥ १७ ॥ अस्ति नः किल संमर्दः परकीयैः प्रशासकैः। न पुनर्भूरिसंख्याकैरितरैः संघनिदकैः ॥ १८॥ फलं यदि प्रसूते नः प्रयासो दैवयोगतः। तदा तत्सर्वपध्याणां समभोग्यं भविष्यति ॥ १९॥ न यावत्रियमाः श्रोक्ताः सभासद्भिरनुष्ठिताः । न्यायभंगोद्यमारंमो न हि तावत्करिष्यते ॥ २०॥ भारतीयाः स्वयं राज्यं प्रशासत्विति घोषणाम् । न मुस्लीमसभा शक्ता न चान्येऽपि विरोधने ॥ २१ ॥ मुरलीमा राज्यभारं चेद्रहेयुरनुघोषणाम् । तदा तदितरैस्तेषामनुरोध्यं प्रशासनम् ॥ २२ ॥ अन्यथा तद्विरोधेन निमहः स्यात्परस्परम्। स च देशपरिष्वंसे पर्यन्ते पर्यवस्वति ॥ २३ ॥ अहिंसासाधनं सुक्त्वा न जानाम्यन्यसाधनम् । येनाष्टकोटिसंस्याका मुस्लीमाः स्युर्वशीकृताः ॥ २४ ॥ तेषामस्ति यथान्येषां खयं निर्णययोग्यता । वयमेते च कालेऽस्मिन् खिता एककुटुन्त्रिनः ॥ २५ ॥ इयोरैक्यं विना सभ्यं खराल्यं न भविष्यति । इति यत्प्राद् सया प्रोक्तं तद्देवांचापि मे सतम् ॥ २६ ॥

विधानं न्यायभंगस्य रूपान्तरमिवाश्रितम् । एकोऽपि क्षमते कर्तुं तदेतत्कुशलामही ॥ २७ ॥ फले तु शोभने लब्बे भारतस्थैव तद्भवेत्। अशोभने पुनः प्राप्ते तदा कर्तैव दोषभाक् ॥ २८ ॥ विभागकरणं मन्ये मुखींमैरपि नेष्यते । न हिताय हि तत्तेषां न च तद्धर्मसंमतम् ॥ २९ ॥ हिन्दुमुरलीमकूटोऽयं धत्ते भिन्नजनाङ्गताम्। इति नन्यप्रवादोऽयं मिध्येति चरितस्फुटम् ॥ ३० ॥ थे हि मुस्लीमजातीया दृश्यन्ते किल् भारते । हिन्दुधर्मे विहायैते यावनं धर्ममाश्रिताः ॥ ३१ ॥ पृथग् जनाङ्गता न स्थात्स्वधर्मपरिवर्तनात् । न हि हिन्दुर्भवेदांग्छः कैस्तधर्मावछम्बनात् ॥ ३२ ॥ वंगीयहिन्दुमुस्लीमा भाषाहारविहारतः। समाना एव वर्तन्ते जनाङ्गत्वभिदा कुतः ॥ ३३ ॥ यदा जिन्नामहाभागस्तत्पूर्वमवलोकितः। तदा भिन्नजनांगृत्वं नासीन्मदृष्टिगोचरः ॥ ३४ ॥ श्रीविद्रलपटेलायों मया प्रथमदर्शने । तुरुष्कशीर्षको छंबकूर्चश्च यवनो मतः॥ ३५॥ कचिन्मुस्लीमवृनदानि पैतृकार्थविभाजने। नियमाद् ज्वतिन्ते हिन्दुन्यायाज्ञशासनम् ॥ ३६ ॥

कविराडिक्वलाख्योऽपि विप्रवंशसमुद्भवः। सामिमानं ववीति सा वैशिक्षं निजजन्मनः ॥ ३७ ॥ नामतोऽप्यस्ति सामान्यं हिन्दुमुस्लीमकूटयोः । इक्वालकिच्छलाल्जीति वर्तते मूलदर्शनम् ॥ ३८ ॥ अतो मुस्लीमहिन्दूनां वंशतो नास्ति भिन्नता । दैवनिर्मितमेक्टनं न विभाजनमहिति ॥ ३९ ॥ एतन्मूलविवादांशो जिन्नार्येण पुरस्कृतः। विलक्षणः प्रवादोऽपि कल्पितस्तेन तद्यथा ॥ ४०॥ न जाने हिन्द्वः कसादावयोर्मतयोद्धयोः। खरूपं तत्त्वतो ज्ञातुं न क्षमन्ते विमर्शनात् ॥ ४९ ॥ द्वे इमे नहि धर्मी स्तः किन्तु सामाजिकस्थिती । व्यवहारव्यवस्थायाः पालनाय प्रकल्पिते ॥ ४२ ॥ द्वयोरेकजनाङ्गत्वकल्पना खप्रकल्पना । त्रमादोऽयं चिराभ्यासाद् रूडमूलो विजृम्भते ॥ ४३ ॥ अयं प्रामादिको भावो विषद्ां मूळकारणम् । सद्यश्चेदपरिसको भारतं नाशयिष्यति ॥ ४४ ॥ हिन्दुमुस्लीमलोकानामिस भेदो महान् किल। धर्मे सामाजिकाचारे तत्त्वज्ञाने च संस्कृतौ ॥ ४५ ॥ द्वयोर्विवाहसंवन्धो नास्ति वा भोजनं सिथः। विरुद्धभावनामूळे भवतः संस्कृती तयोः ॥ ४६ ॥

भिद्यते वंशचरितं समुत्तेजनकारकम् । - 🛴 , भिद्यते जीवने दृष्टिरुभयोरि पक्षयोः ॥ ४७॥ इतिहासे च काव्ये च नायका भिन्नछक्षणाः। सत्येवं वहुधा भेदे द्वयोरैक्यं कथं भवेत्।। ४८॥ सर्वोशतो विभिन्नानां वलादेकत्र योजना । स्रोकस्यापरितोषाय विनाशाय च कल्पना ॥ ४९॥ स्वैरत्रलापमीदृक्षं निशम्यास्य सविसायम् । चुत्तपत्रेऽलिखद्गान्धिः संक्षेपेणोत्तरं यथा ॥ ५० ॥ श्राह जिन्नामहाभागो दुर्जनाः सन्ति हिन्दवः। न किंचिद्स्ति सामान्यसस्माकं हिन्दुभिः सह ॥ ५१ ॥ इदं जनीमि यत्सत्यं श्रीजिन्नसदृशा जनाः। साक्षान्युरेलीमधर्मस्य हानिमेव प्रकुर्वते ॥ ५२ ॥ इस्लामधर्मशास्त्रस्य वाक्यान्यपवद्नसमी । त्तदर्थमन्यथा नीत्वा मोहयन्ति च पामरान् ॥ ५३ ॥ तदेशनां मुषाभूतां खण्डयामि न चेद्हम्। जायते धर्मलोपो मे चुथा मौनावलम्बनम् ॥ ५४ ॥ हिन्दुमुस्लीमयोरैक्यं संपाद्यितुमिच्छता । अद्याविध कृता सेवा मया तेपामकृत्रिमा ॥ ५५ ॥ हेतुद्वयमिदं तस्माद्विचिन्त्य वहुघा मया। मुस्लीमानां हितायैव कृतपूर्वा प्रवोधना ॥ ५६ ॥ इति सी. क्षमायाः कृतियूत्तरसत्यामहगीतायां सुरधमनोधनो नामैकचत्वारिशोऽघ्यायः।

द्वाचत्वारिशोऽध्यायः।

इत्थमुचावचाकारैरुद्रन्तैजिटिलाः समाः। चत्वारिंशययुर्विरयां शताच्यामस्त्रावहाः ॥ १ नी वार्ती तदुत्तरे वर्षे नवा न श्रृयतेऽपरा। अन्यत्र युद्धसंमदीनमैत्रपक्षारिपक्षयोः ॥ २ ॥ देशात्रिष्कासिता युद्धे पाखालाख्य सहस्रशः। भारतं शरणं जग्मुदीनानाथनिकेतनम् ॥ ३ ॥ अत्रान्तरेऽथ जापाना आंग्लैरारव्धविष्रहाः । मलयद्वीपमास्कन्द्य जबहुः सिंहपत्तनम् ॥ ४ ॥ ततस्तैर्नहादेशेऽपि समाक्रम्य विलुण्ठिते । पलायन्त ततो भीता भारतीयप्रवासिनः ॥ ५ ॥ 🤅 इतो भारतवास्तव्या अप्यवस्कन्दशङ्किनः। नगराणि परिखन्य त्रामान्तरमुपाश्रयन् ॥ ६ ॥ न विहाय गृहान् भीत्या शामान्तरसुपाश्रयेत्। इति नागरिकानूचे पलायनपरान् मुनिः ॥ ७ ॥

अथाश्विनपयोराशित्रहेन्दुमितवत्सरे । त्राप्ते पौरस्यशत्तुभ्यो वंगानां भयमागतम् ॥ ८॥ त्रान्ते मणिपुरी नाम नगरीमवरुष्यते । अभिषेणयितुं चर्त्वर्भहासैन्यस्य संमहम् ॥ ९॥

आंग्लमन्त्रिमहागोधी तद्विचारसमाकुला। समरेऽभ्यलपत्प्राप्तुं भारतीयावलंबनम् ॥ १०॥ स्टाफर्ड्किप्साभिधी मन्त्री पूर्वमाभाष्य नायकान्। शासनक्रमसंदेशं प्राकाश्यमनयद्यथा ॥ ११ ॥ आदौ प्रतिनिधिद्वारा राज्यशासनसिद्धये। **प्रातिनिध्यसभा कार्या सम्राट्**प्रतिनिधेर्वशे ॥ १२ ॥ देशप्रभुरयं केन्द्रसभाया निर्णयावलिम् । प्रभवेद न्यथाकर्तुं खेच्छया सति संभवे ॥ १३ ॥ युद्धावसानपर्यन्तं सैन्यकोशव्यवस्थितिः । आंग्लहस्तगतैव स्यान्नियमेन निरन्तरम् ॥ १४ ॥ समाप्ते समरे कार्यः समष्टिवरणक्रमः। यत्र मुस्लीमलोकानां संख्या स्यादतिभूयसी ॥ १५॥ यथा पञ्चनदे सिन्धी प्रान्तके पश्चिमोत्तरे । आसामविषये वंगे प्रलेकवरणं भवेत् ॥ १६ ॥ शते सप्ततिरेतेषां पाकिस्थानं यदीच्छति । आप्नुवन्तु पृथग् राज्यं स्वतन्त्रं मुस्लिमा अमी ॥ १७॥ यः कोऽपि विषयं तेषां हातुमिच्छेदादि खयम्। संयुक्तराज्यसंवन्धात्स प्रकामं निवर्तताम् ॥ १८ ॥ संयुक्तराज्यमध्येतदिच्छेद्यदि निवर्तितुप् । आंग्लसाम्राज्यसंघन्घात् करोत्वेवं न हि क्षतिः ॥ १९ ॥

इमे आंग्हा वणिन्यायामावापोद्वापयोस्तया । विशिष्टमधिकारित्वं प्राप्नुयुर्न मनागपि ॥ २० ॥ जगद्राष्ट्रमहामेले भारतं समतामियात् ।-अन्येरांग्लादिमिर्देशैः खतुष्रैरविशेषतः ॥ २१ ॥ इससौ राज्यनिर्वाहसूत्राणामतिविस्तरम् । निवेद्याखिलनेत्रभ्यश्रके चर्चा पृथक् पृथक् ॥ २२ ॥ सचिवः कैश्चनाहोभिरवेदीत्रीतिकोविदः। कथालापप्रसंगोऽयं नाभूत्कस्यापि तुष्टये ॥ २३ ॥ राष्ट्रसंघस्य नेतारो न च ग्रुस्लीमनायकाः। न चान्यजात्रणीरंगीचकुः शासनपद्धतिम् ॥२४ ॥ तन्मतं विगणय्यासौ सचिवः समघोषयत् । भाकाशवाक्ष्रसारेण संदेशं चक्रवर्तिनः ॥ २५ ॥ निशस्य घोषणामेनामुदासीनोऽभवजानः। अत्याशां विजहाँ सद्यः स्वातन्त्र्याधिगमे च सः ॥ २६ ॥ स्टाफर्डकिप्सः खरेशं च यथायातस्तथा गतः। विधाय शारतं सर्वमन्यवस्थितशासनम् ॥ २७॥

इति सौ. क्षमायाः कृतिषूत्तरसत्याप्रहगीतायां शासनोपहारनिराकृतिर्नाम द्वाचत्वारिंशोऽध्यायः ।

त्रिचत्वारिंशोऽध्यायः।

अथांग्लाष्ट्रममासंख्य भारकरो दिवसेऽष्टमे । वात्यानिळचलन्मेघावृतव्योद्ग्युद्यं गतः ॥ १ ॥ भारताम्बरविस्तारे झंझावात इवोत्थितः। राष्ट्रविष्ठवसंघातः सर्वाशाङ्करभंजकः ॥ २ ॥ जनचित्तेषु जब्वाल न्वाला क्रोधमहार्चिषाम्। आंग्लेषु भारतश्रद्धां चक्रे भस्मावशेषिताम् ॥ ३ ॥ गोवालीयतडागस्य महाविस्तारमण्डले । अमिलद्राष्ट्रसंघस्य मोहमय्यां महासभा ॥ ४ ॥ स्त्रीपुमर्भकवृन्दानि सांघिका नायकास्तथा ।। सर्वदिग्भ्यः समापेतुः सह मन्दसुवृष्टिभिः ॥ ५ ॥ मुख्र भारतमित्यन्ते रूपमाप्ता सरखती। श्तार्धवर्षवृत्तान्तं वक्ति सारं समासतः ॥ ६ ॥ इयमादौ कलालापविनयानुनया ततः। सत्याग्रहसुयोधाना सिंहनाद् इवोत्थिता ॥ ७ ॥ अयं खातन्त्रयलाभाय वर्तते विष्रहोऽन्तिमः । इति सर्वे विदाक्रकुर्मुक्रभारतघोषणाम् ॥ ८॥ अहिंसासमरस्यास्य गान्धिर्नेता नियोजितः । पाश्चात्यनेतृमुख्येभ्यः पत्राणि व्यलिखद्यथा ॥ ९ ॥

साम्राज्यदर्पपारोन वद्धाः क्विरयामहे वयम् । अतो न शक्तुमो युद्धे भवितुं सहभागिनः ॥ १० ॥ अहिंसाविग्रहो यस्तु प्रवर्तयितुमीप्सितः । स भवत्पक्षपोषाय न तु वाधाय सर्वथा ॥ ११ ॥ सभाकार्येषु मध्याहे समाप्तेषु यथाविधि। रजन्याममिलद्राष्ट्रकार्यकारकमण्डली ॥ १२ ॥ अत्रान्तरे च देहल्यां सम्राट्प्रतिनिधिः किल । सचिवैः सह संमन्त्रय स्वैरमेतद्घोषयत् ॥ १३ ॥ अयि सभ्याः स कालो नः प्राप्तः पूर्वप्रतीक्षितः । नृपस्यातिथयः ज्ञीव्रं यथाकामं भवन्तु ते ॥ १४ ॥ एतावद्वक्तमात्रे तु क्षणादाज्ञा प्रवर्तिता । इति कर्तव्यताहेतोमोहमय्याधिकारिणे ॥ १५ ॥ निशीथात्पूर्वमेवात्र सर्वे विदितविस्तराः। स्वकार्ये सज्जितास्तरशुः पुररक्षाधिकारिणः ॥ १६॥ अथ धूमशकट्येका निमृतस्थापिताभवत्। वोरिवंदरलोहाध्वनिवेशनसमीपतः ॥ १७ ॥ यथा समुद्यन् भातुः केतुना त्रस्रते हठात्। तथा भानूतये गानिधरवरुद्धोऽधिकारिभिः ॥ १८॥ समकालमवष्टभ्य गृहीता नायकाः परे। सदस्यप्रमुखाश्चापि शतशोऽपि सहस्रशः ॥ १९ ॥ १३ सत्या०

धूमयानमथारोप्य महात्मानं सहानुगम्। निन्युः पुण्यपुरीं चान्यान् परमामान् पृथक् पृथक् ॥ २०॥ स्वयंसेवंकसंमेलः प्रसारस्य प्रकल्पितः । निष्कासितोऽभवदण्डैर्वलात्रगररक्षिभिः॥ २१॥ रक्षिणः पुररध्यास कुर्वन्ति सा गतागतम् । तस्थुश्च सैनिकाः सजाः सर्वतः शस्त्रपाणयः॥ २२॥ कस्तुराम्वा च तत्सायं जनमेले पुराद्वहिः। वक्ष्यन्ती रक्षके रुध्वा निन्ये पुण्यपुरी ततः ॥ २३ ॥ आगाखानस्य इर्म्ये सा वासिताऽभूत्रृपोचिते । यत्र पूर्वागता गानिधमीधवश्च सरोजिनी ॥ २४ ॥ सप्ताहान्माधवः प्रातर्वेहिःकृतपरिक्रमः। औरसी रुजमापन्नः क्षणात्कालवशं गतः ॥ २५ ॥ ततः प्रेतिक्रयां गान्धिर्विद्नः कृतवान् स्वयम् । विधिनाकारयदाहं सौधस्य च महाक्रणे ॥ २६ ॥ भसा गेहान्तरानीय सवाष्पनयनो मुनिः। जगाद स्वानुगानन्यान् गेहिनीं च सगद्भदम् ॥ २७ ॥ अहो मे दक्षिणः पाणिर्विनष्ट इव भाति मे । मित्रं कलत्रमधींक ममासीत्त्रियमाधवः ॥ २८॥ इति सौ. क्षमायाः कृतिषूत्तरसत्यायहगीतायां मुखभारतनिर्णयघोपणो

नाम त्रिचत्वारिंशोऽध्यायः।

चतुश्रत्वारिंशोऽध्यायः।

अय यावन्महायुद्धं त्रहादेशे प्रचक्रमे । आपतद्वंगंदेशेषु दुर्भिक्षमतिभीपणम् ॥ १ ॥ निमित्तं युद्धमेवासीद्विपदोऽस्या विशेषतः। तन्निवारयितुं गान्धिश्चराय प्रायसङ्ग्रम् ॥ २ ॥ सैनिकानां सहस्राणि पौरस्त्यप्रान्तभूमिपु । निवेशितानि युद्धाय कुर्वन्ति सा वहुन्यथाम् ॥ ३ ॥ तेषामाहाररक्षार्थं शासकैर्धान्यराशयः। वंगीययामवृन्देभ्यः प्रेष्यन्ते सा निरन्तरम् ॥ ४ ॥ प्रजानामित्थमाहारो ह्रसति सा दिने दिने। प्रान्तीयमन्त्रिणस्तत्र न शेकुर्घान्यसंप्रहे ॥ ५ ॥ त्रामीणा वंगदेशस्य नौकाभिनेगरान्तरे। विक्रीय धान्यमात्मीयमन्यवस्तूनि चिक्रियुः ॥ ६ ॥ जीविकासाधनं तेपामासीत्रौकैव केवलम् । शासकाः स्वीपयोगाय सर्वनाचोऽप्यपाहरन् ॥ ७॥ वाणिच्याप्रसरे रुद्धे नौकानामपहारतः। प्रजानां जीवनक्षेशः प्रतिक्षणमवर्धत ॥ ८॥ किं चारिनीतिदूरस्थे घुवं कुर्योदभिद्रवम् । न चिरादिति संत्रस्ता भारतस्यायिकारिणः ॥ ९ ॥

संभ्रमाद्रामसंदोहं पावकाय समर्पयन्। येन जापानजा घान्यं नाप्नुयुर्न नरानि ॥ १० ॥ एवमादिनिमित्तानां युगपत्संभवाज्जनः। आसीदभूतपूर्वेण यस्तो द्वार्भक्षमृत्युना ॥ १.१ ॥ बुभुक्षितजनस्तोमः क्षुत्क्षामशिशुकार्दिताः । अन्विष्यन्तोऽन्नकवलं ग्रामतो ग्राममभ्रमन् ॥ १२॥ मूल्येऽष्टगुणमारूढे धान्यानि क्रेतुमक्षमाः। सर्वे मूल्यार्थलाभाय विकेतुं चिकरे मतिम् ॥ १३॥ गृहाणि केचिदारामानन्ये क्षेत्रं शिशूनि । एकान्नग्रासलाभाय व्यक्रीणन्त बुसुक्षिताः ॥ १४ ॥ अभुक्तपरकीयात्रा अपि त्यक्तवा स्वमन्दिरम्। कल्कत्तानगरं मन्दं प्रचेलुः कवलार्थिनः ॥ १५॥ कृषिकाः क्षेत्रसम्पन्नाः सात्त्विकाः श्रमजीविनः । शतशः पुरमापेतुर्नियत्या भिक्षुकीकृताः ॥ १६ ॥ असंख्याश्च समासेदुस्तरुणा नष्टपौरुषाः । श्चधालुण्ठितलावण्यास्तरुण्यश्च सहस्रशः ॥ १७ ॥ ळक्षोपळक्षसंख्याका बाळकाः सास्थिपञ्जराः । रोदितुं चाक्षमा मार्गे शिर्दियरे मरणोन्मुखाः ॥ १८॥ दीघीष्वभ्रमणश्रान्तांन् मृतप्रायक्ंछेवरान्। विज्ञहः कोधविश्वांसप्रत्याशाप्रमुखा गुणाः ॥ १९ ॥

विछप्तसौष्टवाकारा नष्टनैतिकबुद्धयः। क्षुद्धजंगमनिर्देष्टा वभूवुर्गतचेतनाः ॥ २०॥ कर्षन्तः कृशगात्राणि निराशा एव वश्रमुः। महासार्थः पिशाचानामिव मृत्युमरुत्खले ॥ २१ ॥ श्रेणीभूय प्रयातुं ते न शेकुर्नगरान्तरे। इच्छन्तोऽपि प्रसक्तानां यातनानां प्रतिक्रियाम् ॥ २२ ॥ kı न मुखाद्याचनावर्णी निःससार मुमूर्पताम् । अमी भिक्षामयाचन्त केवछं नेत्रसंज्ञया ॥ २३ ॥ अप्रे भोजनगेहानां हर्म्याणां पुरतस्तथा। जित्रन्तः सस्पुर्दीना मिष्टपकान्नसौरमम् ॥ २४ ॥ दीयमानं तु भिक्षान्नं त्रहीतुं भोजनालये। हस्तप्रसारणायापि न रोकुः स्तव्यपाणयः ॥ २५ ॥ निःसंख्यजनसंदोहाः प्रदीपे शलभा इव । रथ्यासु निधनं प्रापुः सुष्टानि सुधाप्रिना ॥ २६॥ रोगैरुचावचैर्पस्ता दुर्भिक्षमनुगामिभिः। उपार्धकोटिसंस्याका दीनाः पद्धत्वमागताः ॥ २०॥ मृत्युनर्तनमालोक्य भयंकरमिदं जनाः। मुक्तहस्तं सुमूर्धभ्यः प्रदृदुः पुष्कलं धनम् ॥ २८॥ राज्यसूत्रघरेष्वेतहुर्भिक्षसुद्रपाद्यत् । अतिमात्रं जनकोधं विद्वेपं चापि भारते ॥ २९॥

तथा कर्णाटकेष्वारादृ विजापुरपुरीमधि । अनन्तरायनप्रान्ते मलयालावनिष्वपि ॥ ३०॥ अदृष्टपूर्वसंवेगं दुभिक्षमुद्भूत्परम् । येन मृत्युमुखे दीना न्यपायन्त सहस्रशः॥ ३१॥ अत्रान्तरे महात्मासौं निशम्यैनां विपत्कथाम्। सञ्चारं मृत्युसैन्यानां प्रसक्षीकृतवानिव ॥ ३२ ॥ यदेव शंकितं पूर्व तदेवास समागतम्। इति ध्यायन्मुहुश्चित्ते यातनाविवशोऽभवत् ॥ ३३ ॥ सार्धेकवत्सरात्पूर्व दूरद्शी लिलेख सः। भाव्यं हरिजने पत्रे वक्ष्यमाणशुभाक्षरैः ॥ ३४ ॥ इदं हि प्रथमं कार्यं विधेयमविछंवतः। अन्नदानं क्षुधार्तानां वस्नदानमवाससाम् ॥ ३५ ॥ दृइयते किल वैरल्यमिदानी धान्यवस्रयोः। तत्पुनर्वर्धते नूनं जूम्भमाणे महारणे ॥ ३६ ॥ धान्यवस्त्राणि नायान्ति कृतोऽपि परदेशतः। नानेन धनिनां हानिः पीड्यन्ते किन्तु निर्धनाः ॥ ३७॥ इति भान्यार्थसुद्दिश्य प्रागेव सुनिरत्रवीत्। तथापि विमुखास्तस्थुः शासका दीनरक्षणे ॥ ३८ ॥ इति सौ. क्षमायाः कृतिपूत्तरसत्यायहगीतायां वंगीयमहादुर्भिक्षवर्णनो नाम चतुश्रत्वारिशोऽध्यायः।

पश्चचत्वारिंशोऽघ्यायः ।

वन्धनस्थेषु सर्वेषु नायकेषु पृथक् पृथक् । पण्मासाभ्यन्तरेणैव प्रजाक्षोभो महानभूत् ॥ १ ॥ राष्ट्रस्य सर्वतो दिक्षु प्रजाक्रोधमहानलः। नानारूपाणि विभ्राणः प्राच्वलीद्नियन्नितः ॥ २ ॥ पत्रप्रेषणगेहानि छोहमार्गगृहाणि च। दग्धानि शतशो छोकैः क्रोधेन खैरचारिभिः॥ ३॥ लोहमार्गशलाकाश्च विपर्यस्ताः कचित्कृताः । संदेशवाहितन्त्रीणां स्तम्भाख्य विनिपातिताः ॥ ४ ॥ आंग्लेयचूर्णराशीनामालयः पुण्यपत्तने । दीपितः सहसा रात्री भस्मशेपोऽभवत्ख्णात् ॥ ५ ॥ माझगामप्रदेशे च मोहमय्यां महद्रहम्। पुरारक्षसभास्थानं पात्रकाय समर्पितम् ॥ ६ ॥ किं च वैद्युतयानेषु दृग्धेषु पुररक्षिण: । निर्दोपान् यष्टिभिर्त्रन्तो व्यव्हन् दाहकानिलै: ॥ ७ ॥ सैनिकैरतिदुर्भत्तैश्चिमूराष्टिपुरद्वये । वलात्प्रधर्पणं स्त्रीणां कृतमासीत् त्रपाकरम् ॥ ८ ॥ दुराचारानिमान पौराः प्रकाशयितुमिच्छवः। निरुद्धा रक्षकरेतात्रिज्ञः सैनिकानि ॥ ९॥

तथा मोहमयीप्रान्ते थाणानगररक्षकः। कुर्वन्नतिप्रजापीडां जनैः कुद्धैर्निपातितः ॥ १०॥ भागल्पुरस्य कारायां द्वारमुद्धाट्य युक्तितः। केचिज्जयप्रकाशाख्यं नेतृवर्यं व्यमोचयन् ॥ ११ ॥ अथ दिहीपुरे कश्चिदुपहासविलक्षणः। निनाय राजमार्गेण भूपितान् दश रासभान् ॥ १२॥ 🗸 एकैकगर्दभे छग्ना पताका समद्शीयत्। एकैकसचिवस्थाख्यां सम्राद्प्रतिनिधेः स्फुटम् ॥ १३॥ नेता रासभयात्रायाः स्वयमारुह्य गर्दभम् । पताकां वहति स्मोचैः सर्वेपामग्रतः सरन् ॥ १४ ॥ तत्र नामाक्षरश्रेणिर्म्याक्सवेलस्य निर्वभी। सम्राट्प्रतिनिधेः कार्यनिर्वाहकसभापतेः ॥ १५॥ दशगद्भयात्रेषा हिस्तनापुरवीथियु। जनहासकरी खैरं प्रयाति स्म शनैः शनैः ॥ १६ ॥ राज्यभारं वहन्तोऽपि प्रजाक्षेमपराब्युखाः। सचिवास्तेऽनुकुर्वन्ति रासभान् भारवाहिनः ॥ १७॥ जमसेदपुरे कालायसयन्त्रमहालये। सर्वकर्मकराः कार्योद्विरेसुमीसयुग्मकम् ॥ १८॥ इत्थमत्याहितैर्छोकैः कुद्धैराचरिते सति। शासकैरपराधोऽयं राष्ट्रसंघे निपातितः ॥ १९॥

टोटन्ह्यामाभिधः कश्चिदांगलेयो महत्तरः। एतद्विषयमुद्दिश्य य्रन्थमेकमकल्पयत् ॥ २० ॥ तत्र राष्ट्रसभायाश्च नायकाः क्षोभहेतवः। आंग्ळराच्यनिपाताय प्रवृत्ता इति सोऽलिखत् ॥ २१ ॥ किंच जापानपक्षीया इमे राष्ट्रसभाजनाः। तैरेव कारिताः सर्वेऽप्यनर्थाः प्राग् विचिन्तिताः॥ २२ ॥ अमेरिकांग्छदेशेषु मृषोद्न्तान् प्रकार्य सः। विद्वेपो भारतीयेषु जनयामास सर्वतः ॥ २३ ॥ संघं मोचयितुं गान्धिरात्मानं चाभिशंसनात्। सम्रादप्रतिनिधेः पत्रव्यवहारं व्यधाद्यथा ॥ २४ ॥ भारते वहवः सन्ति त्रासकाः स्तरवृत्तयः। न तेषु गणनीयोऽयं राष्ट्रसंघसभाजनः ॥ २५ ॥ राष्ट्रसंघः किलामीषां दुराचारान् विगर्हते । यद्हिंसाविरुद्धं स्यात्तन्मे दहति मानसम् ॥ २६ ॥ एकमेवोत्तरं देशप्रभोः पार्श्वादुपाययौ । तवैव पत्रमाख्याति स्पष्टं वः सापराधताम् ॥ २७ ॥ तथा हि वृत्तपत्रे वो यो लेखः संप्रकाशितः। तत्र हिंसैव युष्माभिः कार्यत्वेन प्रशंसिता ॥ २८॥ इलाक्षेपवचः प्राप्य गान्धिरुत्तरमत्रवीत्। किशोरमश्चवालस्तद्लेखीद्विवेकतः ॥ २९ ॥

वन्धनस्थाय मे लेखस्तदीयो न प्रदर्शित:। न चान्यनेतृमुख्येभ्यः पूर्वमस्य प्रकाशनात् ॥ ३० ॥ सम्राट्प्रतिनिधिर्गान्धेः समाधानसदुक्तिभिः। यदा प्रत्यायितो नासीत्तदासौ पुनरत्रवीत् ॥ ३१ ॥ ४ प्राइविवाकसभा काचित्प्रस्तुतार्थविचारणे । करुप्यतामथ भूतार्थः काले निर्णयमेष्यति ॥ ३२ ॥ इति सानुनयं भूयः प्रार्थितोऽपि महात्मना। सम्राट्प्रतिनिधिर्देपीत्तदीयोक्तिं निराकरोत् ॥ ३३ ॥ अथाधिकारिमुख्यस्य न्यायविद्वेपविस्मितः । दुष्क्रयानां च वाहुल्यादासीत्परमदुःखितः ॥ ३४ ॥ शासकानामधर्मस्य त्रासकानां तथागसः। ज्जुद्धये चात्मदोषस्य निश्चिक्ये प्रायमासितुम् ॥ ३५ ॥ चैचैस्तदेहदौर्वस्याद्यन्तानर्थशङ्किभिः । वारितोऽपि महात्मासौ विचचाल न निश्चयात् ॥ ३६ ॥ चपावासान्तपर्यन्तं स्थीयतां वन्धनाद्वहिः । इयाज्ञां शङ्कितानिष्टः शासको मुनये ददौ ॥ ३७ ॥ करिष्येऽत्रैव कारायां व्रतं प्रायोपवेशतम्। हन्त प्रासादकल्पेऽत्र क्रपयास्मि सुखोपितः ॥ ३८ ॥ इत्युक्तवाथ व्रतीन्द्रोऽयं निश्चिते दिवसे व्रतम् । उपवासं समारेभे संनिधी खातुयायिनाम् ॥ ३९ ॥

सप्ताहद्वितये याते शिवरात्रिदिने मुनिः। निःसत्त्वतासुपेत्याभूद्वसन्नकलेवरः ॥ ४० ॥ करतुरान्वासरोजिन्यौ तथान्ये सहवासिनः। शङ्कितात्याहितास्तस्थुर्व्योक्कलीभूतचेतसः ॥ ४१ ॥ भयानकद्शोदन्ते प्रसृते सर्वतः क्षणात् । प्रार्थनामखिलं राष्ट्रं चेकार परमात्मनः ॥ ४२ ॥ मोहमय्याः समापेतुस्त्वरया भिषजांवराः। सदुपायचिकित्साभिस्तं शनैरुद्जीवयन् ॥ ४३ ॥ शिवरात्रिदिने तस्मिश्रुत्सवानन्दितो जनः। स्वारध्यमापादितं श्रुत्वा द्विगुणामोदमन्वभूत् ॥ ४४ ॥ जागरूकैस्ततो मित्रैर्गृहिण्या चोपसेवितः। सप्तभिर्वासरैः शिष्टैर्त्रतशेपमपूरयत् ॥ ४५ ॥ इति सौ. क्षमायाः ऋतिपूत्तरस्ताग्रहगीतायां मिथ्याभिगंसनो नाम पश्चचत्वारिंशोऽध्यायः ।

पट्चत्वारिंशोऽध्यायः ।
कस्तुराम्वा चिरक्वेशमनुभूय रुजान्विता ।
शिवरात्रिदिने पुण्ये वत्तरान्ते दिवं गता ॥ १ ॥
दहनं माधवस्यासीचत्र सौधाङ्गणे पुरा ।
तत्रैवारोपिता साध्वी चितां मन्त्राग्निसंस्कृताम् ॥ २ ॥

गान्धिरेकान्तमाश्रिस प्रार्थयामासं सद्गतिम् । परत्र निजगेहिन्यै निधये गुणसम्पदाम् ॥ ३ ॥ सारति सा पुरावृत्तं प्रियया सहजीवने । खदेशे चाफ्रिकाखण्डे सुखदुःखशतं सुनिः ॥ ४॥ तदात्मा शंसति सौनं प्रेयसीगुणसम्पद्म् । साविज्यरुंघतीसीताप्रमुखा योपितः स्मरन् ॥ ५ ॥ तस्याश्च स्मारकं किञ्चिन्महत्कार्यं चिकीर्पवः । देशजास्तद्गणप्रीतास्रकिरे द्रव्यसंप्रहम् ॥ ६ ॥ आंग्छपञ्चममासस्य महात्मा पञ्चमे दिने । प्राप्य शासितुरादेशं वन्धनान्मोचितोऽभवत् ॥ ७ ॥ सोऽयं भानूद्ये ध्यानं निधाय परमात्मनः। पुष्पमालाद्वयो हस्ते जगाम वहिरंगणम् ॥ ८॥ त्रियाया माधवस्यापि चितास्थानेऽथ मालिकाम् । एकैकां स्थापयामास प्रीत्या स्मृतिशताकुलः ॥ ९ ॥ आत्मकारायितं गेहं देही मुक्त इव त्यजन्। प्रमोदितः सरोजिन्या ययौ मोहपुरीं मुनिः ॥ १०॥ द्र्जनोत्सुकवृन्दानि पुरे परिजिहीर्पया । मार्गेऽसौ दादरयामे धूमयानादवातरत् ॥ ११ ॥ ततो गत्वा जुहुत्रामं सागरोपान्तवर्तिनम्। निवासमग्रहीद्रान्धिः सुहृदः कस्यचिद्गृहे ॥ १२ ॥

सेव्यमानः सरोजिन्या मन्दवातैः सुखायितः । मासमेकं निनायात्र सार्वभौमः क्षमावताम् ॥ १३ ॥ तन्मासाभ्यन्तरे छोका गान्धेदेशैनमिर्च्छवः। प्रसहं भिन्नपक्षीया जुहुमामसुपाययुः ॥ १४ ॥ निवारियतुमिच्छन्ती वांक्प्रयासं महात्मनः 1 स्वयं सरोजिनी सर्वैः सविनोदमभाषत ॥ १५ ॥ सायं सायं जुहुमामे पुलिनेषु पयोनिषे: । तनोति सा सुनिः श्रेष्ठो भगवत्प्रार्थनाविधिम् ॥ १६ ॥ उपत्रिंशत्सहस्राणि जनानां संग्रुपाययुः। धर्मतः कुतुकाद्भक्त्या तद्वात्रसिपासया ॥ १७ ॥ मिथः पुलिनविस्तारे सान्द्रसंमिलितो जनः। विभाति स्म महानादो द्वितीय इव सागरः ॥ १८॥ मुम्वापुरी समारभ्य पञ्चकोशान्निवेशिताः। जलकुम्भा महामार्गे सौकर्यार्थं जलार्थिनाम् ॥ १९॥ प्रचण्डप्रीष्मसंतापमनादृख महाजनः। त्वरते सा जुहुत्रामं मुक्तकार्यान्तरो मुदा ॥ २०॥ भानोरस्तमये काले कुटीरान्निगंतो मुनि:। अवलोक्य जनः प्रोचैरभ्यनन्द्ञयोक्तिभिः॥ २१॥ उपविष्टो यदा गान्धिस्तुंगपीठे स्मिताननः। तदाभवजनसोमो निःशब्दनिमृतोन्मुखः ॥ २२ ॥

प्रार्थनान्ते समुत्थाय स्थित्वा वद्वाञ्जलिः क्षणम् । जयशब्दैः समस्तानां प्रलगाद्भिनन्दितः ॥ २३ ॥ एवं सामृहिको निसं प्रदीपे प्रार्थनाविधिः। मासं अववृते छोकान् वितन्वन् सुदितान्तरान् ॥ २४ ॥ ततो वर्पागमात्पूर्व जुहुमामं विहाय सः। मासद्वितयविश्रान्त्ये क्षेत्रं पञ्चगणी ययौ ॥ २५ ॥ वन्यैः सुरभिले पुष्पैर्गिरिकुझे सुखोषितम्। प्राप्तः श्रीराजगोपालाचार्यः संदर्शनोत्सुकः ॥ २६ ॥ विचारे राज्यनिर्वाहप्रतिवन्धनिवन्धनैः। विनोदेश्च सरोजिन्या दिवसान्निन्यतुः सुखम् ॥ २७ ॥ पाकिस्थानप्रवादेऽसौ पक्षपाती गृहागतः। गान्धि स्त्रमतमानेतुं प्रयेते वहुयुक्तिभिः ॥ २८॥ श्रीराजगोपालाचार्य उवाच ।

श्रीराजगीपालाचाय उवाच ।
हिन्दुमुस्लीमवैषम्यं खराज्यप्रतिवन्धकम् ।
वदन्तः शासका नित्यमसानेव क्षिपन्त्यमी ॥ २९ ॥
अत एवापनेतन्यो विन्नोऽयं सदुपायतः ।
तच राष्ट्रविभागेन सुकरं प्रतिभाति मे ॥ ३० ॥
तस्मात्तत्पक्षनेतारं जिन्नार्थमनुरक्षय ।
पाकित्यानानुमोदेन भारतस्य विमुक्तये ॥ ३१ ॥
एतद्थे हि भवता द्रष्टन्यो मन्नणाय सः ।
हिन्दुमुस्लीमयोः शीवं सौमनस्यं भवत्विति ॥ ३२ ॥

एवं तेनानुशिष्टोऽपि नासौ प्रसायितोऽभवत्। तथापि मित्रनिर्वन्धाज्ञिनार्यं व्यलिखन्मुनिः ॥ ३३ ॥ तदानीमेष जिन्नार्यः कश्मीरेपु कृतस्थितिः। वतो मासद्वयादृर्ध्व प्रतिजज्ञे समागमम् ॥ ३४॥ अथ भाद्रपदे मासि निश्चिते दिवसे मुनिः। द्रष्ट्रं जगाम जिन्नार्थं मोहमय्यां तदालये ॥ ३५ ॥ प्रसहं पञ्चहोरास्तौ हिन्दुमुस्लीमनायकौ । मन्त्रयाञ्चकतुर्जोपं दिनानामेकविंशतिम् ॥ ३६ ॥ उक्तपूर्वविभागेषु पाकिस्थानं प्रतिष्ठितम्। इच्छति सा स जिन्नार्यो विनापि जनसंमतिम् ॥ ३७ ॥ हिन्द्नामल्पसंख्यानां तत्तद्भागनिवासिनाम् । लोकक्षेमविघेभारं खेच्छया वोढुमैहत ॥ ३८॥ मुस्लीमानां जनाङ्गत्वं राष्ट्रसंघसभाजनैः। स्वीकार्यं प्रथमं तावदिति सायहमत्रवीत् ॥ ३९॥ गान्धिरुवाच । पाकिस्थानविभागेषु प्रजानामार्थिकी स्थिति: । अतिसंकटहेतुः स्याजनिक्षोभकारिणी ॥ ४० ॥ भारतस्थावशिष्टानां देशानां भयदायिनी। भविष्यति न संदेहस्तसाद्राष्ट्रं न खण्डयेत् ॥ ४१ ॥ तथा पद्मनदेष्वेते सिक्कलोकाश्च हिन्दवः। शासनाद्परंच्येरन् पाकिस्थानप्रकल्पितात् ॥ ४२ ॥

अत एव सखे भूयः शक्यमत्र त्रवीम्यहम् । समष्टिवरणं कार्ये पाकिस्थानविनिर्णये ॥ ४३ ॥ सतं सर्वसमाजानामजुकूछं भवेद्यदि । पाकिस्थानप्रवन्धोऽस्तु तत्र चर्चा प्रशाम्यति ॥ ४४ ॥ एवं सहेतुकैवीदैरन्तः प्रसायितोऽपि सन् । जिन्नार्यो न जहाँ हन्त पाकिस्थानदुराप्रहम् ॥ ४५ ॥ इत्थं संधानसंछापः श्रीमतोगीन्धिनिन्नयोः । चिरकाछप्रवृत्तोऽपि वभूवेव निरर्थकः ॥ ४६ ॥ इति सौ. क्षमायाः कृतिपूत्तरसस्थाप्रहगीतायां जिन्नागीन्धसमागमो नाम षद्चत्वारिंशोऽध्यायः ।

सप्तचत्वारिंशोऽध्यायः ।

अचिरादय संखन्य गानिधर्मोहमयीं पुरीम् ।
सेवात्राममगाहोकेश्चिरकालप्रतीक्षितः ॥ १ ॥
त्रामीणा ये पुरा तस्य प्रवासाहुर्मनायिताः ।
त्रफुह्नवद्नास्तेऽमी वभू बुर्दर्शनोत्सुकाः ॥ २ ॥
वीथयः सिक्तसंमृष्टाश्चारुपह्नवतोरणाः ।
गृहा राष्ट्रध्वते रम्येर्वभू बुश्च विभूपिताः ॥ ३ ॥
प्रवेशद्वारमारभ्य रथ्यासुभयतो जनः ।
श्रेणीभूय विनिष्टोऽभू द्वाल्खी गृद्धसङ्खलः ॥ ४ ॥

अभ्यनंदन जयालोकैर्जनास्तेजिखनं सुनिम् । उद्योन्मुखमारावैभीस्वन्तमिव पक्षिणः ॥ ५ ॥ वन्धनादागते गान्धौ पुष्पाणि ववृपुर्जनाः । अयोध्यामागते रामे वनवासादिवामराः ॥ ६ ॥ कस्तराम्बास्मृतिद्रव्यं नानादिग्देशसंचितम् । समर्पयितुमायाता गान्धये प्रमुखा जनाः ॥ ७ ॥ विघेयं ग्रुभकार्यं तत्तस्य जन्मदिनोत्सवे । इति निश्चितपूर्वे तैरासीत्समितिमण्डले ॥ ८॥ अथ जन्मदिनात्पूर्व सेवाग्रामं समाययुः। सरोजिन्याद्यः स्निग्धाः केचिदेव निमन्निताः॥ ९॥ अथ निर्दिष्टपुण्याहे नैत्यकप्रार्थनोत्तरम् । घनराशिर्भुनेरम्रे समानीयत सादरम् ॥ १०॥ निधाय तिलकं भाले कण्ठे मालां मुनेस्ततः । कराभ्यां घनमादाय निजगाद सरोजिनी ॥ ११॥ किं करोति भवानेतद्धनं घृत्वा त्रजासि चेत्। कर्मण्येतादृशे नूनं निपुणासि न संशयः ॥ १२ ॥ इति प्रश्नोत्तरं प्राप्य स्मयमाना सरोजिनी । सपादकोटिसंख्याकान् रूप्यकान् मुनये ददौ ॥ १३॥ तदादायानवीद्रान्धिरदं हि विनियोज्यते। शिक्षणाय प्रतिप्रामं शिशूनां योषितामिति ॥ १४ ॥ १४ सला॰

तिहनेऽथ समाप्तानां शरदां पद्धसप्ततौ । मुदा व्यज्म्भत ग्रामे तज्जन्मदिवसोत्सवः ॥ १५॥ इत्यतद्दीर्घमाख्यानं मुनेस्तस्य चिरायुषः । वर्णितं क्षमया तच श्रोतुमहैन्ति साधवः ॥ १६ ॥ एष सत्याप्रहाचारो दिव्यो धर्मः सनातनः। तच्छक्तिमुपजीवन्ति कार्यसिद्धिषु तद्विदः ॥ १७ ॥ अहिंसासत्यमकोध इति यस्याम्वकत्रयम् । तसी सत्याग्रहाख्याय ज्यम्बकाय नमो नमः ॥ १८॥ नमः खातंत्र्यरूपाय देवाय परमात्मने । यत्कटाक्षविलासेन लीयन्ते दैन्यराशयः ॥ १९ ॥ प्रभवे सर्वविद्यानामाकरेऽखिलसम्पदाम् । भारतेऽत्र निरातङ्का स्वराज्यश्रीविराजताम् ॥ २०॥ जयतु जयतु गान्धिः शान्तिभाजां वरेण्यो यमनियमसुनिष्ठः प्रौढसत्याप्रहीन्द्रः। हिमरुचिरिव पूर्णः सान्द्रलोकान्धकारम् विश्वदेसुनंयवोधैरंशुजालैर्निरस्यन् ॥ २१ ॥ इति सौ. क्षमायाः कृतिघूत्तरस्त्यात्रहगीतायां गान्धेर्जन्मोत्सवप्रस्तावो , नाम सप्तचत्वारिंशोऽध्यायः । 266

मोहमय्याम्।

GANDHI VISITS THE VICEROY

[1-4]

After his release from the Yeravda jail in 1931, Mahatma Gandhi stayed a few days in Bombay before going to his Āsram on the bank of the Sabarmati. This river which had dried up since his departure some years ago, now overflowed and danced with joy as if to welcome the sage. In the outskirts of the Āsram, birds which had remained silent so long, now greeted him with an outpour of sweet warbling. The great patriot remained at the Āsram a few days before proceeding to Simla for an interview with the Viceroy.

[5-16]

He stayed there with Smt. Amrit Kaur who, though born of a prince, had renounced all luxuries and taken the vow of Satyāgraha. She waited upon Gandhi as Draupadi upon Lord Krishna. Fanned by the fragrant Himalayan air wafted through pine forests, Gandhi started for the Viceregal House with a set purpose. It is said that the Sage Nārada of the Primeval age revelled in warfare between Gods and demons. Clad in a cloth of gold tissue and decked with necklaces of corals, he used to urge Indra to fight; but to Gandhi the sage of today a fight between the Ruler and the

Ruled has always been distasteful. In a short dhoti and a piece of khadi covering his shoulders, he arrived at the Viceregal palace and became the cynosure of every eye. Though fragile he beamed with lustre, though humble he looked mighty.

[17-26]

At the portals of the palace stood erect, tall, broad-shouldered Sikh bodyguards, holding silver maces in their hands. As they saw Gandhi enter the gate, they bowed to him reverentially. Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, welcomed Gandhi as Duryodhana had welcomed Lord Krishna in the prehistoric times. The Crown Representative suggested his visitor's attending the forthcoming Round Table Conference in London. At the same time he insisted that the Boycott movement should cease, for, he said, it created a bad feeling between Britain and India. Gandhi said that he would certainly go to London if it were for the good of his country. At the same time while imploring the Viceroy to repeal the Salt Tax which had distressed the poor, Gandhi added:

"Salt was made by the Creator for the nutrition of human beings and no Ruler has a right to snatch it from them. If a King can levy a tax on salt why not, then, on air, water and even fire? Let there be an eternal bond of friendship between England and India and hence, I beg of you to remove the Salt Tax and release the political prisoners who are languishing in jails."

[27-32]

The Viceroy having consented, Gandhi felt somewhat relieved. In the primeval times the Divine Sage, Lord Krishna, wishing to negotiate peace with Pandavas and Kaurawas, went to Duryodhana's palace but the latter did not care to abide by his good advice. His efforts being thus frustrated, Lord Krishna returned to his city disappointed. But the earthly sage of today, went away partially satisfied. He was not, however, over-jubilant, for the attainment of complete Swaraj was then his one and only goal. Wise men are not satisfied until they achieve their object.

The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was duly made but has remained merely in name ever since.

2

GANDHI GOES TO EUROPE

1-67

In the spring of 1933 the Congress session met at Karachi when Mahatma Gandhi was unanimously elected its sole representative at the forthcoming Round Table Conference. The following was the mandate of the Congress.

"We want Mahatma Gandhi to fulfil our mission, namely, the attainment of complete Independence of India. The question that has to be discussed at the Conference is that India should be independent with regard to the army, finance, and foreign affairs."

[7-15]

Within a few months Gandhi was ready to start for the R. T. C. Before his departure, thirty-five thousand people gathered on the Azad Maidan in Bombay to hear his voice. And indeed, as the vast crowd sat breathless, words flowed from his mouth like veritable pearls:

"I solemnly promise you, my friends," he said, "that I shall strive for the welfare of my country with all my heart. I shall try to bring relief to my countrymen by means of Ahimsa alone. For that is the divine weapon of good people. If I should fail you, you must stone me to death. There should be no mercy, for an enemy is preferable to a betrayer. At the R. T. C. I shall speak of our cherished goal of complete Independence. Believe me, brothers and sisters, the lamp of truth alone will dispel the darkness of our misery. Meanwhile, keep up your faith in Satyagraha and do not resist the Ruler by violence. Sacrifice for one's motherland is bound to produce a good result. And no suffering borne for his mother is too great for a good son."

[16-19]

As he spoke, Gandhi was considerably moved. His speech brought comfort to the vast crowd before him. Beautiful flowers were offered to him. He touched them as he touched the hearts of the people with wise words.

The following day, Gandhi, the idol of his countrymen, started on his voyage cheerfully. On account of the monsoon, the sea was rough and was put to shame as it were by his peaceful atmosphere. The great crowd gathered at the mole, continued cheering him until the steamer looked like a mere speck on the horizon and then, vanished out of sight.

[20-27]

On board the steamer Sarojini, Mira Ben and his son attended on him and he spent the day in meditation and spinning. The ship tossed by gigantic waves performed a boisterous dance as it were and gradually as the sea became calm, quieted down as though thoroughly exhausted. First at Aden, then at Port Said, when the steamer halted, each jetty was crowded with hundreds of Indians. The great big trays laden with flowers and fruit that were brought for Gandhi filled the boat as they did his fellow passengers with amazement. Englishmen, who had always ridiculed Gandhi and Satyagraha, began to realize his greatness and spoke to him cordially. Little children who had been formerly prevented by their mothers from approaching him now begged him for sweets. Englishwomen who had looked upon him as an enemy were now ashamed of their ignorance and started chatting with him. Young girls, hearing the hum of his spinning wheel, gave up games on board and tried to spin with him.

[28-36]

At the end of the thirteenth day, the steamer arrived early in the morning at Venice, a beautiful city not unlike Srinagar. The citizens who had heard of Gandhi's arrival, awaited him, bubbling with curiosity. When the steamer was anchored they filled the place with cheers of welcome. Those who could speak English conversed with him; others, delighted to see him, whispered amongst themselves: "Could this peaceful man be St. Peter? Or could he be Jesus himself, the liberator of the distressed?" Such were the strange remarks of the Italian people who have no race prejudice. Good people are not carried away by external appearances. Children eager to take his autograph · and vying with each other, surrounded Gandhi with small albums in their hands. When he, clad in pure khadi, got down from the boat, the crowd followed him to the railway station. As the train to London was about to leave, the Italian crowd vociferously shouted, "ariva derchi" "ariva derchi" (Let us see you again! Let us see you again!).

3

THE SECOND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

[1-5]

When Gandhi arrived at the great cosmopolis, Londoners, amazed at his simple garb, followed him with great curiosity. Wherever he was seen, photo-

graphers focussed him as astronomers a new star. Some people called him a yogi, others a naked fakir, while some others dubbed him as a juggler. But wise Englishmen called him a savant. Gandhi, equally indifferent to praise or censure, was amused to read accounts of himself in the newspapers. One can hardly expect people who attach undue importance to external appearences to realize the greatness of men like Mahatma Gandhi.

[6-17]

In the month of October when the autumnal moon was at the height of her glory, the second Round Table Conference began. There were delegates who were opposed to the Indian National Congress such as Shuffi, Hug, Jinnah and others: Pal and Ambedkar. the leaders of Indian Christians and the depressed classes respectively; Sapru, Jaykar, and a few wealthy British merchants long settled in India. Besides these were patriots like Pandit Malaviya, Orator Sarojini and others. Lastly, ministers from Baroda, Bikaner, Mysore, Gwalior,, and other Indian States attended the Conference to pay their homage to the Sovereign. Gandhi knew that there were some leaders who would welcome a separate electorate. He was entirely against it for, in his opinion, the depressed classes who had uptil now occupied the lowest status in the Hindu society, would by a separate electorate be in a far worse position. Opposed to their removal from the

Hindu fold he held a quiet consultation with the leaders of the depressed classes and other delegates. But he found himself frustrated at every step. When there is a question of self-interest, selfish persons think little of their brethren, or their motherland. If these men had only accepted Gandhi's viewpoint, the sun of Independence, breaking through the black cloud of slavery, would have shone out by now in India.

[18-36]

The King opened the Conference. When Gandhi rose to speak, he expressed his views in a bold and dignified speech:

"By the command of the Indian National Congress. I stand before your Majesty to proclaim our fitness for obtaining complete independence for India. This includes full control of the army, finance, and administration of foreign affairs. When we get the control of the army it does not mean that the British officers and commanders will have to leave us. On the contrary, we would expect them to train our countrymen. When the British transfer the Government to us, they should give counsel to Indian soldiers about their duty to their country so that they realize that by obeying orders they serve her as though she were their long-lost mother now recovered. We do not wish to have freedom for pride or self-glorification, nor to show to the world that we have severed our connexion with the British. We want them

to be our colleagues until such time when either of us would like to part company peacefully. All we want is equality without the slightest discrimination. Once I was proud to be a British subject but in course of time I lost faith in it. I prefer now to be called a rebel to being a slave. We want citizenship in a representative Government of our own and not in the commonwealth of British Empire.

"A good understanding between a Ruler and his subjects is beneficial to both. And may God keep an unbreakable bond of friendship between us and the British. But such a partnership is only possible in a free India. That is the wish of the Indian National Congress."

[37-45]

When Gandhi's eloquent speech ended, the President of the R. T. C. announced that whatever had been decided at the first Round Table Conference held good, namely, Dominion Status for India and Federal Government, with separate electorates; and that arrangement would soon come into force. After this unexpected announcement Gandhi while thanking the President at the end of the meeting said that it pained him to say that thenceforth their paths were sundered apart.

And thus ended the second R. T. C. at which Gandhi's speech had seemed like a cry in a wilderness. Before he left England, he received pressing invitations

from numerous associations to speak on the political situation in India. Righteous men who heard him felt convinced by Gandhi's speeches, others blamed their own countrymen in India. And Mahatma Gandhi though not successful in his mission, did not despair. The brave do not cease striving until they reach their goal.

[46-52]

On his way home he went with his party to Switzerland of the almost Himalayan grandeur. His learned friend Romain Rolland who lived there was his host. It was he who had acquainted the West of the essence of Satyagraha and of Gandhi's noble life. Indeed, the deeds of great men cannot but appeal to savants. Gandhi spent a few days in the beautiful country of Switzerland, enjoying its salubrious climate and talking to his host intimately about the political and social problems of India. It was not, however, long before letters came from home informing Gandhi of the despair of his countrymen at his failure at the R. T. C., and anxious to remove the cloud of their despondency, he hurried back to India.

4

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN

[1-6]

The No-Tax campaign in Bengal and the U. P. was followed by disturbances everywhere.

Terrorists, incensed with oppression and bent on the destruction of white people, committed reckless crimes. At Tipperah, Dacca, Midnapore and other places, magistrates were nearly killed and others injured. The magistrate at Tipperah was put to death by two young women. Alas! that a murderous tendency should be found even in women!

Some innocent Congressmen, suspected of inciting these crimes were punished, while others were interned. Congress leaders condemned these atrocities, nevertheless they were held responsible by the Government.

[7-12]

Soon after his return to India, Gandhi went to Simla to interview the Viceroy to plead for the innocence of Congressmen. But when he got there, the Viceroy sent him a message that he would welcome Gandhi provided the latter was not going to discuss about the outrages. Gandhi answered that he was not prepared to acknowledge the crime of his countrymen. If His Excellency did not give him a right hearing and would not consider the cases of the accused in a just manner, Civil Disobedience Campaign would be launched again. The Viceroy replied that no well-established Government would tolerate such an unlawful threat made by a national organization.

[13-24]

Finally, his last effort at a reconciliation having failed, Gandhi declared Civil Disobedience. No sooner

had he announced the programme than he was arrested and imprisoned in the Yaravda jail in Poona. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other leaders by hundreds were rushed into prison like animals in a pit. To strike terror into the hearts of the people, most cruel and unprecedented ordinances were enacted. A number of strange laws sprang up like mushrooms during the monsoon. For instance, a man or a woman merely suspect-'ed of following the programme of Satyagraha, could be arrested by an officer of the Government. Similarly, he had the right to confiscate anybody's money and property and even to jail him without a trial. He could also punish or imprison Congress volunteers who prevented agriculturists from paying the land tax. Any organization suspected of breaking laws would be proclaimed punishable. Also, those who stopped the sale of foreign goods could be arrested and sent to jail. Similarly, any one shouting the slogan "Boycott British Goods" would be punished at any officer's discretion. Thus this poisonous plant of relentless ordinances leading to thousands of afflictions, spread out its roots all over India.

25-351

The new Viceroy of India, Lord Willingdon, thought he could crush the Congress within six weeks. But he did not know its real strength for, indeed, the tree of Satyagraha bears fruit only after a long time. In the previous struggle of Satyagraha twenty-five thousand persons went to jail but now within ten months over ninety thousand were locked up behind the prison bars. Old men, women and children were tortured by policemen who tried to extort secrets of the Congress programme. Indeed, they say that Yama's* tortures are unbearable. But little do they know of the harassment of the police and of their threats. "Where are the Congress papers? Where are your Congress volunteers?" were their perpetual queries, accompanied by a lathi charge. A certain man had had his hair pulled out one by one by the police who wanted to force him to reveal the activities of the Congress. But this brave Satyagrahi kept his mouth sealed. Even the fierce rays of the sun cannot unfold the petals of the night lotus.

In spite of this repression, however, the Congress continued its activities. A similar struggle of Satyagraha had never been seen before.

5

CONGRESS AT DELHI

[1-6]

It was surmised that the flame of the Congress had been entirely extinguished. Yet even a navigator sometimes knoweth not of the submarine fire concealed in the depths of the sea.

^{*} Death

Although banned, the annual session of the Congress was held for a few short minutes at Delhi that year when four resolutions were announced:

- 1. "Acquisition of complete Independence.
- 2. Congratulations to the heroes of various Provinces.
- 3. Mahatma Gandhi's order to be carried out with implicit faith in his judgement.
- 4. Congratulations to all men and women in different provinces who had been non-violent under grave provocation.

These four resolutions which were passed at the meeting came to the knowledge of the Government.

[7-10]

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the President of the Congress, was arrested on his way to Delhi but was soon released.—He was the only one who had been kept out of prison when the other leaders were incarcerated. In spite of his advanced age, this revered gentleman worked ceaselessly for the national cause with inexhaustible energy and always instilled patriotism into the hearts of his countrymen. Endowed with great integrity, he did not hesitate to give a statement to the press of the outrageous behaviour of Government officials.

Many young men when they had any difficulty, approachd him for the solution of their problems.

SATYAGRAHA BANNED

[1-4]

Before going to jail, Vallabhbhai Patel had made a list of those men who were fit to be the Presidents of the Congress. As each new President was arrested another filled his place. Some remained a week before being rushed into jail, others two or three days, while some others even a few hours. Those who remained behind did not despair but on the contrary were engrossed in greater activities.

[5-12]

Volunteers stood in the market, imploring tradesmen to boycott the sale of British cloth, liquor and other articles. They tried to impress upon them that by the sale of British goods, they were encouraging England's prosperity and by not selling khadi, they added to India's poverty. "Do not be the cause of your country's ruin. Desist at once from touching other country's produce,"—thus appealed the volunteers, who were beaten and sent to jail. In Bengal and the U. P., volunteers urged agriculturists not to pay the land tax. In many provinces, people manufactured salt in defiance of the law and were at once jailed. To celebrate the Independence Day, or Gandhi or Nehru day the national flag was hoisted. The police tore it to pieces and hundreds were arrested.

As printing presses were confiscated by the Government, hand-written bulletins were circulated so that the people would know everything about the daily occurrences, such as the harassment of the imprisoned men by the police and the torture of others who were engaged in Congress activities.

[13-18]

The jails were filled with arrested men like slaugher-houses with sheep. Most of these political prisoners were put in the C class and treated by jailors like ordinary criminals. In the B class there were only a very few prisoners whereas the A class remained empty. Nevertheless, the Congress activities continued as vigorously as during the first Satyagraha campaign but the intensity had somewhat diminished.

Repression of the Government deepening, their tyranny became greater every day.

Meanwhile the Congress though depleted of its funds, received large sums of money from anonymous donors.

7

THE WHITE PAPER

[1-3]

While Gandhi was serving his term of imprisonment at Yeravda, Lord Lothian, an English diplomat, arrived in India with his committee sometime in January 1932. He came to work out the plan of a separate electorate. He was deputed by the British Government which had ignored Gandhi's speech at the Round Table Conference.

[4-10]

Immensely distressed at the thought of a separate electorate, Gandhi was determined to oppose the White Paper at any cost. He felt certain that it would crush all national aspirations and would darken the hearts of the people; and as the greatest friend of the depressed classes, he wrote his views to Mr Samuel Hoare, the then Secretary of State for India. The latter sent a dry answer, asking Gandhi to await Lord Lothian's arrival with regard to the electorate question. At the same time, he wrote that Lord Lothian would give the utmost consideration to Gandhi's point of view but the final decision would rest with the Prime Minister, Mr McDonald. In a short time the latter announced that the depressed classes would have an electorate separate from caste Hindus and would be given greater privileges.

[11-18]

On the announcement of the award, Gandhi resolved to fast unto death and informed the Prime Minister of his intention. The news of his intended fast spread all over India like a forest conflagration, burning the hearts of the people with anxiety. While

the whole country was fretting for Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya and others gathered in Poona to see him but Gandhi prevented them from coming to the jail. Thousands of messages came from every part of the country, imploring Gandhi to give up the idea of the fast. As his friends struggled to save his life, his enemies ridiculed him. Petty-minded people called him hysterical, while others despised him as a cunning bully. Gandhi wrote a statement in answer to their unjust accusations as follows:

[19-26]

"I am not resorting to any ruse or a threat for the fulfilment of my object. Love for my country alone urges me to take this vow and I shall make this sacrifice for Truth, for the welfare of my country. In the sacred fire of sacrifice, I shall offer my fast as an oblation so that my countrymen may obtain its fruit. If there was anything dearer than my life, I would gladly give it just to wipe out the curse of untouchability. But alas! there is nothing dearer than my life. The uplift of the depressed classes is dearer to me than even Swaraj. Let the message of renouncement of untouchability be stamped on every heart, in every house, and thus bring solace to the depressed classes. During a long meditation, an inner voice which was distinctly audible, guided me in my action and inspired by that voice alone, I have resorted to this yow."

[27-29]

As Gandhi was intent on carrying out his vow, the caste Hindus decided to oppose the Prime Minister's decision. Pandit Malaviya and others, sensing an untoward result of Gandhi's fast, invited some of the leaders including Ambedkar, Rajendra and others to meet in Bombay.

[30-32]

Gandhi's friends Andrews, Lansbury and Polak gave publicity to his fast in England, its object and the gravity of the situation. These sympathetic and far-sighted Englishmen were aware of the fact that Gandhi's end would lead to a great catastrophe.

[33-44]

Meantime Rajah, a leader of the depressed classes, and himself a Sudra, rushed to Poona to beg of Gandhi not to fast. Cables poured from friends in England, requesting him to give up the idea of the fast. Gandhi wrote to the Prime Minister again, informing him of the avowed fast and its object:

"Although my decision of fasting unto death is painful to many people there is no other course for one who is devoted to the righteous cause. I shall not change my decision even if I am released by the Government. Alas! there is no other way on earth for me to oppose you. I may be wrong in thinking that your award would prove disastrous. In that case my death would compensate my error and countless

men and women will be free from anxiety on my account. If on the other hand, my viewpoint is right as I am certain it is, I shall soon obtain the fruit of the sacrifice for Truth. I am inspired by God to undertake this vow and have infinite faith in the Divine inspiration. If God wishes, I may yet live for the service of mankind. There is no other resort for me but Him. Who can undo His will? No countryman of mine should be branded with the scar of untouchability, for in the division of four castes of India, this is not known."

But Gandhi's appeal made no impression on the Prime Minister.

8 REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY

[1-15]

Pandit Malaviya at last convened a meeting in Bombay which was attended by Ambedkar, Rajendra Prasad and others. It was then unamimously decided to ban untouchability. Before long these leaders, wishing to bring about a quick compromise, gathered in Poona and solemnly promised Gandhi that those who had been branded as untouchable, would thenceforth be known as Harijans. That they would thenceforth have the same privileges as other Hindus, such as of drawing water from public wells and of being admitted in schools and public institutions. That the leaders should,

as their sacred duty, remove other shameful handicaps against Harijans such as their exclusion from temples etc. That Harijans would have a right to be appointed to the highest posts and would be given an important consideration in the administration of the country. That the removal of the blot of untouchability would be the first law enacted on the attainment of Swaraj and that an appeal should be made to the Government to set aside every year a certain sum of money for the education of Harijans.

Such were the righteous resolutions passed at Poona, resolutions to purify the hearts of caste Hindus.

[16-24]

At sunset that day Gandhi, in the midst of his dear friends, conducted the evening prayer and later, happy at the prospect of the future uplift of Harijans, broke his fast. Sarojini served him his first sip of orange juice.

From Cape Comorin to Himalaya shone the halo of the Mahatma's fame and the fruit of his austere penance was shared by everyone in the land. Hundreds of men and women earnestly occupied themselves in the service of Harijans. The Government watched their intense activity with an envious eye and tried to prevent visitors from seeing Gandhi. His wife Kasturba was removed from his side. Thereupon, he represented to the Government that he could not do any work of the Harijan uplift without the help of his co-workers, and that he was as helpless as a wrecked ship without his wife who had always helped him in the service of mankind. Subsequently, the Government complied with his request and the saintly Kasturba was lodged by his side again. Visitors connected with the Harijan uplift programme were also allowed to see him.

9

PANDIT MALÁVIYA EXPOSES THE POLICE [1-13]

Six months later, the annual Congress session though banned by the Government, was held at Calcutta. Pandit Malaviya who was to preside at the Session, was arrested by the police on his way to Calcutta. The arrest of this great man heightened the zeal of the people and of the delegates who had gathered for the Congress. In the absence of Pandit Malaviya Mr Aney was elected as the President. He accepted the great honour and as he was about to start with the proceedings of the meeting, he was arrested along with other prominent Congressmen. Amongst them was Sen Gupta's English wife and Mrs Nehru. A number of Congress delegates though beaten by the police with lathis, remained at the meeting fearlessly. And in that surging sea of humanity, disturbed by the police, the following resolutions were announced:

"We shall not accept anything short of complete independence and removal of the ordinances. Our struggle which is fair and just for the achievement of freedom is to go on with vigorous activity. Foreign cloth to be boycotted always and Indians to wear khadi exclusively. The Government which represses the subjects with ruthless law will not be obeyed by us. Patriotic Indians should not be deceived by the Prime Minister's new enactment of the White Paper which is intended to stabilize Britain's Imperialism."

[14-20]

At the close of the Congress session Pandit Malaviya and most of the Congress members were released from the police lock-up. As soon as Pandit Malaviya was set free he published a statement about the Congress session. He cited vivid instances of the lathi charge made by the police to disperse the meeting and challenged the authorities to hold an inquiry into the action of the police. But the Government, fully aware of the facts of the case, turned a deaf ear to Pandit Malaviya's challenge with their usual official hauteur.

10

GANDHI'S THREE WEEKS' FAST

[1-5]

After his release from the jail Gandhi again undertook three weeks' fast for self-purification as well as to help those whe were helping the Harijan cause. Before starting it, he made the following statement:

"After praying to God for my own purification and physical strength to help me, I shall fast for twenty-one days. I hope my friends will pray to God that I come off this test of Truth safely. May the party for whom I am going to fast be successful. Whether I live or die depends on God's will. I hope the Sanatanists ignore the result of the vow I have undertaken and pray to God that the face of Truth which has been closed by a golden receptacle be opened by the glory of righteous deeds."

[6-20]

As soon as Gandhi was released from jail he wrote in the Harijan:

"The burden of responsibility which is doubled by my release must be borne by me alone. I don't think it will give me any happiness, for the attempt in the quest of Truth will mean a great mental strain. If there is any agitation or discord among people, the object of my fast will be frustrated. I have now changed my mind regarding Civil Disobedience and all the brave people who have done it, deserve great praise. There should be no secrecy in the national activity. If people resort to it they are sure to fail. I therefore assure the leaders that our cause will not suffer even if there is only one man to practise Civil Disobedience openly. For attaining success, good character is essential. I beg of Mr Aney, the President of the Congress, not to launch Civil Disobedience until the end of my fast and request the

Government to repeal all the new ordinances and release all persons who have been imprisoned for Civil Disobedience. If by God's grace, I pass this Truth-test, I shall advise the leaders about my future programme according to the circumstances existing at the time. And if the Government do not think me too presumptuous I shall advise them also about an honourable compromise. If there is no reconciliation between the Government and the people, the latter will certainly be disposed to Civil Disobedience. The Government will again enact a lot of cruel ordinances and officials may harass people like wolfs terrorizing helpless kids."

11

MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE ABANDONED

[1-9]

Gandhi further wrote:

"If the Government are really anxious to have peace, it will not be difficult to establish it if they seek the co-operation of the Congress. But could there be any question of reconciliation between the Ruler and his subjects so long as thousands of the latter are incarcerated? Nothing could be done as long as Nehru, Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Vallabhbhai and others are buried alive. While these men are in jail, others who are out of it will not abstain from Civil Disobedience. I request pressmen and other visitors not to disturb me, for it is not possible for me to discuss

politics while I am fasting. Let'every one think that I am still in jail. I have taken this vow of two fasts to promise the Government to restore peace so that they may not think that I am taking advantage of my release. Let people not defy the Government directly or indirectly until the end of my fast. Even after, going through this fast if there is gloom in the atmosphere, I shall request the Government to send me back to jail."

[10-14]

When Mr Aney knew Gandhi's views, he called off Civil Disobedience for two months. The Government, however, did not release any of the prisoners lest they start agitation again.

Just at this time came a letter from Vienna. It was written and jointly signed by Subhas Chandra Bose and Vithalbhai Patel, reproaching Gandhi for the cessation of Civil Disobedience which was tantamount to admission of defeat. They assured him that if the Congress changed its policy completely, Swaraj would not be far off.

12 Earthquake in bihar

[1-5]

On account of his mother's illness Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was released from the Allahabad jail. He remained near his mother until her end, then hastened to Poona to see Gandhi. Since the latter's return from the R. T. C., they had not seen each other, both having been lodged in different jails. So when they met, they had a good deal to talk about the future political programme.

[6-19]

Meanwhile Gandhi abstained for the time being from further activity of Satyagraha and plunged himself in the Harijan programme. He wandered for ten months all over India, collecting the views of various provinces regarding anti-untouchability. If he succeeded, he told himself; in wiping out the blot of untouchability, he would fulfil the object of his life; otherwise, though living, he would be as good as dead. Nursing this thought constantly he convened a meeting in every fown he visited. Every one of these meetings was crowded to overflowing. People placed at his feet vast sums of money, and to his great surprise he collected in a short time eight lakhs of rupees. His tour was a great success except that it was marred by two unfortunate incidents of violence as in Poona, when the municipal council wanted to congratulate him on his successful tour. As Gandhi, accompanied by his followers, arrived at the meeting and was about to accept the address, some unknown man threw a bomb towards him. Most fortunately however it burst elsewhere and injured a few persons and Gandhi was not hurt. The criminal managed to escape. Another incident happened at a meeting in Ajmere when a certain Brahman broke the

head of a man who was against anti-untouchability. Gandhi, distressed at this intolerant action, fasted a week for atonement.

[20-26]

Hardly had Gandhi finished his tour when a terrible earthquake befell the province of Bihar. Vast tracts of fields were completely destroyed. Public buildings. houses and huts were razed to the ground in a moment and several millions of families rendered homeless. In the twinkling of an eye, children were crushed and thousands of men and women died on the spot. When Gandhi heard this ghastly news, he was melted with pity and tears rolled down his eyes. He rushed immediately to Bihar where he spent a month, working day and night and showing the poor people a way to regain their livelihood. With a staff in his hand, he went on foot from village to village and acquainted himself with the most pitiable condition of the homeless villagers. Immediately he sent for a few young volunteers to help him in the rescue work.

[27-29]

The havor that was wrought in Bihar by the cruel stroke of Destiny could not have been adequately described even by the greatest poets of yore. Twenty thousand persons were destroyed in a moment and all the harvest was buried under a heap of sand. Thousands of lakes, a countless number of houses and fields suffered complete annihilation.

[30-35]

Large sums of money poured in from all parts of the country for the relief of these unfortunate people who were sunk in a chaos of disaster. People from all the provinces contributed readily to the fund and in a few weeks a sum of twenty-seven lakhs of rupees was collected much to the astonishment of the Government. Amongst those who came to Bihar to render help was Nehru who served the afflicted people in person. Soon after, he spoke at two meetings in Calcutta, declaiming the severity of the Government officials and was soon arrested and sent to jail.

13 COUNCIL ENTRY

[1-3]

Six months later, a few Congress leaders including Mr Aney and others met in Poona. As there was a difference of opinion about Civil Disobedience amongst Congress members, Mahatma Gandhi decided to do it on his own. After that he was imprisoned, set free, again imprisoned and again released. Thus the Government played a cat and mouse game with him.

[4-14]

The All-India Swaraj Party which was formerly organized by Mrs Annie Besant, Mr Bhulabhai Desai, Dr Ansari had for a long time remained in a dormant state on account of the political upheaval in the

country. And to revive this slumbering organization a meeting under the presidentship of Dr Ansari was held in Delhi when a resolution about launching individual Civil Disobedience was passed. It was also decided that those who wished to keep out of it should try hard for election and after entering the Legislative Assembly strive to have all the ordinances as well as the White Paper repealed. The final decision of the Programme was to rest with Mahatma Gandhi. Almost immediately after the meeting, Dr Ansari and Mr Desai approached Gandhi who was then staying in a village of Saharsha in Bihar. It was his day of silence. Although he did not know what had passed at the All-India Swaraj Party meeting, he had already written a statement as to what he had thought about council entry:

15-247

"Every one knows why I am in favour of the council entry. Those who are not doing Civil Disobedience, should not only try for election but think it their duty to serve their country according to their own might. As I have said before, the lamp of Satyāgraha can be lighted even by one man if he loves Truth. Inspired by an inner voice, I am determined to shoulder the burden of Civil Disobedience alone. I am of opinion that the message of Satyagraha has not yet reached the hearts of the masses. During my tour I noticed that this spiritual message could spread

quickly but the efforts of the people have been slow. My volunteers were amazed to see the enthusiasm of the crowds gathered to meet me while we wandered from place to place. The spiritual power of Satyagraha is incomparable. The leader who knows its essence is the only one who can impart it to those who do not know how to use it.

[25-29]

"One should know the real efficacy of this weapon as a clever surgeon knows his instruments. Every one is not able to use it. Some may succeed if they have an expert in wielding this weapon and I have to be more careful than a surgeon, for, he has had a complete training while I am just a searcher. A Satyagrahi controls knowledge of everything. A pupil moves step by step. He sees his step but never looks in advance.

[30-38]

"The inmates of my Ashram do not think that Civil Disobedience should be used for obtaining Swaraj. I advise all the Congressmen to desist from Civil Disobedience. So long as I live, they should put that burden on me and be guided by me or some one who is more capable than I. I am the founder and organizer of Satyagraha and hence those who were initiated into Civil Disobedience by me, should give it up immediately. I am certain that there is no better path than the path of Satyagraha for getting India's independence. Brute

force holds no candle before its efficacy and it deserves a far higher place than violence and war. If the plan of Satyagraha is kindled by God it would even break the stony heart of a ruthless Ruler who strikes terror in the hearts of his subjects.

[39-46]

"I agree that those who offered Civil Disobedience have had some success but they have not succeeded in touching the Ruler's heart. Those who have consecrated their lives to selflessness and voluntary poverty and also those who are engrossed in an occupation for the progress of the nation and are ever keen about khadi, spinning and promoting unity, should be ready to do Civil Disobedience when the time comes. When the Ruler's heart is touched, then only Satyagraha will have won its fruit. Its truth must be searched by one man only. Satyagraha has never been put to test by us before, and that is why I am going to attempt it. Let me tell you again about its true nature. Satyagraha is not Civil Disobedience but a search after Truth by men of patience who use its power with Ahimsa alone. Some of you might ask what you should do after giving up Civil Disobedience. Well, here is my reply.

[47-53]

"Untouchability, I say again, should be wiped out with every effort. Drugs and stimulants should be stamped out for self-purification. This service will give you a career of a poor man without luxuries or dainty food. But if that is insufficient for your living you should search elsewhere in national industrial institutions for higher earnings. Men who are disciplined and follow the leader's orders may also offer Civil Disobedience. I have said all this for the welfare of my people and not to deprive the Congress of its independence. But should those engaged in Satyagraha have any doubt, my advice would guide them. I have said this after deliberating with my inner voice and after constant prayers to God."

[54-61]

During his tour for the Harijan fund, Gandhi was convinced that he alone should shoulder the burden of Satyagraha. In other words, while he kept others off Civil Disobedience, he wanted to offer it single-handed. In spite of the difference of opinion between him and some Congressmen, Dr Ansari announced that everyone whether they entered or did not enter the councils as also those who were in or out of the struggle should be alert. And that every Congressman should follow Mahatma Gandhi's advice implicitly. Their strenuous efforts led to the creation of Congress ministries which was going to be the seed of the national Government.

And while this seed was about to grow into a young plant it was crushed down by the tempest of the World War.

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CALLING OFF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

[1-6]

In April 1937, a new party of socialists was founded. Their first meeting was held at Patna. Later, its branches were established in various places to improve the condition of workmen. Being within the fold of the Congress, the Socialist Party attracted many Congressmen to join it. Its exteme views caused a few changes in the Congress programme.

[7-12]

The flame of Civil Disobedience was extinguished and there was a new blaze of excitement of council entry in its place. After the meeting of the socialists at Patna, Gandhi went on foot to Orissa to collect funds for Harijans. He preferred to trudge lest people called him a money-collecting machine. Wandering in the country of Orissa, he interested the people there in the programme of Harijan uplift. Wherever he went, he called a meeting and tactfully explained to people the righteousness of the cause. His sympathetic voice evoked cogent reasoning in them and made them realize the harm they had done to Harijans.

[13-19]

Gandhi had decided to go to the North but was prevented by the Government from proceeding further. People made all kinds of conjectures. Would he go to

CALLING OFF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

the North in spite of the Government ban? Or would be start individual Civil Disobedience? And after ordering them to enter the council, Would be court imprison

ment? And would this great leader, by defying the Government, start an agitation and drown the country

again in a chaos of distress? Their surmises, however, again in a chaos of unsucess Gandhi after starting were all without foundation. missions for Harijans in a number of places, started for

Wardha as he wanted to live amongst villagers.

It was then that a strong rumour was affoat that he was soon going to leave the Congress. People attribut ed various reasons for his sudden exit. Some thought that if the Congress had accepted his new resolutions, he would not have thought of leaving it. Friends impressed on him that his exit would be inopportune just as the election time was approaching. Others said if he were going to leave the Congress why did he

Want to attend the annual Congress session. Thus, the whole country, not knowing the real cause of Gandhi's inevitable decision was taken by surprise by his subsequent statement.

GANDHI'S EXIT FROM THE CONGRESS

35

Gandhi, inspired by the inner voice as it were, soon issued a statement about his decision:

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"The news about my retiring from the Congress is quite true and there are various reasons that led to it. As friends advise me not to leave it before its annual session, I have postponed my exit. Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant suggested that I should remain in the Congress without exterting too much, while Sardar Vallabhbhai advised me to quit. I feel certain that other members of the Congress are despondent about my actions. I am not, however, going to obstruct the progress of the Congress. It is quite clear that I hold an irresistible power in the Congress, the truth of which has been tested by me today. Difference of opinion between me and many Congressmen increasing every day and their intense anxiety not to oppose me keeps them silent. I have noticed all this and that is why I have taken this decision. No leader indeed has been so fortunate as myself to gain the confidence and devotion of his followers. I had placed the spinning wheel foremost in the national programme but it has been kept behind on account of want of faith of some of the Congressmen. I am, however, thoroughly confident that if Swaraj is to be attained for the sake of the dumb millions, the only way to it is spinning and production of khadı by educated classes as well as by the starving poor. As they do not know how to use their hands, these dumb millions merely exist like beasts of burden. The wheel is the victory banner of manly dignity, friend and companion of the agriculturist and the nation's

GANDHI'S EXIT FROM THE GONGRESS lung. We are living with only one lung and will gradually perish like birds with their wings chopped off.

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"Some Congressmen, however, have faith in the wheel and in its wonderful power. If the use of khadi is eliminated from the Congress programme, the latter's contact with the millions of India will be broken. In my opinion a representative committee membership should be a part of the Congress but many members out of intense respect for me do not wish to oppose me. The Socialists who want to do good to others are well thought of by me as my honourable colleagues. Nevertheless, is in their principles and if they get a foothold in the Congress, there is no place for me there. My programme of anti-untouchability differs

from theirs and hence, there is a parting of ways.

"The problem of untouchability is entirely ethical and I have decided to devote my life to it. Most of my co-workers think that I have it. We of Civil Disobedience. Then, blundered in calling off Civil Disobedience. there is another difference of opinion, namely, about Ahimsa which in my opinion, is the life and soul While most members

take it for a popular propaganda, with me it is a spiritual of the lofty tree of Satyagraha. creed. It is not their fault that they have no spiritual faith in Ahimsa. In this I am to blame. They have not been trained by me to feel its spiritual quality

as a part and parcel of their lives. If they are doubtful about its invaluable efficacy, they must be far more doubtful about the success of Civil Disobedience. And if they accept my opinion without having faith in it, the very thought of it pierces my vitals. If they are anxious to get their ideal they should be free and fearless and act as they think best so that Government and the terrorists feel convinced of the greatness of non-violence and of its efficacy. If Congressmen honestly adhere to Ahimsa, the Government would indeed know the essence of non-violence.

「34-42₁

"I wish to put it to the test and for that I want complete detachment and freedom: Truth which is the soul of Satyagraha is a popular creed. Civil Disobedience is its art, while Truth is my God. And this God should be worshipped by all who have taken the vow of non-violence. By His grace the nation and even the whole world would be delivered. I shall not swerve from Truth even if it is to get to my goal. Fifty years ago I took the vow of Truth and entered the political arena. If I am not able to prove this to educated Congressmen, haw can I win their hearts? Therefore it is obvious that I must exert alone and hope that what they do not see now, will be revealed to them in time. God Himself might bring it to light through me by word or deed as befits this great ideal.

[43-50]

"I feel that a consent given by force or a vote without intelligence is not only insufficient but harmful to

the cause. I have no other interest except the removal of untouchability, unity with Muslims and the spinning wheel. I shall live in a hamlet, obey the wishes of the people and serve the country, even remaining outside the Congress. The dishonest tendency of some of the Congressmen of which I have already spoken, is increasing every day. But it is gratifying that in spite of this, the Congress is looked upon as a model political body. From its very birth it has had to get over many difficulties and has now come off successfully by the sacrifice its members have made in the service of mankind. Amongst these are men and women of exemplary character devoted to the service of the country. It would have distressed me to leave such an association, if I were not certain that I would serve it far バニ better by going out of it. **1** : 12 بالسراء يالية ميالة

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"I wish to test Congressmen first and then to change their way of thinking. Apart from the two words 'lawful agitation', without Truth and Ahimsa there is no other way of getting Independence. If Congressmen are convinced of this, then these two words should be accepted. The second reform will be to substitute yarn spun by oneself in place of the four anna subscription. Just as a sword is an emblem of violence and punishment, so is the spinning wheel that of Ahimsa and service of mankind. When we accepted the national flag painted with a spinning wheel, we hoped that it would hum in every house. If Congressmen have no faith in the wheel, let it be removed from the flag as well as the khadi. Some take the vow of wearing khadi and are not ashamed to wear something else. He who does not wear khadi always should be considered unfit to be a member of the Congress or to vote for it. There are many sweet talkers but real well-wishers are few. An institution with self-willed men will not bring forth fruitful results. No leader can ever succeed if his followers do not obey his orders. This is literally true in the case of a leadar like me who has no other weapon except of Ahimsa and Truth. The essence of my vow being explained, there is nothing now left to be said. Let Congressmen, therefore, think it over carefully without having any regard for my feelings, and act as they think best."

16

GANDHI'S IDEALS

[1-4]

Before leaving the Congress Mahatma Gandhi organized an All-India Spinners' Association and an All-India Village Industries Association, both of which were made two distinct institutions. The former which was to support the production of khadi, took the most important place of all industries. Like the victory flag, both khadi and village handicrafts were going to demonstrate the country's culture.

[5-12]

Success in literature and science, according to Mahatma Gandhi, brings glory to the people of the country, while success in art and industry is the very life of a nation. If the latter two perish, then perishes also the greatness of the nation. And that the life of one—who cannot create is indeed barren. With this thought-revolving in his mind, Gandhi decided to promote four things, viz: Revival of village industry, progress of national culture, the country's progress and a complete change of the nation's educational system.

His greatest object was to get enough to clothe andfeed the starving millions. He had no desire to raise
sky-scraping mansions, nor to construct bridges in the
ocean for commercial purposes. Although his exit from
the Congress was announced, his friends, enemies and
others did not believe that he had left it. They little
knew that Gandhi always did what he said and that heexerted himself until he achieved success.

[13-15]

Congressmen had noticed the firmness of his determination more than once in Bombay and also at the Congress session at Lahore on the question of Presidentship. Nevertheless his friends very much upset at the news of Gandhi's renouncing the Congress and waited anxiously to hear what he had to say again. He wrote: "Do not be dejected, my brothers, at my exit from the Congress. I assure you, khadi is as sanctifying as Truth. With selflessness as your great asset, lead the masses to the right path and show to them by your own action that the greatest ideal of man is service of mankind."

[16-20]

Some people asserted that Gandhi left the Congress to avoid a clash with the Socialist Party. They forgot that he was as intent on doing good to workmen as he had been on serving his country during fourteen years. There is no socialist greater than Gandhi himself, who, after giving up everything, had remained amongst poor people without the least expectation of a return for the service he had rendered.

17

SEVAGRAM

[1-4]

In October 1935 while Mahatma Gandhi was staying with a friend at Wardha, he was looking out for a village. His host was Shri Jamnalal Bajaj, a generous and wealthy man who had devoted his life to the service of his country. Not long after Gandhi's arrival at Wardha there was a Hindi Literary Conference at Nagpur at which men and women gathered from all parts of India. Presiding at this conference, Mahatma Gandhi made a delightful little speech:

[5-24]

"I have been staying some time in this province and am going to tell you today what I want to do. My mind is not here nor in Wardha. It is always in villages and with villagers. In spite of my friends'

dissuasion, I left Wardha and am now living in a neighbouring village. But I shall not be inaccessible to anyone who wishes to seek my advice about village service. I have always advised my followers to live in villages and now I want to live amongst villagers myself. Mira Ben made her abode in a village to serve the poor but could not carry on the strenuous work on account of her weak health but if I stay there I hope to be her co-worker. May God in His infinite kindness give me the strength denied to Mira Ben. I expect from you all your voluntary approval to enable me to carry on village work successfully. From my childhood, I have never imposed myself on those who have different views from mine. I should never think of coming here except to serve you. In many places, the programme I have in view causes considerable dread. This dread is due to the fact that I have made the removal of untouchability my life's mission. I have discarded all thought of untouchability and look upon everyone alike whether he is a Brahman, a S'udra, a Harijan, a Kshatriya, or a cobbler. This differentiation based on a man's birth is unrighteous and it is this distinction of high and low that has sullied our lives. By persuasion and not by force, I shall try to convert people to my views. I want to sweep the village streets and tend the sick and revive village industry which has vanished long ago. Thus, living in a village I wish to serve you in various ways. I shall be happy if you become my

co-workers. If not, I shall be satisfied to live with villagers. God in his infinite kindness has sent me here, as he sent me formerly from India to Africa, from Africa to Sabarmati, from Sabarmati to Wardha, from Wardha to Segaon."

[25-29]

After Gandhi had finished his speech, a villager got up and said he would gladly welcome the Mahatma and co-operate with him. Another old villager of experience said: "You have sanctified the village by your entry and I will welcome you with open arms but I am not disposed to change my views about untouchability. I will not drink water from a well polluted by an untouchable nor will I sanction his entry into our temples. This is an old tradition handed down to me from my very birth and I have no strength to wipe it out in my old age."

[30-38]

Sardar Vallabhbhai and others had suggested to Gandhi numerous other places in Gujerath for his residence but the latter had answered: "The work that has to be done near Wardha I cannot do by living elsewhere. I want to live near Vinoba who has borne many hardships and sweated day and night. I have already warned the volunteers of the hardships they would have to bear while they do the village work. What I advise others, I must act up to myself, and exert as Vinoba and others have done. I earnestly hope

to get the co-operation of the villagers, for work of this kind always needs co-operation."

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When a friend had described to the Mahatma the dirt and hardship of a village life, the latter had said that he was not afraid of them. It would be cowardly to dread them and one would be as good as dead to shirk the service of mankind because of one's discomfort. And finally, he decided to live in Segaon and announced his decision at the Hindi Conference.

[39-49]

While he was staying at Wardha, Gandhi went one day to Maganwadi in the interior of Sindhi village. Mira Ben who had been staying there formerly, had plunged herself in village service and had gone to through great hardships. While she was wandering about one day, she happened to go to Segaon which has now attained an immortal name. This hamlet which is only six miles from the prosperous town of Wardha was filthy, with half-naked people. Illiterate children wallowed in heaps of dust. Unemployed men sat listlessly in a courtyard, wasting their time in chatting The villagers, living in dust and dirt, used the streets as latrines. Here was plenty to do for those who wanted to serve the villagers, thought Mahatma Gandhi, studying the surrounding atmosphere. And this village which had never been heard of before, was to gain an important place on the political map of India. Segaon had been once mortgaged to Shri Bajaj's

ancestors who got complete possession of it in course of time. Jamnalal Bajaj who was intensely devoted to Gandhi said: "I dedicate this village to you, Bapu."

[50-57]

Under Mira Ben's supervision a three-roomed hut of mud and bamboos was erected for Gandhi. Segaon was now called Sevagram. No sooner had Gandhi spoken about it at the Conference at Nagpur, than the village became world famous overnight. The lustre of its name suddenly went up high like the blaze of a rocket shooting up to the skies on a festive occasion. Many little towns and villages like Dandi, Bardoli, Sabarmati, Juhu, Panchgani and others, some of which were obscure before, have now figured in the columns of newspapers because of Gandhi having lived there. The sacred bull Nandi, on account of his close contact with Lord Shiva, has been deified. What wonder then if villages should attain fame and importance by their association with Gandhi, the King of Truth and Ahimsa?

[58-65]

One fine day at dawn in April of 1936, Gandhi set out early on foot in the direction of Sevagram. He walked four miles, then took a bullock cart and reached the village. Some of his companions went from Wardha, carrying his few things. While others were fast asleep, he left had Maganwadi quietly. The villagers who had been used to seeing him walking every morning, missed him and wondered where he had gone. But when they

heard that he had left the village, they were brokenhearted and said that they would follow him as King-Yudhishthira's subjects followed him. But the villagersknew that the separation was inevitable sooner or later and remained in their own village.

[66-72]

At Sindhi, the Mahatma saw Vinoba who, ignoring the greatest hardships, was then working there strenuously. Gandhi had decided that he too should experience all the village discomfort and had pondered over it day and night. At Sevagram his little hut which was waiting to be sanctified by the dust of his feet, was sheltered from the sun by the branches of big trees and was kept cool by the crystal water of a streamlet nearby. As soon as he arrived here, he spoke to the villagers. Children in dirty rags, with dishevelled lousy hair, approached him out of curiosity. Old and young men and women squatted down on the floor and watched him spinning.

[73-84]

He rose the following day at dawn, read the Bhagawad Geeta, then started the village work. In that primitive place, the streets were uneven and needed to be levelled. So he took up a pick-axe and laboured with Mahadev Desai and others. The villagers who had never heard of latrines, had been making use of any corner of a street for their toilet. Gandhi advised them that the dirt should be removed for preservation of the health of the village, and proceeded to build latrines.

Before the end of the monsoon, all the ditches were filled up by Gandhi and his followers. He swept all the streets himself until they were completely cleaned as they never had been before. The villagers were amazed to see him and his co-workers toil all day long and felt greatly ashamed of themselves. Gandhi was delighted to see that although Mahadev Desai was scavenging he was not boycotted by them. His efforts for the removal of untouchability and for the preservation of village hygiene were greatly successful. House-wives very soon gave up their dirty habits and swept their courtyards meticulously. Every one from children to old people started using latrines and thus the sanitation of the village improved rapidly.

[85-89]

Gandhi opened a school for the village children where they were given instruction in hygiene and good conduct. A home was founded for women where Bhagawad Geeta was read to them daily. For men, night schools were started where they heard the world's news. Thus, with Gandhi's strenuous labour and the efforts of his co-workers, the village was soon completely transformed. The hum of the spinning wheel was soon heard in every hut.

18

GANDHI'S LOVE OF HINDI

[1-20]

In July, Gandhi went to Bangalore in response to anvitation from the Hindi Prachar Sabha. Presiding at

the meeting, he stated that Hindi deserved to be the national language of India. After congratulating the successful students, he continued:

"It gives me the greatest joy to see among the candidates here more women than men and the former deserve to be congratulated. The very success of the Hindi Prachar Sabha indicates that the regeneration of India will be effected only by educated women. Whenever ancient heroes and heroines. Gods and Goddesses have been spoken of together, it is always the woman's name that is mentioned first and not the other way, as Seeta-Rama, Radha-Krishna, Gouri-Shankar, Lakshmi-Narayan. In olden days, women presided at religious functions and were greatly respected. Now I will tell you why I want Hindi to be the national language. It is true that your mother-tongue Kannada is sufficient for you in the Kanara district but it will not be sufficient to communicate with people of other provinces. How is it possible for this province to contact people of Sindh and the U. P. without a common language? Some people say that English is sufficient for the purpose of communication but there are millions in India who do not know that language. It is studied only by a few thousands amongst millions and not one amongst you would be satisfied with that only. I earnestly wish that you would be in constant touch with the millions in the other provinces for your own good and theirs. Hindi is much easier to learn than English. Besides, it is spoken by ten millions of 4 च. स.

our countrymen. English will never be the national language of India, even though some educated people want it. On account of Hindi your own mother-tongue should not be neglected. Hindi will advance other languages."

19

FOREIGN VISITORS AT SEVAGRAM

[1-6]

We now come to the year 1937. While the Congress ministries were in full swing, the three main things that engrossed Gandhi's mind were village uplift, spread of Hindi and the anti-untouchability programme.

From Bangalore he had gone to the Kolar Gold Fields at the invitation of the Maharaja of Mysore. When he saw there the natural production of gold, he was amazed at God's glory and thought that with all that gold, that there should be such dire poverty in the country was nothing but a mockery of fate. He was distressed to see the houses of the miners who were huddled into one room like sheep in a pen and gathering them all together, he suggested to them a plan of better living.

[7-17]

One day a learned Brahman who had wanted to see Gandhi for a long time, came to Sevagram. The

latter welcomed the visitor and asked him if the Bhagawad Geeta approved of untouchability. The pandit said: "Whoever thinks ill, and behaves ill is spoken of as an untouchable in the Geeta." Gandhi remarked: "If that is so, everyone is stained with untouchability. Let us see who is sinless. Well, Maharaj, are you free from sin?" This question was put to Tukdoji Maharaj who was then staying at the Ashram. The latter replied: "Alas, I am not free from sin." Abdul Ghaffar Khan who was also present there, being asked the same question, answered: "There is no man on earth, Mahatma, who is free from sin." "Then," Gandhi affirmed, "we are all untouchables. Saint Surdas once said that a good man always thinks himself smaller than others. He said also that there is no one inferior or more wicked than himself." The pandit remarked that the Shastras should be the standard in matters of accepting what was good and discarding what was bad. Gandhi replied that such Shastras did not cleanse us but only added to the burden of our sins.

[18-27]

Once a Harijan leader who had great faith in Gandhi came to the Ashram and said most respectfully: "I don't know God. Please tell me how we poor mortals can serve Him." "We don't see God but we see His creation. By serving His creation we serve Him," replied the Mahatma. "But how are we to serve His creation?" The visitor asked earnestly and Gandhi

said again: "Serve your neighbours. That is the best service that will be pleasing to God. A man must not be cleaning his own courtyard only. He must keep his neighbour's courtyard clean also. He should protect his family as he would protect himself, and protect his village as he would protect his family. Protection of his village is befitting to his manhood. We know by experience that man's ability to serve mankind is getting thinner and thinner. Hence, one should think less of one's own interest than that of others. A cow is ever alert in protecting her calf and thinks not of herself."

[28-55]

In September a couple of visitors arrived at the Ashram. One of them was an American woman called Paula and the other was a Chinese travaller. As Gandhi welcomed them, they said that they would very much like to know his views.

The Mahatma said that if they wanted to know the political programme they should see Pandit Nehru, the President of the Congress. Having retired from the Congress, he was no authority on the subject. He was now a back number as was Sanjaya in the Mahabharata.

Said the Chinese: "But may it not be that you retired to give others a chance?"

Gandhi answered: "That's not my way. I am a votary of Truth. My mind and body are buried in Sevagram."

FOREIGN VISITORS AT SEVAGRAM "Your body is here but your spirit travels all over

WOILU, SAIU LIE CHINGSON. I am living happily in a village." The American woman wanted to take a the world," said the Chinese.

message from Gandhi to the distracted world, sunk in a chaos of trouble. She said: "Reveal to us some of

rous of trouble. They will pacify the mad world." The Mahatma quietly replied: "I am off talking.

You can see what I am doing in the village. What good is my talking? How to help the world out of a chaos is a vast subject and there is only one answer.

The American woman said: "I want to transmit to America a picture of Faith and Light you have in By Waiting upon God."

you."

"I can't give it by a word of mouth."

"But you have faith in something?"

Gandhi replied: "I am living a straight life as a simple villager. When I succeed in it, I shall have achieved my aim." Then, what will happen to your children, the

They are in the village. I live with them."

people of India?"

"Are you happier in a village than in a town?" "Happiness, madam, does not depend on external

Presently, the Chinese gentleman gave to the Mahatma and his followers a vivid picture of modern China—China trying to stand on her feet against the circumstances."

whole world; China tackling her illiteracy problem by simplifying the alphabet; China improving her sanitation; China trying to teach farmers better agricultural methods and raise her cotton crops; China trying to make of her people better citizens. "Japan", concluded the Chinese visitor, "has exasperated China and we want to fight her by meeting her on her own ground. In warfare, China got tutelage from Russia but Sun-Yat Sen, fighting shy of her ever-increasing communism, dropped her. We don't want war with any foreign country. We are only fighting against Japanese aggression."

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TEMPLES ADMIT HARIJANS

[1-13]

A certain barber believing in untouchability, was called to shave the Mahatma but he hesitated to come. He was afraid of being boycotted by the Patel of the village if he fiad to shave Gandhi's Harijan servant too. One evening, the old Patel came himself to see Gandhi and said: "The barber may shave me immediately after he has shaved your servant whom you have looked after as your own son. L am not finding fault with the barber for this; there is something else that I blame him for. He is pressing me to dine at his house. I have never eaten

outside my house. How can I then eat at his place? Before you came here, I had quite a different opinion about untouchability but by your contact I have shaken off my prejudice and no longer think that one is polluted by touching an untouchable."

"But why does this barber insist on your feeding at his place?" "Because he is afraid that his caste people might boycott him and he wants to be doubly sure by having me in his house to eat. Is it a part of your anti-untouchability programme that the highest and the lowest castes should interdine with one another?"

Gandhi answered: "Certainly not. Interdining is no part of the anti-untouchability programme. I am quite satisfied if you have conquered your prejudice about untouchability. My cook Govind is a Harijan and is dear to me. That's what I would expect every Harijan Sevak to do."

From that day on, the Patel shed all thought of untouchability and although formerly he would have shunned a house where an untouchable was cooking, he visited the Ashram daily.

[14-30]

had been ceaselessly carrying on a no-war movement. He made a wide propaganda against war with the help of his co-thinkers and many of his countrymen became pacifists. The Statesman of Delhi, condemning

Cannon Shepherd, quoted the authority of the Bhagawad. Geeta, stating that Lord Krishna told Arjuna that victory went to him who fought with complete fear-lessness and without hatred. Gandhi was amused when he read this and wrote in the *Harrjan* as follows:

"Indeed, I congratulate this learned editor of the Statesman for his originality. Even a terrorist might use these verses in his own defence. I read the Geeta every day but these verses have revealed to me quite a contrary meaning. Arjuna was not an objector of war as some Western resisters are today. He believed in war. had himself fought the Kaurawa hosts and had begged of Lord Krishna to be his charioteer. But he was unnerved when he saw that he had to fight his nearest kinsmen and revered teachers. With tears rolling down his eyes, he threw away his sword. Lord Krishna then spoke to him as befitted the occasion. The immortal author of the Mahabharata-of which the Geeta is only a part, the brightest gem of that literary mine-has shown to the world the futility of war by giving the victors empty glory. The Mahabharata has a better message than a demonstration of war as a delusion and a folly. It depicts the eternal struggle between forces of good and evil in the human breast and though good is victorious evil just fights bravely and baffles even the keenest conscience. The great poet has shown by means of thousands of episodes that there is no other path but that of Truth that leads to happiness."

[31-42]

One morning a number of half-naked urchinsgathered outside Gandhi's hut. Their eyes were glued on a snake in a glass jar on his table. Gandhi said to them:

"Children, listen to what I am going to tell you. Villagers have killed snakes indiscriminately. There are poisonous and non-poisonous snakes, and it is not right to kill them without knowing how to differentiate them. For every creature has its own use. Most of the snakes are non-poisonous and are useful to agriculturists as they clear the fields of rats and other pests. Thus, by clearing the soil of all harmful insects, they promote a good harvest. Snakes do not bite unless theyare trodden upon. Therefore, I am going to have here snakes alive and dead. I have begun to study snake lore and will tell the villagers some facts regarding them. All God's creatures are alike and one must treat a sinner or a saint alike. The Geeta tells us that we should look with an equal eye upon a learned man, or a dog, or an untouchable. Besides, snakes are guardians of our fields and are much less harmful than immoral snakes in the shape of drink, vice and gambling."

[43-55]

A disgusting incident that took place in the Ashram reached the Mahatma's ears and he wrote in the Harijan:

"One thing most needful for Harijans' service and

for the poor and the forlorn, is purity of personal character. No other qualification is of such importance. I am prompted to say this on hearing of moral lapse of two persons who were both regarded of pure character in the Ashram. But who can read into another's heart? They were undoubtedly victims of lust hiding like a snake in their heart and they were dragged in a pool of sin. They cannot henceforth remain as workers in the Harijans' Sangh, although this would not be enough punishment. A person who has had a moral fall but has come to his senses will serve well. yery reformation will be a service to humanity. But for such re-entry into public life, a complete restoration of public confidence is absolutely necessary. There is a modern tendency to ignore the character of a public worker so long as he works efficiently. I have never been able to appreciate, much less to accept this view I have no doubt that a spotless character is the most indispensable requisite of service for welfare of the dumb millions."

[56-70]

Mahatma Gandhi one day wrote in the Harijan:
"The ideal Bhangi of my conception could excel a
Brahman, for an unclean and illiterate Brahman is a
burden. It is possible for a Bhangi to live without a
Brahman but without a Bhangi the latter cannot live.
It is the Bhangi who enables society to exist, he does
what a mother does for a baby. She washes him and

insures his health. So does a poor Bhangi safeguard the health of an entire community. A Brahman's duty is to look after the sanitation of the soul, a Bhangi's the sanitation of the body. Thus, the latter contributes to the foundation of all services. And yet, we have branded him as a social pariah, held him fit to receive abuses, to eat the leavings of a dinner. His very name is a term of reproach. For doing this we deserve the contempt of the whole world. Until the distinction between a Brahman and a Bhangi is removed, India will not enjoy health, prosperity and peace. An ideal Bhangi should have a thorough knowledge of sanitation. To give him the respect due to him is the privilege of the educated class. The latter should know the laws of sanitation and teach the Bhangi to improve his dwelling which is like a cesspool of dirt and wherein he and his people live like mere insects. This is a task enough to satisfy the highest ambition of one who wants to serve mankind."

[71-77]

Thus, Mahatma Gandhi buried himself in the village of Sevagram, far from railway, post office or telegraphic facilities. He hoped to discover a non-violent solution by living with villagers who had been considered the lowest in society. He would teach them to turn waste into wealth so that they could earn money in their respective occupations—improve village sanitation, produce good gur and become

literate. The Mahatma was aware of the difficulties of the task but what seemed impossible for a man like him to achieve, was noti mpossible for God and he had immovable faith in God of Truth and Ahimsa.

[78-85]

Meantime, his stupendous efforts for the removal of untouchability grew slowly but steadily and were crowned with success. The proclamation of the Maharaja of Trivandrum about the temples being thrown open for Harijans had been successful. No part of a temple open to others was banned to a Harijan. Except the innermost chamber used only by officiating priests, all the places were fully used by newly admitted devotees. Even the sacred tanks near the temples were now used by Harijans for bathing. Brahmans and others, completely overcoming their disgust at the sight of a Harijan, now spoke to him freely. Other temples in the South were also thrown open for the convenience of Harijans. Gandhi was delighted at the news and congratulated the Chiefs of the various States. He wanted to go to Gujerat for collecting funds for Harijans but his indisposition prevented him from going there. Therefore, Shri Thakkar and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel went there and collected in a few days a sum of thirty thousand rupees.

[86-106]

One day while Mahatma Gandhi was still in bed, an Englishwoman called Muriel Lester came to the Ashram. She had toured in America, China and Japan and

accompanied by two women, one a Chinese and the other a Japanese, came to see Gandhi. Although born in a wealthy family, she had left her comfortable home and lived in the slums of London to serve poor people. She wandered from one country to another, condemning imperialism. She wanted to atone for the sins of the rich who had ground the faces of the poor. The Japanese woman, distressed at her country's horrible doings towards China, made friends with Muriel. The third companion, a Chinese woman called Tyan who was a princess, had given up princely comforts. After her husband's death she had lived in the slums of China and had accompanied the Japanese woman to see Gandhi.

The Japanese woman told Gandhi about the sad condition of her country which had created a chaos amongst her people. With folded hands she said to Gandhi: "You are known as the only benefactor of the world. You must come to my country and advise my people. Your presence there will be a great comfort to them, like rain to people afflicted by a drought. Let my countrymen get an inspiration from your speech." The Mahatma answered: "What use has Japan of me? I know that Japan has ravished China out of greed and exploits India for trade purposes." The Japanese woman said: "We common people in Japan do not want the war and there are many amongst us who are ashamed of the evil deeds of our fighting men towards innocent China. My countrymen who are fighting are

sunk in a chaos of agitation and should be pacified by a man like you. India, the land of the Buddha, is dear to us. Japan gives to India material knowledge while India gives us spiritual learning. We are tired of our prosperity and being sunk in a sea of materialism, we have no purpose in living."

21

THE NATIONAL LANGUAGE

[1-8]

Gandhi's secretary, Mahadev Desai went to Raniparag and was pleasantly surprised to see the progress of the village industry. The saint poet Tulsidas had once said that the mere name of Rama destroyed a multitude of sins. Thus, Rama's name was greater than Rama himself. So also, to the villagers here Gandhi's name was greater than Gandhi himself. To all those unlettered people who had never gone out of their village, the Mahatma's message of love and of the spinning wheel had reached and completely transformed their lives. One of them who was well off and devoted to khadi, considered himself blessed by the Mahatma's great message, and before he died he left four huts, three to be used as schools and one as a temple.

[9-12]

After he had completely recovered from his ailment, . Gandhi went to Ahmedabad with his wife. One early morning he walked to his old Ashram on the bank of

the Sabarmati. He saw the cowshed and accepted garlands of spun yarn made by girls of the Ashram. Later, he visited the huts of the Harijans and spoke to them as follows:

[13-26]

"Although I have been resting these two months and a half, I have been constantly thinking of the inmates of the Ashram. Many of them have left it. I don't know why. I wonder if there was anything wrong about their vows or about their want of resolution. But there is absolutely no cause for regret about my advice of keeping vows. Since a long time I have been a votary of the Geeta and firmly believe in the inexorable laws of Karma. Even the least stumbling is not without a cause and I have wondered why I who have tried to follow the Geeta in thought, word and deed, should have any ailment. Doctors have assured me that my ailment is due only to mental strain and worry. If that is true, I must have been worrying, fretting and secretly harbouring passions like anger, lust, etc. If my equilibrium is to be disturbed owing to some other cause, it means that it is my faith and not the Geeta that is defective. Geeta's ideals are true; my observance of yows is full of flaws. There are several here to serve Harijans and if they cherish old vows and inspire others also, they will do a great service to Harijans. Monetary help is not the only way to serve them. The essence of our service is a passionate desire to help and suffer for them. That

-desire can only come by self-purification out of observance of vows. That alone will be the measure of our service to them which will please God."

[27-31]

The Mahatma then spoke at the Vidyapeeth and told the students that we had all to pass from untruth to truth, from darkness to light. That Truth was at the root of our aims and vows and that the plant of Truth would not grow and fructify if we did not sprinkle its roots with the water of Ahimsa. Gandhi reminded the students that the Vidyapeeth was started to make children of towns real servants of villages. That as the children of the village, they had suffered and sacrificed in the fight for freedom and it was their duty to use all that they had learnt for the benefit of villages.

[32 - 42]

En route to Wardha, Gandhi spent two days at Bardoli. Thousands of people from numerous villages poured and stood in the open fields to have even a glimpse of Gandhi and in spite of their great eagerness to see him, they left him undisturbed in his hut of stalks and palm-leaf matting. Scrambling for his darshan, men, women and children sat silent during the prayer. At the end of it, Gandhi told the villagers to observe eleven vows, viz: Ahimsa, Truth, celibacy, non-covetousness, honesty, patriotism, renunciation of good food, fearlessness, Swadeshi, tolerance of all religions, and uniformity of behaviour. He told them that village

workers might join the Congress but not take an active part in politics. The Village Industries Association and the All-India Spinners' Association were created by the Congress but they worked independently of the Congress. A village servant should be incorruptible inall his dealings and stand like a wall against all temptation and save his village as Bibheeshana saved Lanka. Gandhi reminded them that that was why he had said once that it was better that India perished rather than sacrificed Truth to save herself.

T43-551

One day in July 1937 Gandhi read in an Urdu newspaper a severe comment about his attitude to Urdu; it stated that though Gandhi always spoke about Hindu-Muslim unity he was the most communally minded of all Hindus. In answer to this criticism Gandhi wrote in the Harijan. "I don't wish to defend myself against these onslaughts My life should be a proof of my attitude regarding Hindu-Muslim unity. I have said many times before and I say it again—that Hindustani or Urdu or Hindi-which names denote the same language—is spoken in Northern India. It is written in Persian and Devanagari scripts respectively. Hindi was the name of the language used by Hindus and Muslims before the word Urdu came into vogue, and was known as Hindustani. It is spoken by most Northern people and both Hindus and Muslims should speak this language. Hindi is full of Sanskrit words while Urdu is

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mixed with Persian words. This will continue so long as mutual distrust continues. When our hearts become one and when we realize that all religions are derived from one common source and relish different fruits of the same tree, then only we will have a common language with a common script and there will be one language from one end of India to the other."

[56-72]

When Gandhi was completely restored to health a young American visited the Ashram. He was full of inquiries about Indian poverty, about village industry programme and the implication of the British rule. To those who want quick results, the village reconstruction programme would look tame and slow. Therefore, Gandhi told the young man that it was a most difficult task. To make an illiterate villager literate was not so difficult as to change his mentality. It was slow because his method was non-violent but it was surer and stabler.

The visitor then asked: "Would non-violence save you from enemies after the British have gone away? Would your country have been happier if the British had quitted 150 years ago?"

"There is not the slightest doubt about that," said Mahatma Gandhi. "What could be better for a man's happiness than Independence? To achieve Independence we have to make a beginning, for one day we shall shake off the foreign yoke. We admit that the British introduced education of a sort, built schools, colleges and railways. But though these had brought prosperity to foreign countries, they had opposite results for India. Not only our wealth but our intelligence has been drained away by the British. I don't say that a miracle will happen the moment the British retire. Only we will begin our history anew when India will have her destiny in her own hands. The British may stay here as our friends or voluntary co-workers but not as imperialists."

22

A GERMAN VISITS SEVAGRAM

[1-17]

That same year Capt. Strunk, a young reporter of a daily newspaper, came to the Ashram one day. He was a member of Hitler's staff and was sent to India by his master. He wanted to know the extent of India's enthusiasm for Independence. Gandhi said to him: "What we mean by Independence is that we will not live on the sufference of any people. There is a big party in India which will die in vindicating their honour. But we will not die killing, though we might be killed. I know Herr Hitler will not accept that human dignity can be kept up without the use of arms. But many of us believe it is possible to get independence by non-violent means. It would be a bad day for the world if we had to wade through blood

for getting our freedom. If India gains by a clash of arms, it will indefinitely postpone the day of peace for the world. History is a record of perpetual wars but we in India are trying to make new history, and I say this as I represent the national mind as far as non-violence is concerned.

"I have thought deeply over the doctrine of the sword and worked out the most minute possibilities and come to the conclusion that if men were to replace the law of the jungle with the law of conscious love, the world would enjoy peace. Aspiration for independence is the aspiration that fires all nations in Europe. But that independence does not exclude voluntary partnership. Imperialistic ambition is inconsistent with partnerships." What Gandhi meant was that a pigeon has always the dread of a hawk even though it is set free.

[18-37]

When Capt. Strunk wanted to know Gandhi's views on Machines, Western Medicines and Western Civilization, Gandhi said that he did not believe in mechanization of India and he thought that rural reconstruction was possible without machines.

"Will you change your views after getting independence?" asked the German.

"No, these are my permanent convictions. I will not change my views even in difficulties. But my opposition to machinery, railways, etc. does not mean

we should uproot them. They will be used for the benefit of the nation instead of for strategic or military purposes as they are used today."

"What are your views about Western sanitation and Western surgery? Are you against them?" asked the visitor.

"I am not against them. I derived my ideas of rural sanitation from an English doctor and I have copied them here. And though the methods may be different, the hygienic principles are the same. I have often spoken against Western medicines which I have called black magic. My views sprang out of my nonviolence, for my soul rebels against vivisection. I had once very nearly taken the medical line but out of respect to the wishes of my father, I took up law. Then again, I thought of studying medicine while I was in South Africa but when I heard that I would have to do vivisection, my soul rebelled against it. Why should I have to practise cruelty on lower animals which I would never practice upon myself? But I don't despise all Western medical treatment, for there is a good deal to learn from the West about maternity and care of infants. But the Westerners' desire of prolonging a man's life by drugging him till the patient's last moment on earth, seems inconsistent with the recklessness with which they shed their lives in war. I would like to know from you the art of throwing away one's life for a noble cause."

[38-44]

The visitor asked why so many intelligent unemployed men in India were not utilized for village work. It would lead to profit and profit would lead to happiness. Mahatma Gandhi told him that that movement had already commenced but it was in its infancy and its full development would take some time. That young men in India were rich in degrees but were no use for village work. Mechanical university study deprived them of originality and caused fatigue of the mind and made them fit only for clerical work. Nevertheless, village uplift movement had been started.

[45-55]

As the visitor was about to leave, Gandhi introduced him to a German called Kallenback who was then staying at the Ashram. "Here", said the Mahatma laughing, "is a live Jew who was once a friend of Germany and fought in the First World War." The visitor was surprised to see a German Jew squatting on the floor bare bodied and wearing a khadi dhoti, and said that he had many Jewish friends.

Surprised to hear his remark Gandhi asked with curiosity why the Jews were being persecuted in Germany. The German answered: "The Jews fought bravely in the last Great War and Germans had nothing to say against them. But after the War, they overran the whole country, ousted Christian Germans

from their jobs and guided the fight against Hitler. That's why they became our enemies. I personally think we have overdone it but that's the way of revolutions. Hatred has reached its climax in Spain. It is cruel, heartless, inhuman, this Spanish War—the like of which hasn't been seen before."

[56-60]

"Who is responsible for this hatred?" asked Gandhi, then added: "Behind all this there must be the hand of God. A country for whom gloating over the horrible sight of a bull fight is the national sport must sooner or later pay for its Karma in the form of thousands of disasters. And it has paid by the destruction of most towns of Guernica, the centre of its cultural tradition. Grim events like the massacre in Guernica are a vivid instance of the fruit of its Karma."

23

CONGRESS MINISTRIES

[1-8]

In July 1937 Mahatma Gandhi opened Hindi Pracharak Adhyapan at Mandvi where he told the audience that for the spread of any propaganda, character was the first necessary asset. Literary qualification was undoubtedly necessary but a literary man without character would be useless even as barren soil though in beautiful surroundings. Hindi, he said, was full of Sanskrit words and Urdu of Persian words. Knowledge of Sanskrit and Persian was therefore necessary to preserve the beauty of Hindi and Urdu. No one could have the mastery of English without studying Chaucer, Swift and other poets. So also without the study of Valmiki and Kalidas one could hardly be said to know Sanskrit.

[9-12]

In July 1937 Congress ministries were formed in eight provinces of India, namely Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Central Province, United Provinces, Orissa, Assam and North-West Frontier Province. These ministries were in charge of Education, Health Department, Law and Order, and Finance, with parliamentary secretaries in each department; the Congress ministries carried on the administration of the country for two years and three months. Referring to these ministers Gandhi wrote in the Hariyan:

[13-26]

"The Government of India Act of 1935 is universally regarded unsatisfactory for achieving India's freedom. It is nothing but to replace the rule of sword by the rule of majority, with the Viceroy's veto. What use is the creation of a big electorate of three crores? Underlying is the hope that what is imposed upon us, we shall get to like in the end. That hope can be frustrated if the representatives of thirty million voters

have confidence in themselves and use their powers discreetly for thwarting fearlessly the assumed intention of the Government. This can be done by lawfully using the Act in a manner not expected of it and by refraining from using it in the way intended by the Government. The ministers should enforce immediate prohibition by making education self-supporting instead of paying for it from liquor revenue. Jails may be turned into reformatories or homes for the destitute or into national institutions. They should be self-supporting and educational instead of being spending and punitive institutions. In accordance with the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, salt was to be made free for the poor but it is not; it should be made free in the Congress provinces. Ministers should see that all purchases of cloth is done in khadi. More attention should now be devoted to villages than to cities. These are illustrations perfectly lawful and yet not one of these has been attempted.

[27-43]

"Then, about the personal behaviour of ministers, I may say frankly that it should be simple. When their chief, the President of the Congress, travels willingly in the third class and is satisfied with a coarse khadi dhoti and kurta, will ministers travel in the first class and require the western style of clothes, and expenditure on a western scale? Congressmen have for seventeen years disciplined themselves in rigorous simplicity. The nation will expect the ministers to

introduce that simplicity in the administration of their respective provinces. They will not be ashamed of it, They will be proud of it. We are the poorest nation on earth. Many millions are living in semi-starvation. Therefore, their representatives dare not live in a style different from that of their electors. The English, coming to India as conquerors and rulers set up an expensive standard of living without taking into account the condition of the helpless; semi-starved, half-naked conquered people. If ministers do not copy the Governors, there will be a marked contrast seen between them and the latter. Truly there can be no partnership between them and us as there can be none between a giant and a dwarf. If Congressmen think that they erred seventeen years ago in doing away with western clothes, let them give a thought to the noble instance of Umar and Abookar. I may not give names of Rama and Krishna both of whom belonged to the prehistoric times but I may cite Pratap and Shivaji who lived in the utmost simplicity. These two noblest heroes endeared themsleves by wearing white clothes and living like common people.

[44-49]

"Umar and Abookar who had the riches of the world at their feet, would not brook their lieutenants using anything but a coarse cloth and coarse flour. If Congress ministers will retain simplicity and economy, they will save thousands of rupees for the poor. Simplicity does

not mean shoddiness. There is beauty, there is art in simplicity. Pomp and pageantry are often synonymous with vulgarity.

[49-52]..

"My greatest hope is that ministers in their respective provinces, will show their Muslim colleagues that there is no distinction between Parsis Christians, Muslims, Sikhs and Hindus. Nor will they show any distinction between high caste and low caste. They should show in every action that all are sons of the soil and amongst them there is no one low and no one high. Poverty is common to all without distinction.

[53-55]

"If Englishmen and Anglicized Indians see India with Congress viewpoint, then the battle is won and complete independence will come without shedding a drop of blood. This is what I call non-violent approach. It may be foolish, visionary, impractical. Nevertheless Anglicized Indians and Englishmen should know it and hence what had to be published has been put into print."

24

GANDHI PRESIDES AT NAWABHARAT SCHOOL [1-5]

Bal Gangadhar Kher successfully held the post of Prime Minister of the Bombay Presidency. He introduced prohibition of the sale of liquor, introduced

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Hindi in all the schools and made other reforms for the progress of the people's education. All this was praiseworthy, but alas! though appreciative of Sanskrit, he made no effort for its revival.

[6-17]

Gandhi continuously received letters from humanitarians in America, complaining of harrowing tales of the vivisection of monkeys. They sent him opinions of famous doctors condemning the cruelty perpetrated on innocent animals. Some one sent him a picture of St. Francis who considered birds and beasts as his brothers. Gandhi answered them that his sympathies were wholly with all his correspondents and that if he had the power, he would not send a single monkey out of this country for vivisection. He advised them all to inform the Viceroy who would undoubtedly support their appeal. The other way, he said, was to create a public agitation in India against sending monkeys abroad. All he could do was to hope that India might not be a party to such an inhuman practice. It was wrong, Gandhi affirmed, to subject lower creatures to living death even if it were to alleviate human suffering. Tenderness for others promoted alleviation which made pain bearable.

[18-24]

Floods, famine, pestilence, disease have become a part of the natural life in India. Famines and floods take place almost all the world over; their effects, however,

are overcome in wealthy countries. But in India where poverty reaches to the point of starvation, the effects of famine and floods are felt with a double force. Such was the sad state of Orissa when Gandhi advised the Congress ministers to teach the afflicted people to engage themselves in other occupations if they did not want to spin; and to impress upon them the dignity of work. He suggested that the ministers might remove their kurtas and work daily as labourers, so as to give an incentive to those who were averse to working.

[25-31]

His Holiness Anjavanchari who is considered the highest of Brahmans of Kerala wrote to Gandhi: "The Maharaja's proclamation of Temple entry of Harijans has resuscitated Hinduism without the least deviation from its essential ideals. May the proclamation shine resplendent through ages as a perfect doctrine of Varnashrama. Dharma. It is in no way contravening the injunctions of the Vedas." His Holiness who is regarded in Kerala as the last resort of appeal in caste matters, is higher than all-Brahmans and possesses unquestioned spiritual authority over all Nambudri Brahmans and is considered so great that Maharajas prostrate themselves before him in reverence. The history of the Anjavanchari family dates back traditionally to the days of Parashurama who brought. Nambudris to Malabar.

It is needless to say that Mahatma Gandhi was delighted to read His Holiness' letter.

[32-38]

Although he was indisposed, Gandhi went to Calcutta to see the political prisoners who were on hunger strike. He spent a week here at the sacrifice of his own comforts, talking to officers of the jail. The result was good as the ministers proclaimed the release of the detenues. Gandhi promised the Government that he would pacify the terrorists and lead them to the right path. The Government, respecting his word, released over a thousand prisoners.

[39-53]

Later, the Mahatma was invited to preside at the Silver Jubilee celebration of the Nawa Bharata School at Wardha, at which function he said that India's educational system as it existed did not in any way meet the needs of the country. English being made the medium of instruction in all branches of learning, had created a permanent bar between the highly educated and the uneducated. It had failed to percolate amongst the masses. This excessive importance given to English had cast upon educated classes a burden which had maimed them mentally for life and made them strangers in their own land. The absence of vocational training had rendered them unfit for productive work and weakened them physically. The course of primary education therefore should be extended to at least seven years and should include general knowledge. Training should be given in profit-yielding vocations. All the process of cotton, wool

and silk, commencing from gathering, clearing, ginning, cleaning, carding, to spinning, dying, sizing, warp-making, double-twisting, designing, tailoring and embroidering, as also paper making, cutting, book-binding, toy-making, gur-making were occupations which could be learnt and handled without much outlay. This primary education should equip boys and girls to earn their bread and the State should employ them in their respective vocations learnt in schools.

25

CONGRESS AT HARIPURA

[1-9]

The above chapter brings us to the year 1938. Some time in February Lord Lothian came to Wardha to see Gandhi. He had written before arriving that no elaborate arrangements should be made for his food or lodging. Just bread and milk would be enough for him. He did not smoke and a was teetotaller. He liked to live in a village and stayed happily at Sevagram for three days. He visited the Harijan Hostel, the Lakshmi-Narayan temple and the Hindi Prachar School. At the Mahilashram he told the women that they should share the full growth and progress of their country and that during the last twenty years, women of the West and of India had progressed incredibly. He was greatly struck to see the village activity and contributed £125 before leaving the Ashram.

[10-17]

The Congress session was held in February 1938 at Haripur, a hamlet in Gujerat. Before deciding upon their place, Sardar Vallabhbhai had brought the Mahatma here to show him the village. Gandhi was delighted with it as its name appealed to him and he told the workers that it was a city of God and would be an auspicious spot for holding the Congress session. A special hut made of palm leaves and khadi ceiling was constrcted for Gandhi. Why all that special arrangement for him, he asked, scanning it with an eagle eye. The little village suddenly looked beautiful with well laid-out streets, streching over four miles. On both sides of the road trees were planted in a row, and with an improvised garden and brilliant illuminations Haripura looked completely transformed in a short time. Later, it became historical like Indraprastha in days of yore.

[18-21]

Subhas Chandra Bose who presided at the session, duly opened the proceedings of the meeting. The first resolution about the Nation's opposition to the Federal Government plan was moved and unanimously passed. Next was the acceptance of ministries, provided assurance was given by the Government about non-interference policy. With these two and a few other resolutions passed without much discussion, the session ended happily.

[22-39]

In the month of March there was a shocking communal riot between Hindus and Muslims at Allahabad. With a hand to hand scuffle, followed by a fight with stones, the town was covered with hundreds of wounded and deadp eople. The ministers tried to pacify the furious crowds but failed miserably. Finally, they brought in the police and the military to quell the riot. Mahatma Gandhi was greatly distressed to hear the news and wrote in the Harijan his views on the subject;

"By the necessity of summoning the aid of the police and the military the Congress has revealed its weakness in using its authority. I hope that before this letter is published the riot will have been put down and peace restored. It is now best to face the naked truth. The Congress is not fit to substitute the British authority. It claims to represent India but seeing the ministers' recent action who can have faith in it? It should represent not only its members but those who are hostile and even those who want to crush it. It now remains to as to examine the fitness of the Congress to displace the British Government. No Congressman will doubt that the Congress is not capable. The brilliant success at Haripura will be cited as the most conclusive proof. A riot of this kind makes us pause and think for ourselves if the Congress is really growing in strength. We should consider the nature of the Congress nonviolence. Is it non-violence of the weak and the helpless, or non-violence of the strong and the powerful? If it is the first, it will not take us to the goal and if practised long it may render us even unfit for self-government. The latter harbours violence in its breast and awaits opportunity for its display. Congressmen should examine the quality of their non-violence. If it does not come out of real strength they should change it.

[40-49]

"After seventeen years' practice of non-violence, the Congress should be able to put forth a non-violent army, not of hundreds but of thousands who will be equal to the police or the military. A non-violent army should act exactly the same in peace as in a disturbance. Such an army of non-violent warriors should cope with any emergency as did Sugreeva's* monkey army against the powerful demons. A few hundred or thousand men, dying a glorious death, will quell the mob and it will be a cheaper method of dealing with such madness than the display and use of the police or the military. A psychologist does not treat the insane with weapons. It is said that if we have our Independence, there will be no riots. This is an empty hope. When Congress ministers are obliged to seek help of the police, we must admit our failure. That the ministers could not do otherwise is unfortunatley too obvious."

^{*} The chief of monkeys who figured in the Ramayana

[50-56]

The Mahant of Jagannath Puri came to Gandhi one day and told him about his decision regarding Harijans. He called the Mahatma the greatest of the Vaishnavas, but he, the Mahant, could not open the temple doors to Harijans. Gandhi replied that if all the religions of the world were being weighed in a balance and if Hinduism were found lacking, it would have to go down with a crash like an edifice with a weak foundation. He reminded his visitor that heavens did not fall on Travancore when temples were thrown open for Harijans by the Maharaja. Gandhi then told his visitor that a Pandit who had once visited him in Poona said that the Hindus could only wash the sin they had perpetrated against Harijans if each one of them were to practise a hundred years' penance.

[57-63]

The Mahant said that God had been very kind to Harijans and that those who had formerly come to his temple, had been honoured as distinguished guests.

"But a distinguished guest is taken right into the temple," remarked Gandhi, "and offered a seat of honour. Whereas poor Harijans are bidden to sit outside in the sun and the rain" To this the visitor replied with a chuckle: "Instead of being in the stifling atmosphere of the temple, God wished them to enjoy fresh air outside. Mahatma, slowly, slowly should one climb a hill."

FIASCO AT THE PROVINCIAL ELECTION COMMITTEE

[1-9]

In May Gandhi passed through a great mental depression. Intense prayers, however, relieved his tension. Just then came to the Asram an Islam College professor to see Gandhi and asked him most respectfully: "Can you convince me of the existence of God?"

"With no argument can I convince you," replied the Mahatma.

"Is superstition then necessary to know God?" asked the Islamia.

"Yes, it is necessary to sustain me."

"Do you have a prophetic vision, Mahatma?"

"I don't know what you mean by prophetic vision, but I will tell you my experience which might convince you. Once when I was about to fast twenty-one days and was hesitating, an inner voice asked me to go through the trial. Whatever I have done in my life, I have done not by reason but by instinct or rather by Divine Command."

[10-18]

In the summer of that year Gandhi went to Juhu to enjoy the sea breeze. Juhu which is near Bombay serves visitors as a place of relaxation. In a few days Gandhi felt that it was not fair that he should stay there in comfort when all the inmates of his Ashfam were baking in a furnace. Therefore he would go back to Sevagram at once to share their suffering. On his return to Sevagram the dark shadows of depression were suddenly lifted off his mind and a wave of happiness swept over him. Devout Christians seek salvation and peace through Christ. They little knew that Gandhi sought peace through the crucifixion of a multitude of passions lurking in one's inner self. The spirit of violence he had first scented was again in the air and now he saw it in the writings and speeches, in the corruption and selfishness, of Congressmen.

[19-36]

In September, there was a great agitation at a meeting of the Provincial Congress election committee. Gandhi, disgusted to hear the news, wrote in the Haryan a few a words of advice to Congressmen:

"It seems Congressmen have not been able to digest the power that has come to the Congress. Every one wants to share in the spoils of office and there is an unhealthy competition to capture committees. This is not the way to win Swaraj nor to work the Congress office programme. Holding of offices in the Congress Government should be in the spirit of service, without the slightest self-interest. If one was satisfied with twenty-five rupees a month before, he has no right to expect two hundred and fifty.

Maharashtra and Bengal are teeming with capable men who have dedicated their lives to public service on a mere pittance. But they are not tempted to leave their fields of work out of greed for a post and it is wrong to drag them out of their self-chosen tasks. Swaraj will be a distant dream if ministers are not selfless, able, and incorruptible. We cannot have such men if the Congress Committees become job-hunting arenas in which the most violent would win. Many sign the Congress pledge without believing that Truth and Non-violence are indispensable for the attainment of Swaraj. Can anyone be untruthful and yet be legitimate, violent and yet peaceful? Similarly, he who does not wear khadi exclusively has no place in the Congress Committe. It would ill become us Congressmen to wish ill to the British to win our end. A valiant person depends on his own strength. With all earnestness, I plead with every Congressman who believes in his pledge to make his choice and never to recede from his ideals. The Congress might collapse by the weight of its weakness end we should prevent a chaos in time; otherwise all that is being done will be undone."

[37-45]

In October the All-India Congress Committee met at Peshawar. Some members who fell out over the question of civil liberties resolutions, walked out of the meeting in a fit of temper. When Gandhi heard about it, he was not at all upset. He wrote in the Hariyan that those men who had walked out would serve a good purpose; that it had been shown clearly that Congress was not a homogeneous body as before—it had members who had no faith in its creed. In these circumstances, Gandhi added, the Congress should cease to be a compact fighting organization: that those who opposed out of want of confidence were better out of the Congress. They would serve the country better by remaining inside and not disturb others who did not see eye to eye with them. It was also the duty of the majority to consider how best to deal with those who resorted to destructive tactics if chaos was to be avoided.

[46-50]

Meantime, reading in the columns of Western newspapers about the impending World War, Gandhi wrote in the Harijan that his purpose of non-violence would be fulfilled if he succeeded in reaching the hearts of the Westerners and making them see that non-violence would make them feel much braver than the posession of arms. He would present Dr Benes, the leader of Czecho-Slovakia with the weapon not of the weak but of the brave. Gandhi was convinced that there was no bravery greater than a resolute refusal to bend the knee to an earthly power, however great.

THE RAJKOT INCIDENT

[1-23]

The year 1939 vibrated with a few incidents vital to the history of Satyagraha.

Rajkot is one of the most important towns in Kathiawar and Dharmendrasingh was the Ruler in 1939. His Diwan Virawala was feeble though his name signified strength, and failed miserably in protecting the interests of the subjects. The Thakore Dharmendrasingh who was not a righteous man and who did not deserve the name of Dharmendra, was completely under the evil influence of his Diwan. A few of his fovourites were given the sole monopoly in the match industry and other enterprises, much to the annoyance of other rival companies. Besides this, a number of other instances of the Thakore's partiality and favouritism distressed and irritated the people of Rajkot. Discontent rapidly spread amongst the subjects and a revolution seemed imminent. A body of agitators called Praja Parishad mushroomed up suddenly. Later, they formed into the Saurashtra Political Party with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel as its President. They demanded removal of the so-called monopolies, reduction of land tax, and a democratic representative Government. Twice under the presidentship of the Diwan a meeting was called and finally in the presence of the Thakore they met, when the latter, entirely guided by the Diwan,

declared that these were matters entirely between him and his subjects; That he and his people after a proper deliberation would settle the question amongst themselves and there was no necessity whatever of having outsiders to interfere in their affairs. Why did they want Sardar Vallabhbhai to arbitrate? Had they no confidence in their ruler? The disputants, however, did not feel convinced by the Tankore's argument and an agitation flared up the like of which had never been seen before in Rajkot. The closure of mills by the agitators threw hundreds of workers out of employ. They engineered a run on the State bank, and prevented grain being imported to Rajkot, thus diverting trade from one country to another. Such rash actions caused greater loss to the people than to the State. Not content with this, the agitators induced ignorant cultivators to ignore the conditions under which they held the land from the State and not to pay the land tax. The agitators promised to give them excellent land with minimum tax after securing a responsible Government.

[24-40]

Later, agitators from various other States in Kathiawar and from places in British India like Ahmedabad and even Bombay came to Rojkot in large numbers and did their best to paralyze the State administration. They disconnected the electric supply of the State offices, deivrted trade to other centres, organized

repeated strikes and unlawful picketing of auctions and offices of the State. Observing the regrettable state of affairs for several months, Dharmendrasingh discussed the situation with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The former agreed to appoint a committee of ten men. seven of whom would be his subjects chosen by Vallabhbhai Patel and three others would be State officers chosen by himself. But after promising this, the Thakore published in a newspaper the names of all the ten members of his own choice. Thus, under Virawala's influence he broke his promise of removing the grievances of his people and proved himself false to the significance of his name of Dharma. Not only did he not cease from showing partiality to his favourites, but in addition he resorted to unjust means of harassing his people. Finally, Vallabhbhai was again summoned by the agitators out of desperation. The popular leader promptly came to Rajkot and went straight to the Thakore to negotiate a compromise. Dharmendrasingh promised him to do his best to make his people happy and assured his visitor that he need have no misgivings in the matter. Thus, being assured by the Thakore, Vallabhbhai lest the town with a feeling of satisfaction. But the plight of the people remained just as bad as before and Vallabhbhai made backward and forward trips to Rajkot. During his last interview with Dharmendrasingh, he got the latter's promise on a stamped paper with the Thakore's

seal. But what use was a stamped paper given by an indiscreet Chief who was entirely in the hands, of a wicked adviser! Two months passed but there was no change of heart. The thoughtless Chief did nothing in compliance with his word. Finally, Sardar Vallabhbhai, foreseeing the possibility of a terrible revolt, summoned Mahatma Gandhi. The latter promptly arrived in Rajkot.

[41-55]

The Mahatma knew ere long that a three-cornered dispute had been going on in the town and had to be settled at once. On one side was the aforesaid evil adviser of the Chief, the second corner was held by the intriguing resident Gibson, and the opposition of the discontented subjects made up the triangular discord set up by the evill spirit of Kali.

Mahatma Gandhi who had always looked upon the Thakore's father as his own son, considered Dharmendrasingh his grandson. The Thakore received him with due respect when the latter spoke to him a few words of quiet advice. Dharmendra denied emphatically that he had ever given any written promise, and tried to assure Gandhi that all his subjects were most contented except a few agitators who were opposing him for no reason at all. That some of them had been inciting agriculturists not to pay the land tax, others misguided simple-minded people to recklessness. Nevertheless, he would grant

his subjects what they wanted, namely a representative government and also reduce the land tax.

And Gandhi, little guessing the futility of the interview, stayed in the city awaiting the fulfilment of the promise. Meantime, he had numerous interviews with Virawala and finally, seeing there was little hope of accomplishing his mission, Gandhi deliberated with himself. One night as he lay meditating in bed, a sudden light flashed before him and an inner voice asked him to make a final sacrifice, for there was no other way out of it. And Gandhi decided to fast unto death.

[55-69]

Before he started his fast, a crowd headed by the Thakore's satellites gathered one day in a maidan near Gandhi's temporary residence in Rajkot: They had resolved to humiliate him first by garlanding him with shoes, and then to stone him to death.

"Get out of the house, Gandh! Why are you hiding? The townsmen are waiting to honour you with a garland," shouted the ring-leaders, the echo of whose cry boomed in the distance like a thunderbolt. Gandhi started to go out but Mahadev Desai, fearing a tragedy, tried to prevent him with folded hands. "Don't stop me, Mahadev, for I must go out. The agitated crowd is challenging me. It would be cowardly if I stayed away," said Gandhi. And gently setting aside his people who had fallen at his feet, he came

out. A high-souled man does indeed, when challenged, ignores even an imminent death. The crowd Gandhi alighting from his car with a smiling and in a moment became silent. With folded hands he uttered a few noble words: "Brothers, where is the garland you have taken the trouble of making for me? Give it to me. Don't hesitate." He paused for a second. The crowd remained silent. Gandhi continued: "My dear friends, I am telling you the truth. I came to Rajkot as your well-wisher, to render you service. But if you think me an enemy, by all means stone me to death." No sooner had the Mahatma said this, than a large number of men ran away. Others climbed the trees nearby and hid themselves with shame. Indeed, at the sight of a good man, even a murderer becomes humble out of shame and desists from a monstrous deed. Presently, Gandhi walked home where his devoted followers awaited him anxiously.

[70-85]

Hearing the news of Gandhi's fast, his wife Kasturba hastened to Rajkot. But hardly had she arrived at the station when she was arrested and put in jail before she could see her husband. Although fully aware that the Mahatma was there purely for the good of the subjects, the Thakore ignored the fact out of imperialistic pride. When his final efforts failed, Gandhi decided to start his fast out of sheer helplessness. His friends like Andrews, RabindranathTag ore

and others, anxious about his health, sent him urgent messages imploing him not to be rash. But Gandhi did not swerve from his resolution. He wrote to them: "I am grateful to you, my well wishers. As long as there is life in me I shall say what I have in my mind. May He, by whom I was urged te take this vow, show to the Thakore and the British Government the righteous path. I tried my best to go to Tripura to attend the Congress but alas! God willed it otherwise. Whoever can do so should certainly go to Tripura. I implore Subhas Babu not to disobey his doctor but conduct the proceedings of the meetings from his house. The Congress should make a supreme effort to clean itself of all proved corruption and impurities. I shall pray to God that it may guard the reputation built up by peaceful efforts during fifty-two years. Let not Congressmen worry about me, because fasting for self-purification is quite natural with me. Let them realize that my life is not worth keeping if anxiety to save it distracts their attention from their sincere purpose."

[86-94]

Thus he advised the Congressmen: then he wrote to the Viceroy, informing him of the matter in question. The dispute would be settled by the Chief Justice of the Federal-Court in Delhi—was the Viceroy's answer. Gandhi then started his fast in the presence of his anxious followers who watched

him silently. The country awaited anxiously the end of his fast while he was having a victory over Death itself. After he had broken his fast at the end of three weeks, his critics asked Gandhi what great purpose he had served by his fast. Not one of the terms of his ultimatum had been fulfilled by the Thakore except the release of prisoners and he had not fasted for that purpose. Gandhi answered them: "Alas! letter killeth; spirit giveth life, so say wise men. Rajkot has become an all-India issue and Dharmendrasingh's place has been taken by the Viceroy whose word I have no reason to dcubt. For good men do not go back on their word. God has given me much more than I had ever expected. Time will show whether my claim is justified."

[95-116]

Mahatma Gandhi made also a brief statement in the *Harryan*:

"The good ending of my fast is an answer to the prayers of millions. I am with them day and night. They are my first care because in them I recognize God who is in the hearts of the dumb millions. I worship God that is Truth and Truth that is God. I know Englishmen do not understand the method of a fast, specially for political reasons. I know some Indians also who often feel disgusted with this method. Fifty years of experience has convinced me that in the plan of Satyagraha it has a definite place. I

want all the princes of Kathiawar to believe that I came to Rajkot as their friend and a peacemaker wholly. I saw the civil resisters in Rajkot were unyielding. They would have perpetrated atrocities if they had not been checked every day. That would have resulted in a bitter feud not only between civil resisters and Rajkot but also between Princes and people. I know there are many people who think that there would be no free India unless Princes are done away with. I differ from them. The Princes have a place in India and they should not be wiped out. I wish the Princes would read a lesson from the past and respond to the spirit of the times. It will not do to tinker with the problem. They will have to part with their powers in favour of the people. Bhayats and Girashias have told me about their troubles. They have my full sympathy but they too must march with time. They must remodel their lives and feel for the people over whom they rule. I assure the Muslims that their interest will not be neglected, not only in Rajkot but all over India.

[116-118]

"My heart is at Tripura but I am too weak to reach there. There are leaders in Tripura who are as courageous, self-sacrificing and devoted as myself. I assure the Thakore of Rajkot and Mr Virawala that I have criticized them as a friend and not as an opponent.'

OBJECT OF FASTING

[1-11]

Gandhi again wrote in the Hariyan to explain the object of fasting to those who had no faith in it:

"A saint-poet called Pritamdas said once that the happiest are those that plunge into the fire, the lookers-on are but scorched by the flames. God gave me the remedy to end atrocities and bloodshed. The public should not laugh at me for this. I have no other resort as a Satyagrahi than the help of God in every difficulty and what may appear an inexplicable action is really due to an inner prompting. I prize this as it has served me over fifty-five years. The weapon of fasting cannot be lightly wielded. It can savour of violence unless it is used by one who is skilled in the art I regard Dharmendrasingh as my son and I tried to evoke the best in his nature by means of suffering.

"At a very early age I began fasting and in course of time I prolonged it. Once I fasted for an erring son of mune, then later for an erring daughter of a dear friend. In both cases the result justified the fasts.

[12-20]

"The first fast I undertook was in South Africa for my suffering brothers who had joined the Satyagraha struggle. I don't remember a single fast which had 7 % % been fruitless. In addition I had priceless peace and unending joy during my fast. Fasting, unless it is the result of God's grace is useless starvation. Satyagraha and fasting are species of 'tyaga', that is, renunciation. It depends for its effects upon an expression of wholesome public opinion shorn of bitterness. Let there be no impatience to produce the desired result of fasting. Rama did not vanquish Ravana in a day. He who has urged me to take the fast will give me strength to go through it and if it is His will, I should still live to carry on the self-chosen mission of humanity. No fast will dissolve the body. My fast was undoubtedly meant to melt Dharmendrasingh's heart and not to bring pressure puno him. Before starting from home, I had decided not to leave Rajkot before Dharmendrasingh fulfilled his promise."

29

OPENING OF TEMPLES IN DELHI

[1-9]

The Resident Mr Gibson having settled the question satisfactorily, Gandhi broke his fast and his object of going to Rajkot was fulfilled. The result surpassed all his expectations. The honour of both the Ruler and the Ruled was kept up and the suffering of the people bore fruit. Such a happy ending would

not have been possible without God's intervention. Gandhi requested every citizen of Rajkot to contribute his mite if success was to crown their effort, such as:

- I. Hindu-Muslim unity;
- 2. Distinction between high and low to be uprooted;
- 3. Truth and Non-violence;
- 4. Cultivation of corporate public service;
- 5. Spinning of yarn;
- 6. Vow of wearing khadi and spread of literacy.

[10-14]

From Rajkot he went to Delhi for the opening ceremony of Lakshmi Narayan Temple as well as the Buddha Vihar built by the generous and religious minded Birla brothers. Outside the vast and well-decorated compound of the temple, there was such a large crowd gathered that it was impossible for Gandhi to enter it. Just as he was about to speak, the loud speaker broke down so his speech was given to the press:

[15-22]

"It is my hope that the temple will promote the religious sense of worshippers. Buddha's temple admits of no untouchability but even the idea of high and low is taboo in Lord Krishna's temple. Untouchability and the idea of high and low have no room in Hinduism. Varna does not connote superiority; it connotes different functions and different duties.

"Whoever has more of the earthly or spiritual goods has to perform more service to the community and has to be more humble. When untouchability and the sense of high and low crept in, Hinduism began to decline. Hinduism is based on the foundation of truth and non-violence as the universe was founded on Mount Meru at the commencement of creation. It is the duty of every adherent of Hinduism to pray that every known religion on the earth, would grow from day to day."

30

CHAMPARAN

[1-4]

Champaran was the first to appear on the map of political India of the last twenty years. The planters' oppression of the ryots is better known than Champaran itself. A riot of oppressed ryots created a momentary ripple but was suppressed and soon forgotten, Sixty riots are said to have occurred during the century but the selfish and powerful planters remained unconcerned.

[5-17]

Finally, an ignorant but persistent farmer who heard of the Satyagraha practised in South Africa, approached Gandhi. Moved by the heart-rending tales of woe the Mahatma hastened to Bihar to render

service to the oppressed. There he had only to see the peasants' bent and emaciated bodies, their sunken eyes and tattered clothes to realize the blight that had befallen this delightfully wooded and well watered land. He asked them to stop their useless agitation for he had brought for them something more effective.

Gandhi's presence was like an eyesore to the ruthless planters as his fame had already preceded him. This being the very first time when one of the ryotes' countrymen had come here to befriend his woebegone brethren, they ordered him peremptorily to keep off. Gandhi hurled defiance at them. This was an awakening to the land. Ho told the ryots that Champaran must fight her own battle and not look for men or money from outside. This advice drew the brightest men of Bihar to his help. Rajendra Prasad, Kripalani, Vraj Kishore and others came to relieve the oppressed people of the beautiful Champaran. They worked day and night, taking down statements from thousands of ryots.

[18-22]

The enraged planters who came to interview Gandhi were disarmed to see his calm face. Finally, the Governor of the Province, Sir Edward Gait, got up a commission of inquiry with Mr Frank Sly as its chairman and requested Gandhi to be one of the members. The commission swept off the centuy-old oppression in a short time. The happy ryots said

that they would now breathe freely, unafraid of the tyranny which had cowed them so long.

[23-28]

Mahatma Gandhi could not stay in Bihar to consolidate the work he had started. Whenever he visited Bihar again, thousands upon thousands througed to have a glumpse of him whom they regarded a miracle-maker. They crowded stations, streets and even the roofs of houses. Their gratitude and adoration waxed with time. The workers collected thousands of rupees and rebuilt the villages with beautiful grass huts. Bihar women who had never gone out of their houses before, gave up purdah and did public service readily.

31

GANDHI SPEAKS AT VRINDAWAN

[1-5]

In May 1939 Gandhi went to Vrindawan where he was invited to speak before the Gandhi Seva Sangh. He said: "Brothers, I want to tell you why I failed at Rajkot in converting Virawala. It was because we had not dealt with him in the way of Ahimsa and had sworn at him in a manner contrary to the language of Satyagraha. I may have controlled my tongue but I could not control the speech of others. Also I

did not appeal to the Viceroy for help at once but approached the Resident instead.

[6-14]

"Now about the corruption in the Congress. The Congress should be the temple of the God of Ahimsa and Truth. Corruption which results in a disgrace, blots our mind like a drop of ink on a spotless mirror. Some of you are called Gandhiites. It would be better to call yourselves Ahimsaites. Gandhi is a mixture of good and evil, weakness and strength, violence and non-violence, but Ahimsa is unadulterated. As Ahimsaites do you practise genuine Ahimsa? Do you receive the arrows of opponents without a murmur? Ahimsa should magnify one's own defects and minimize those of others. Twenty genuine members who believe in Truth and Ahimsa are better than two hundred indifferent ones. Those twenty genuine members may increase to two hundred but the two hundred bad ones will drag us one day to déstruction. Has not corruption crept into the Sangh too? Are not members given to hypocrisy, suspicion and mutual distrust?

[15-17]

"A Satyagrahi should have a living faith in God because he has no other strength but his unflinching faith in Him. Without that faith how can he undertake Satyagraha? A family priest cannot perform the rituals without the knowledge of mantras. I request those of you who have no such faith to leave the Gandhi Seva Sangh and forget the name of Satyagraha.

[18-26]

"How many of you have faith in the spinning wheel? Do you believe in it as a symbol of nonviolence? If you had that faith, our spinning wheel would have had a potency of its own. Spinning is even more potent than Civil Disobedience. The latter may provoke anger, spinning no such feeling. I declared my faith in it twenty years ago. I declare it again now. Bihar which has so many workers should have a spinning wheel in every home. It will be completely transformed if they all know the potent force of the spinning wheel. The moment, people here realize that it is a symbol of non-violence, it will serve as a beacon light to them; it will inspire all their conduct; they will not care to waste their time: their language will be free of offensive expressions; they will not think an idle thought.

[27-32]

"The wheel by itself is a lifeless thing, but becomes a living thing when we attribute certain virtues to it. Even the Ramayana by itself is lifeless but has become a symbol of the Deity because millions of people have consecrated it. Even a sinner may turn the wheel and add to the nation's wealth. Some people have told me that the sweet music of the spinning wheel has stilled their lust and other passions. It is because I invested it with that power that it has become so essential to Satyagraha of my conception. Therefore

those who have no such belief in the spinning wheel should never launch Satyagraha.

[33-39]

"Effective propaganda of Truth can be done less by books than by actually living the principles of Truth and Non-violence. If we are true devotees of Ahimsa, God will endow us with the requisite intellect to solve our problems. Devotion pre-supposes the will to understand our opponents' view-point. We must make a sincere effort to enter his mind. That is what is meant by non-violence. If we are armed with that attitude of mind, we may hope to propagate Ahimsa principles. Without that, books are of no avail. When my Young India was stopped I did not shed a single tear but Satyagraha which it was supposed to support has survived."

[40-50]

In the course of the year a number of Parsis wrote angry letters to Gandhi protesting against prohibition of liquor sale. A certain man accused Hindus of having ruined Parsis out of envy. Another man, a title-holder, wrote: "Why do you tempt us to break the law? We don't believe in prohibition. We want to be exempted. Drink has been a part of a social habit, of our daily life and there are many amongst us who need it daily." A temperence reformer wrote that he he did not drink nor was he a dealer in wine but he reminded Gandhi that prohibition would ruin thousands. That it was the duty of every Parsi host to offer his guests

good, bread and good wine. By this policy of prohibition, he warned Gandhi, he would err as he did in Rajkot and if he removed prohibition, Parsis would honour him with all their hearts. Another title-holder wrote that he did not drink but why should others regulate his life. Every one had the right to choose his food and drink.

... [51–59]

To all these correspondents Gandhi answered: "You, have come to the wrong man. There is a wide gulf between you and me as between the earth and sea. It was Dadabhai Naoron who taught me the difference between prohibition and temperence. You are only a lakh in a population of thirty-five crores. You have become famous in the world not as residents of Persia but as Indians. Therfore, I request you to consider not in terms of one lakh but in terms of thirty-five crores, not in the narrow interests of your community but the larger interest of the whole country. You gave up your language and adopted Gujerati, changed your dress, manners and customs. Why then should you stick to one formality and show such disrespect to your other Indian brothers?"

32

THE NATIONAL FLAG

[1-8]

On the first of July Gandhi wrote in the Harrjan about the National Flag:

"The National Flag continues to agitate the public mind. It was designed and accepted by all when non-co-operation was at its height. Muslims and Hindus hoisted it on their houses, carried it in processions and honoured it in meetings. I recall having listened to Ali brothers enthusing over its merits from many a platform. It was conceived as a symbol of peaceful revolt against imperialistic exploitation of a nation pledged to non-violence through the spinning wheel, khadi and identification with the poorest in the land. It also signified unbreakable communal unity, the colours being specially chosen. That flag can admit of no competition as a national flag. At gatherings it commands unquestioned and universal respect.

[9-12]

"But it has to be admitted that it does not command the same respect today. Instead of being a symbol of simplicity, purity and unity, it has become a signal for communal fights. Some people prefer the red flag to the tricolour. Some narrow-minded Congressmen wanting to disown it, do not hesitate to run it down.

[13-20]

"In these circumstances I would like to remove it from public gatherings and processions until the public demand eagerly to see it restored to its original unique place. Whenever there is opposition in a gathering, the flag should not be hoisted. Also in schools, colleges, local-boards and municipal; councils it should not be hoisted. If there is even one man opposed to the flag it should be given up. The act of discarding it should be like a real renunciation. There is no doubt this would be the most effective non-violent way of dealing with the question. It was flowing triumphantly during the Satyagraha movement. But times have changed. Opposition foments communal dissension.

[21-27]

"This also applies to the National Song, Bande Mataram". No matter what its source was. During the partition days of Bengal it had become a most powerful battle cry amongst Hindus and Muslims. It was an anti-imperialistic cry and echoed the Independence of India. I had never heard of its immortal author when I was a boy. When I first heard the name of Bankim Chandra, it had enthralled me. Although it was full of Sanskrit words, it had never occurred to me that it was purely a Hindu song. All that was pure shining gold before, has become a base metal today. In such times it would be foolish to market pure gold and sell it as a lump of iron.

[28-32]

"If there is going to be a single quarrel over singing Bande Mataram,' then, it is better not to sing it at meetings, processions and other gatherings. It is enthroned in the hearts of millions and stirs to their

depths the patriotism of millions in and out of Bengal. Its exquisite stanzas are Bengal's gift among many others to the nation. The flag and the national song will live as the nation lives."

[33-35]

Before the introduction of the Congress ministries, Subhas Chandra was greatly opposed to the idea of Congressmen accepting Government posts. When he went to Patna in June, he was given a great reception by those who were against council entry. Some men who were in favour of it entered the meeting and behaved atrociously. They unfurled Black Flags and hurled shoes and stones at the opposite party.

[36-44]

Distressed at this deplorable news, Gandhi wrote in the Harijan

"The demonstrators have shown unworthy intolerence by their disgraceful behaviour. Subhas Chandra
had every right to agitate against the action of the
Congress Working Committee. Hence, those who were
on his side are entitled to join any demonstration in
favour of Subhas Chandra. The Black Flag demonstrators have rendered a disservice to the cause of
freedom and I hope this demonstration will be the last
of such acts by Congressmen. If they wish to show
their disapproval of Subhas Chandra's propaganda, it is
not through black flags that they should do it. They
can hold counter-meetings for educating public opinion.

But such education requires calm surroundings. Black flags, slogans, and hurling of stones and shoes have no place in the educational propaganda."

33

DECLARATION OF THE WORLD WAR

[1-5]

In the month of September, Germany and other countries declared war against Great Britain. Before the commencement of the War, the Mahatma received an invitation from the Viceroy for an interview. Some Congresssmen tried to prevent him from going but Gandhi, having already accepted the invitation, started for Simla. At the Delhi station he saw a large crowd, shouting "Gandhijiki Jai". It was his day of silence so he remained in his compartment smiling.

[6-15]

When he went to the Viceroy, Gandhi could not represent the national mind. Therefore he felt certain that there could be no question of negotiation. He also knew that if there was any understanding, open or secret, it could be only between the Congress and the Government. Having thus made his position clear with the Viceroy, Gandhi said that he had full sympathy for England and France purely out of humanitarian point of view and not from any sense of partiality and that he could not contemplate the destruction of

London without being stirred to the very depth of his soul. As he said this, Gandhi broke down and paused a second; then, wiping his eyes, he continued, saying that in the secret of his heart he was in perpetual quarrel with God who allows such tragic things to go on although He had the power to avert the world's destruction. Gandhi wondered if his non-violence was impotent but an answer came to him that neither God nor non-violence was impotent. Impotency was in men who blamed the Goddess of Ahimsa.

[16-21]

From Simla Gandhi went to Abbottabad from where he wrote a letter to Hitler as follows:

"Friends have been urging me to write to you for the sake of humanity. But I have resisted their request, feeling that a letter from me would be impertinence. However, setting aside all other considerations, I trust you will give a thought to my letter for what it is worth. There is no doubt that you are the only person- in the world to prevent a war which will destroy humanity. Must you pay that price for any object however worthy it may be? Will you listen to the appeal of one who has shunned the method of war? If no, I crave your forgiveness."

[22-28]

Later, Gandhi wrote in the Harijan his views about the War. "Germans connot contemplate with equanimity the evacuation of big cities like London for fear of destruction. I am not, therefore, just now thinking of India's deliverance. But what will it be worth if England and France fail or if they are victorious, while Germany is ruined. Herr Hitler knows no God but brute force. It is in the midst of this catastrophe without a parallel that Indians individually and collectively have to decide what part India is to play in this horrible drama of the War."

34

TROUBLE IN INDIAN STATES

[1-4]

In the State called Limdi in Kathiawar, the subjects had been suffering many hardships under the Raja's repression. A respectable man who was once a friend of the Chief, became the latter's enemy merely because he fought for the ryots. This good man revived the half-dead peasants and told them what was due to them by right such as a representative Government and other things. And therefore, this well-wisher of the subjects had to be crushed by the Chief and heaviest blows had to be hurled at his head.

[5-19]

Regardless of all canons of kingship, the shops and houses of merchants had been looted by order of the Chief. The will of ruthless administration became the supreme law, the idea being to terrorize the

people into subjection. Hearing of the extremely ruthless atrocities towards the oppressed subjects, Gandhi wrote as follows:

Those who want to submit to the Chief should be warned by the leaders what is in store for them. There are many men who prize possession before honour. Such small-minded men are useless in a movement of freedom and are only a burden. Freedom is won only by brave self-sacrificing souls who will stake everything for the sake of honour. Those who understand the value of sacrifice, should feel glad that their possessions have been taken away. They should engage themselves in healthy pursuits outside the State and always have firm faith that a day must come when they will come into their own rights. That day will come only by the sacrifice and bravery of those who have refused to bend before repression. Let these brave men remember the immortal and priceless words of the great philosopher Thoreau that a possession is a vice, and poverty a virtue, in a tyrannical State. If the reports I have heard are not true, I request the State authorities to send me a contradiction. With folded hands I beg of the Thakore who is a God-fearing man to listen to the grievances of his people and pacify them by romoving their discontent. If he has not adopted that course it is not too late for him to do so even now."

[20-26]

Two weeks later the Mahatma received a letter 8 3. 4.

from Patiala, containing grave statements about the Maharaja's oppression of his subjects. An unlawful ordinance called Hidayat which crushed the liberties of the people had been passed in Patiala some time before. The Praja-Mandal in the State therefore launched Satyagraha as a protest. But at Gandhi's advice it was suspended and the Maharaja promised to repeal the act. He had given a period of a month for this but his promise had remained a dead letter. And instead, the Maharaja ordered enforcement of Hidayat for six months. He also ordered that no propaganda should be carried on by the Praja-Mandal and any one who opposed the ordinance would be duly punished.

[27-35]

The Maharaja also made a threatening statement to his people as follows:

"My ancestors have won the State by sword and I mean to keep it by sword. I will not allow in future any organization like the Praja-Mandal to represent my people. If you want to do Congress work, get out of the State and do what you like. The Congress can terrify the British Government but their threats will not scare my State. I will not tolerate any other flag than my own to be hoisted within my boundaries. Therefore, you stop your activities, otherwise I will resort to such repression as your generations to come will not forget. When I see

some of my subjects drifting away into another fold, it touches the very core of my heart. Get out of the Praja-Mandal or else remember. I am a military man. My talk is blunt but my bullet is sharp."

[36-49]

Mahatma Gandhi was astounded when he heard about the Maharaja's monstrous threat and wrote in the Harryan as follows: "If the story which I have just heard is true, it certainly forebodes a series of tragedies. A Raja, no matter how powerful, cannot use threats to terrorize his people, for when he hurts his subjects he hurts himself. I may remind him that there is too much awakening amongst the people throughout India to be suppressed by threats. The days of unadulterated autocracy are gone for ever and the Chief of a State can expect to exist only by keeping his subjects contented and not by harassing them. The Congress does not wish to interfere directly or indirectly in affairs of the Indian States. But it does guide States people. They derive strength and inspiration from the Congress. Therefore, their relationship with the Congress must be kept up. To wish its termination would be like making children disown their parents. Just as the vast masses of people in British India look up to the Congress for the removal of their woes, even so do people of States look to the Congress for their deliverance. I hope. therefore, the Maharaja of Patiala and other princes will revise their views and welcome the movement of ı

the people's liberty to grow to its full height and not regard the leaders of the Praja-Mandal as their enemies. It will be well if they trust the Congress and seek its aid in settlement of their people's demands. There is no doubt that a promise of withdrawal of Hidayat was made and there is equally no doubt that that promise has been broken. It is dangerous even for a prince to break his plighted word and I plead with the Maharaja to redeem his promise."

[50-54]

After a few days Gandhi received the Maharaja's answer saying: "Here is the satisfactory answer to all your charges against me. Some men in my State who were incited by the Congress, launched Civil Disobedience in imitation of the latter's activities. To prevent a repercussion of the same, Hidayat had to be enacted to cope with illegal and subversive activities. The agitators, resorting to lawlessness, fermented communal ill-feeling between Hindus and Muslims. This resulted in a clash when a man was killed and several others were injured. I was, therefore, constrained to order that Hidayat should be enforced for six months."

35

APPEAL FROM POLAND

[1-3]

In connexion with Gandhi's statement to the Viceroy, he received letters from numerous persons,

asking him why he should shed tears over the destruction of England, and not of Germany and also why he always sympathized with England and France and not with Germany.

[4-12]

Gandhi published a letter in answer to all his correspondents: "No one has resisted England more effectually perhaps than I have. But there are seasons for speech and action as there are seasons for silence and inaction. In the dictionary of Satyagraha there is no such word as enemy. A Satyagrahi looks upon his enemy as his friend. As a Satyagrahi, or a votary of Ahimsa, I wish well to England and I would not like to erect the freedom of my country on the remains of despoiled Germany. Hitler who is the cause of this war stands in no need of sympathy and I should be equally moved by the destruction of Germany as by that of England. Rightly or wrongly I am convinced that Hitler is responsible for the war and if Danzig Germans desire to give up their independence, Hitler is sure to incorporate Danzig with Germany. It is also probable that his desire to appropriate the Polish Corridor is just a claim for the glory of his native land. If he succeeds in his design, it will be a proof that the law of the jungle is still a great force in human affairs. A proof also that though we humans have changed our form, we have not changed from the manners of the beast.

[13-15] "My sympathy for England and France was not a result of a momentary emotion or of hysteria. It is derived from the never-dying fountain of non-violence which my; breast has nursed for fifty vears." ^

[16-24]

As the ghastly World War, continued, Mahatma Gandhi received a letter from Poland. The writer was Padrewskey, the world-famous pianist. This valiant and learned patriot who was the President of Poland had given up everything for his country. Being broken-hearted by its, destruction; he wrote ro Gandhi on behalf of his nation which was defending its sacred right to remain free against cruel tyranny, and appealed to him as one of the greatest moral authorities of the world. Poland needed sympathy and friendship of Gandhi's countrymen.; Throughout thousand years of its history the Polish nation had always stood for peace. He assured Gandhi that in the terrible war when innumerable innocent women and children had been massacred daily, a word of sympathy and encouragement from him, the greatest teacher of his own nation, would profoundly move the heart of every Pole.

. [25-31]

Gandhi answered that his whole heart was with the Poles in the unequal struggle in which they were engaged for saving their freedom. But he was painfully conscious of the fact that his word carried no power with it. His own country too had lost its independence and was struggling to be free from the yoke of the greatest imperialist power on earth. It had adopted the unique method of non-violence to regain its lost freedom. Though that method had proved its efficacy to a certain extent, the goal seemed far off. All he, Gandhi, could send to the brave Poles was his heartfelt prayer for the end of their fearful trial. Their cause was just and their victory certain, for God is always the upholder of justice.

36

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE MANIFESTO

[1-27]

In September 1939 the Congress Working Committee met to give their earnest consideration to the grave crisis of the war in Europe. They decided to dissociate themselves from the policy of the British Government and called upon the Congress members of the Central Legislative Assembly to resign their seats. The Committee issued the following Manifesto:

"The British Government have declared India as a belligerent country without our approval, promulgated ruthless ordinances to crush Indians, passed laws which

affected India's people vitally and narrowed the powers of the Provincial Governments. This has been done without the consent of the Indian people whose wishes have been ignored by the British Government. The people of India have always disapproved of the practice of Fascism and Nazism and their glorification of war and violence and suppression of human spirit. The Congress condemns the aggression of Germany against Poland and sympathizes with those who resist it. The Congress decides that the issue of war and peace for India must be decided by the Indian people. Any imposed decision or attempt to use Indian resources will be opposed by them. If the Government desire co-operation of the Congress in the war, it cannot be obtained by compulsion but by an amicable understanding. Co-operation can be only between equals by mutual consent for a cause which both consider to be worthy. The People of India have suffered hardships for gaining their freedom and have willingly made great sacrifices. This war is said to be for democratic freedom. Hence, India cannot possibly co-operate when democratic freedom is denied her. England has declared that she is fighting for democracy and to put an end to aggression. The present European war signifies the abject failure of the treaty made at Versailles after the last war as well as of its makers who broke the pledge by indulging in this world-destructive war again. In

Manchuria the British Government connived at its aggresion by Japan. When Italy overran Abyssinnia, the British acquiesced and remained aloof. If the Western countries are intent on retaining their imperial possessions, India will only condemn their object. If this war is for the maintenance of democracy, then, England must give full democracy to India. India is quite capable of making her own constitution and of carrying on her own Government herself. A free democratic India will gladly associate herself with other free nations for the progress of the world. This war is sure to refashion the world for good or ill. There will be equality only when exploitation of one country over another ends.

[28-30]

"India has been an outstanding example of modern imperialism and when she is free, the rest of the world will be free. With her vast resources India must play an important part in any scheme of world organization. But she can only do so as a free nation. Freedom today is indivisible and every attempt to restrain it by imperialistic domination will lead to a fresh disaster.

[31-38]

"The first duty of Indian Princes—who are giving men and money for guarding the freedom of western countries—is to introduce democracy in their own States where autocracy reigns supreme. The Congress invites the British Government to declare clearly what their war aims are with regard to democracy and how they are going to apply to India. War has been taking its heavy toll of human life in Abyssinia, Spain and China. Innumerable innocent men, women and children have been bombed to death in open cities; cold-blooded massacres have followed in quick succession. That horror grows and violence and threat of violence shadow the world like a terrible nightmare.

[39-41]

"This poisonous tree of imperialism which causes distress should be uprooted. Till then, there will be no peace on earth. The Congress declares that Indians have no quarrel with Germans or Japanese or any other people. But they have a deep-rooted quarrel with the systems which deny freedom and which are based on violence and suppression.

[42-43]

"When imperialism is done away with, then only the Congress will co-operate with Great Britain. What it wants is the victory of world democracy and not a victory of one people over another.

[44-45]

"Hence the Congress earnestly appeals to the Indian people to end all internal conflict and controversies and hold together as a united nation, calm and determined to achieve India's freedom."

THE FOUR PILLARS OF THE BRITISH RAJ

[1-4]

The last Chapter brings us to the year 1940. As months passed, the World War continued with greater and greater violence but the British policy in India remained unchanged. The Congress almost lost all hopes of getting what they had demanded of the British Government before the commencement of the war. That their imperialistic pride had not diminished in the least, was evident by the various incidents that took place at the time. The right of the Provincial ministers of collecting taxes was now restrained by new ordinances.

[5-12]

As Gandhi thought of going to see the Viceroy, some one wrote to him that there was not the slightest change of heart on the part of the British Government. Why then did he, Gandhi, want to approach the Viceroy? Everywhere rumours of peace negotiations were heard which were as meaningless as the noise of thunder in summer: A conflict was undoubtedly undesirable but it was inevitable in spite of all the risks involved therein They had to think as to how they could save their self-respect when humiliating news was continuously heard everywhere. In India as well as in foreign countries, people thought that Indians

would accept whatever laws the rulers introduced in India. Submitting to such terms would be demoralizing to India's dignity.

[13-22]

Mahatma Gandhi answered his correspondent that what the latter said was perfectly true but it was unwise to trust one's wisdom too much. One should not forget that even the strongest might weaken and the cleverest might be dull in adverse circumstances. The Mahatma added that he did not regret his visits to the Viceroy because talking with the latter stimulated him considerably. As long as he found the Viceroy straight and frank, Gandhi would go to him again and again and return from him with a refreshed mind. Even if there was not an atom of hope of success one should not despair but should create a good feeling in one's opponent's mind by one's actions. A Satyagrahi should change the heart of his enemy and even if he were insulted, he should not feel vanguished. Formerly he, Gandhi, used to go backwards and forwards to see General Smuts although there was not the slightest hope of success. A staunch Satyagrahi should do the same, for there was no shame in going to another man's door if he were really intent on getting what he wanted. A leader should be in constant touch with his followers by talking to them and they should not swerve from the path of righteousness.

The Mahatma advised the correspondent not to be upset by the prejudice that had been created in England against India, for truth will assert itself one day and the prejudice will vanish.

[23-46]

As the war continued, Gandhi wrote one day in the Harijan, on the British policy: 'The British gradually established in India a sovereignty which has been supported by four pillars. First of these is self-interest, second the vast army, third the creation of Indian Princes, and fourth the communal division. A realist would know clearly that unless these four pillars were uprooted, the rulers will not give up a well-established Government. The British now say that before India gets back her Independence, Indians have to uproot these four pillars; and Indians anxious to uproot them say that the British built these pillars for their own good. In the same way they installed the vast army for their own defence and made and unmade the Indian Princes. These Princes who had never before enjoyed such great wealth were given power by their creators. Thus being divided, India lost unity and is now unable to oppose them. Disunity, which is the cause of our weakness, has been made use of by the British for their own purpose. By disarming Indians, they have rendered us emasculate and the only weapon which they cannot take away from us is the weapon of Satyagraha. We do not wish to

blame the British for what has been done. On the contrary we admire their courage and valour. If the British are prepared to give Independence to India, they should remove the obstacles made by themselves. If they find any difficulties, we shall help them. They should trust our sense of honour and not the strength of their arms. Lord Zetland has already said: What we have conquered we are not going to give up. We shall give you in course of time as much freedom as we think good for you. We want to guard imperialism during the present war and knowing our conditions, you should help Great Britain. If you help us, it will be for our mutual good but we shall win without your help. There are many people in India who realize the benefits of the British rule-They will help us and our victory is certain. We are always ready to protect the rights of our subjects. If we are safe, those who follow us will also be safe. we save India by means of good understanding she will be gradually trained in the school of Independence.' If Lord Zetland's statement indicates the British policy, it should be considered as a challenge to India. It also strengthens the four pillars and when they are made immovable, where is the question of Independence for India? If the British are determined on tightening our chains of slavery, I shall never wish them victory."

Gandhi's visit to shantiniketan

[1-7]

In March 1940 Mahatma Gandhi visited Shantiniketan and wrote in the Harijan that for a long time he had wanted to go there and that his desire to see that abode of peace had been at last fulfilled. Dr Rabindranath Tagore though advanced in age was, Gandhi wrote, bursting with youth. He was known there as Gurudev. That Shantiniketan would continue to prosper as long as Gurudev lived. It gave the Mahatma the greatest joy to see the spontaneous affection and reverence which every inmate of the house had for Dr Tagore. That the name of Gurudev, given to him by his appreciative and grateful pupils, was most appropriate. The learned institution of Viśwa-Bharati which was created by the Poet, had kept up his youth and had been his life and soul.

[8-26]

Meanwhile, Gandhi was continuously asked by his followers as to when he was going to start Civil Disobedience. The Mahatma answered them that there was no doubt that those who were formerly ready to practise Civil Disobedience, were getting impatient by the delay. It refreshed him to know that there were innumerable selfless people ready to sacrifice their interests for the country's freedom. But although their intention was praiseworthy, Gandhi advised them not to be too impatient. He reminded them that in the

latest resolutions of the Congress Committee there was nothing that indicated Civil Disobedience. In the Congress itself one had observed disobedience, waywardness and violence. If that were so, Civil Disobedience would only lead to a number of disasters and ultimate ruin. If Congressmen disregarded what he had said, and behaved as they liked, they were sure to come to grief. As long as there was no non-violence and obedience in the Congress he would not launch Civil Disobedience. The Congressmen had not only no faith in either spinning or khadi but were indifferent to both. Hence in the struggle of Independence association with such men would not only bring failure but hundreds of disasters. Those who were neither non-violent nor were disciplined should cease to be his followers. Gandhi assured his followers that he would not launch Civil Disobedience merely by impulse. Both the Rightists and the Leftists among Congressmen were just the same to him and even if there was a difference of opinion they were his friends and co-workers. Even if the whole of India differed from him, he was determined to carry on the fight single-handed. Probably there were some who depended on weapons other than nonviolence but he would depend solely on it. Therefore he, as the leader of those who resorted to the path of Ahimsa, would start Civil Disobedience only when he was inspired by the Inner Voice. He did not think as to what was going to happen in the future. That was Inner inspiration would really the secret of Ahimsa. come by itself in its own time.

THE WORLD WAR

[1-18]

The Congress Working Committee met again in Poona in October to confirm some of the resolutions regarding the War. They were as follows:

"In order to consolidate Imperialism in India and other countries, the British Government have proclaimed the war. This proclamation which they have made without even consulting Indians, is a direct insult to our country. The British Government while wanting to extend their territories and depriving India of her wealth, have only thought of their own interest. Therefore, the Congress does not wish to give any material help to England either directly or indirectly. By taking our help and thus impoverishing India, they will settle down and dominate the country. No material, money, or men should be sent to help Great Britain to fight the war. The Congress does not wish that India, when she herself is under a foreign domination, should sacrifice her men to save the independence of other countries. India will not accept anything short of complete Swaraj. Dominion Status will not be pertaining to her dignity. Indians are quite capable of managing their own affairs as well as their affairs with foreign countries. The Indian princes have no right to prevent India from getting her freedom 9 ਚ. ਚ.

out of imperialistic pride. The sovereignty of a nation depends on the people and the power of the princes of Indian States should depend entirely on their subjects. The Provincial ministers have given up their respective posts in order to dissociate themselves from all affairs regarding the war. Such were the resolutions that were passed by the Congress Committee in September for deliverance from slavery and every attempt was made to spread them all over the country. Giving up of ministries is our first step. The next step will be Civil Disobedience at an opportune moment. The Congress earnestly hopes that all the various organizations and associations would unite and act with the hope of getting freedom for India. The main purpose of Civil Disobedience is to evoke a sense of self-sacrifice in the minds of the masses."

[19-27]

The foreign papers blamed the Congress for refusing peace negotiations with the British Government. Gandhi wrote in the Harrjan refuting this accusation: "It is not the Congress which has turned a deaf ear to peace negotiations. It is Lord Zetland who has banged the door wilfully against it. When the foreigners have enslaved India by exploitation, how can she have co-operation with them? The Congress will not rest until India wins Independence as good as that of England. And if India resorts only to non-violence, then, her Independence will be more stable than that

of England. Many a time the British had had a misgiving of losing their Independence but by the strength of their navy, they have retained it. Therefore, if there has to be a fight for freedom, it will be done by those trained in the art of wielding the weapon of Ahimsa. Let this country be either a just Government or a prison and the British alone can decide this and not the Congress. There are many heroes in India who would prefer to live in jail to seeing their country enslaved."

[28-35]

In the beginning of the Hindu year in 1940 thenational week of Independence was celebrated with great enthusiasm. People knew that it was an augury of the commencement of Civil Disobedience and therefore kept up all the vows. Realizing that Ahimsa summed up all peaceful actions, they passed the day in fasting and prayers. Hindus and Muslims behaved with each other with a feeling of perfect brotherhood never seen before. Thousands of persons took the vow of using swadeshi goods only. It was quite obvious that the memory of the Jallianwalla Bag outrage was vivid in their minds It was on that occasion twentyone years ago that streams of blood of the dead Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs flowed. Thus, the week's programme which was carried out for self-purification, helped the sale of the products of cottage industry.

THE CONGRESS AND THE EXHIBITION AT RAMGADH

[1-5]

The fifty-fifth annual session of the National Congress was held this year in March 1940 at Ramgadh, which is in the centre of a cluster of surrounding villages. An exhibition of village iudustries was held here at the same time for educating the masses. As Mahatma Gandhi was about to open it a torrential shower of rain deluged the whole place. The exhibition ground remained in knee-deep water and all the long labour of the artisans was wasted. But they did not give way to despair. In a short time they raised a new structure finer than the previous one.

[6-10]

After Mahatma Gandhi had declared the exhibition open, thousands of people flocked to see it with intense enthusiasm. For five days the skies remained cloudless but on the opening day of the Congress session, the village was again inundated with water. Some people remarked that it was an ill omen. "Rain is never inauspicious and certainly never so disastrous as fire", echoed a voice in reply. Indeed man consoles himself by the vagaries of destiny and even the opposition of the elements sometimes brings happiness.

[11-21]

Maulana Azad, the President of the Congress, was ready to start the proceedings of the meeting. Pandit Nehru and others greatly approved of his decision in spite of the heavy rain. There was a gathering of a lakh of people, poor and wealthy dressed in khadi and rich garments respectively. They remained smiling in their seats for a time in the deluge, lifted the bamboo tattis of their seats and held them up for shelter. Finally, when they saw water collecting inside the pandal, they had to leave; wading through the water in an orderly manner, they managed somehow to return to their camps. In this unavoidable contingency, Deshasevikas in saffron coloured saris, helped women and children to reach a place of safety Volunteers carried on their shoulders old men and children who were stumbling and falling. Nehru, Rajendra Prasad and Maulana Azad ignoring the heavy rain, went on with the proceedings of the meeting. Thus, while a number Congressmen sat bravely, the inclement elements continued their mad fury, but gradually the tempest ceased. The following day early in the morning the skies cleared. when fifty thousand people met again in the chowk and within three hours the learned President having announced numerous resolutions, brought the session to a close.

[22-51]

At the exhibition Mahatma Gandhi made an inspiring speech before the assembled crowd of the poor and the

wealthy: "All of you who have seen this exhibition should tell villagers the permanent value of cottage industry. It will always stand firm against volleys of bombs or any other missiles. It is unfortunate that villagers do not know that their industry, plundered by foreigners, has completely deteriorated. The chief object of an industrial exhibition is to revive village industry. It has an educational value to teach intelligent villagers and this should be done by experts who can remove their ignorance with persuasive and inspiring instructions. I have often heard people accusing me of making India merely a spinning wheel and that the cultural aspect of the country did not enter my mind. To them here is my reply. The real culture of the country is in the villages and not the cities. There are a few towns in India which have been planned specially for the comforts of foreigners. The artificial beauty of cities will never be permanent, whereas the beauty of cottage industry will stand the ravages of Time. I don't say that cottage industry should restrict itself merely to handicrafts. Intelligent dexterity should go hand in hand with it. Madhusudan Das once said that men in the company of bullocks become bullocks themselves. I think what he said was perfectly true and villagers should be raised from their present state of beasts of burden. But as long as a villager does not create new articles of handicraft. and as long as he does not take pleasure in the labour of his work it is not possible to raise him from his

lowly state. As exhibition is a Congress for the masses. It stimulates their intellect as food does the human body. Whatever the spectators have seen in this exhibition, they should tell villagers in detail. For several crores of Indians there are not enough schools to serve them as meeting ground and at the Kumbha Mela at Allahabad hardly a few lakhs of people meet. But what is that number compared to the thirty-five crores of India? If a few things are taken from this exhibition by spectators to villagers, what a wonderful service they would be doing! Thick rumours of Civil Disobedience have spread everywhere, but how many are there really fit in India to carry it out? As long as they remain indifferent to the spinning wheel and to wearing khadi and as long as they have no faith in village industry, they would not be capable of offering Civil Disobedience. Let them launch Civil Disobedience of their own conception and not the Civil Disobedience accepted by me since a long time. Spinning gives a marvellous force to a man and with that very force I want to launch Civil Disobedience. Therefore if you see this exhibition from my view-point, spinning and khadi industries will spread rapidly everywhere. If you take this industry from village to village, then, -handicraft industry will also be gradually established and once the village industry grows steadily, I promise you, there will be no need for Civil Disobedience. If you do not spin, do not universalize khadi, I may go to

jail again and be there for a number of years but it will be all in vain. Without khadi and without handicrafts the Congress boat, far from carrying us to the port, will sink in midstream."

41

JINNAH AWAKENS ILLITERATE MUSLIMS

[1-5]

A distinguished lawyer of Bombay, Mr Mohamadally Jinnah, has been the President of the Muslim League for many years. For some years he lived in London, practising at the Privy Council. When he returned to his mother country a few years ago, he found the whole nation engaged in a tremendous struggle for Independance: Long before he went to England he was a prominent member of the Indian National Congress, but he left it probably on account of some dissensions and became ere long the leader of naive ignorant Muslims who out of gratitude hailed him as their defender.

[6-13]

Jinnah's ancestors who were originally Hindus had been converted to Islam. His mother-tongue is Kutchi, a dialect mixed with Gujerati and Hindi. It is said that in his early childhood, he has had no instruction in the Islamic religion. Upon his return to India, he was amazed to see Gandhi being idolized

by the masses and he took a stand opposed to the Indian National Congress. He set about creating a feeling of animosity in the members of the Muslim League against the Congress which he called a Hindu organization. Next he impressed upon Muslims that their only salvation lay in dividing India into two separate countries. With this new-fangled idea of establishing Pakistan which had been formerly conceived by some one else he was determined in setting aside one part of the divided country exclusively for his co-religionists. He insisted that in whichever province there was a majority of Muslims, that province should be included in Pakistan to be ruled entirely by Muslims. With this intention he started attacking the Congress and ingratiating himself with the British Government.

[14-33]

People asked Gandhi that since there was sure to be a discord by this division of the country, what was going to happen to his proclamation that without Hindu-Muslim Unity there could be no freedom for India. Gandhi answered them: "I know the decision of the Muslim League is revolutionary but it will not affect our Civil Disobedience movement because all the Muslims of India are not opposed to us. Even if the Congress were reduced numerically, the rest of the members should resort to Civil Disobedience fearlessly. Our quarrel is with the foreign Ruler and

not with the opponents of the Congress. If our efforts are crowned with success by the grace of God, its fruits will be enjoyed equally by all the parties. But as long as Congressmen do not fulfil all the conditions I had mentioned before, the Civil Disobedience programme will not be started. When the proclamation of Indian freedom is made neither the Muslim League nor others can oppose it. If the Muslims are proclaimed as the Rulers of India, others should obey their rule. Opposition will lead to discord and finally to the destruction of the country. I don't know of any other weapon except that of Ahimsa by which eight crores of Muslims can be subdued. They have as much right of self-determination as others, for we all belong to one family. I have already said before and I am still of the same opinion—that without the unity of both communities, there will be no Swaraj. Civil Disobedience is only the last resort as a means to serve our purpose. A clever and persistent person could do it even single-handed. If he got a good result, it would be for the good of India; but if the result should be bad, the man who launched it would get the blame. I don't think that the Muslims want to divide India. for it will neither be to their good nor will it be just. There is no historical authenticity in the new rumour that Hindus and Muslims are two different nationalities. For the Muslims that are found in India gave up their Hindu creed, and took to the Islamic religion.

One does not change one's nationality by conversion to another faith. The Hindus and the Muslims of Bengal are exactly alike in language, food and amusement. Whence then, the question of separate nationalities?

[34-40]

"When I first saw Mr Jinnah, I did not notice that he was of a different nationality. When I first set eyes on Vithalbhai Patel, I thought that with his Turkish fez and the long beard he was a Muslim. Some Muslim communities follow the Hindu law for division of ancestral property. The great poet Iqbal was proud of his Brahmanical descent and he always spoke about it. There are even some names which are common to both Hindus and Muslims such as Iqbal, Kitchlu, Lalji, Vishram and others which prove their common origin. Thus, what has been created by God as one, no one can divide."

[41-49]

This dispute was first started by Mr Jinnah and has been carried on to an amazing pitch as was evident by a statement of his as follows: "I don't really know why Hindus fail to understand the real nature of Islam and Hinduism. These two are not religions in the strict sense of the word but are different social orders, and it is a dream that Hindus and Muslims can ever evolve a common nationality. The misconception of one Indian nation has gone far beyond the limits and

is the cause of most of our troubles. It will only lead to India's destruction if we fail to revise our notions in time. The Hindus and Muslims have different religious philosophies, social customs and literatures. They derive their inspiration from different sources of history. Their aspects on life are different. They have different epics, their heroes are different. How can two such different peoples be united into one nation? To yoke them under one State would lead to discontent and final destruction."

[50-56]

Mahatma Gandhi who was astounded to read Jinnah's statement wrote again in the Harryan. "Mr Jinnah says that Hindus are bad people and there is nothing in common between Hindus and Muslims. I say that men like Mr Jinnah are actually doing disservice to the Islamic religion. Such men only misrepresent the words of Islam and by a wrong interpretation misguide ignorant people. If I do not refute his statement, I shall be failing in my duty. To bring about unity between Hindus and Musilms, I have rendered the latter the most sincere service up to now."

42

[1-7]

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS' VISIT TO INDIA

Thus the forty-first year of the century crowded with big and small events passed unhappily for the

whole world. The following year nothing but the news of the World War was heard everywhere. Thousands of Westerners thrown out of their country took shelter in India, a resort of the destitutes. Meantime Japan, having declared war against England, invaded Malaya and captured Singapore. Next as she overran Burmah and a wholesale plunder went on, the panic-stricken Indian residents in Burmah fled for their lives, leaving everything behind. Numerous families even in India, scared at the possibility of a Japanese invasion, left the cities and took shelter in the interior of the country. Gandhi advised panicky people not to leave their homes.

[8-21]

Early in 1942 Bengal stood on the brink of an invasion from the Far Eastern enemy. In the British Cabinet the debate referred to getting help from India during the Great War. One of the ministers of the British Cabinet, Sir Stafford Cripps, after formal discussions with Indian leaders, announced a new plan of administration as follows: "Indians should have a representative Government at the Centre which would be responsible to the Viceroy. The Viceroy's veto would continue to change the resolutions when he liked. During the duration of the War, Defence and Finance portfolios were to be in the hands of the British. At the end of the War there would be a plebiscite in predominantly Muslim areas, namely the Punjab, Sindh,

North-Western Province, Assam and Bengal. If seventyper cent of Muslims living there desired Pakistan, they
should be free to form an independent State. If any of
the Provinces desired to secede from the Indian Union,
they would be allowed to do so and form another
independent unit. In the event of the Indian Union
deciding to break away from the British Empire, Britain
would abide by such a decision. The British in India
were not to have any special privileges or favourable
conditions in import and export. India would be
represented in the world's councils as an equal to Britain
and other free countries."

[22-27]

After he had discussed with the leaders both of the Congress and the Muslim League separately, the English diplomat found that neither party, nor the leaders of the Depressed Classes wanted to accept his proposals. Nevertheless, he announced the King-Emperor's message over the radio. When the people of India heard the proclamation, they saw no hopes of getting their freedom in the immediate future and Stafford Cripps went home as he came after plunging India in a state of great discontent.

43

"QUIT INDIA" RESOLUTION

[1-3]

On the eighth of August of 1942 the sun rose in the skies overshadowed with clouds which being

drifted by tempestuous blasts of wind, moved rapidly. A similar storm broke out in the vast firmament of India-A cataclysm of a national tempest, sweeping all hopes of India's Independence burst forth. In the minds of tho people, flames of an angry emotion blazed, reducing their faith in the British to cinders.

[4-8]

On the vast maidan of the Gowalia Tank in Bombay, the All-India Congress Committee met that day. Prominent Congress delegates, and women and children from all parts of India flocked to attend it in a slow but continuous downpour of rain. The two-worded sentence "Quit India", which finally became a classic, summed up briefly the struggle of five and a half decades. It had started at first on a soft note and then accompanied by the powerful weapon of Satyagraha, had gradually developed and now rose to a crescendo like a war cry. Everyone had realized that this was a final phase of the struggle for India's Independence.

[9-11]

· Mahatma Gandhi who was appointed the generalissimo of this war of Ahimsa, had already written to the leaders of the Allied forces of the West—that, bound by the fetters of Imperial domination, Indians were unable to participate in the World War. A non-violent struggle which they were about to start was meant not to hurt but to strengthen the Allies.

[12-17]

The proceedings of the meeting, having been carried

out at midday, the Congress Working Committee met at night. Meanwhile the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, held a consultation with the members of the Executive Council and announced: "Gentlemen, what we had foreseen has happened. Let them all be the guests of His Majesty immediately." Immediately after he announced this, the officials in Bombay received telephonic message as to what they were to do. Before midnight the Bombay Police were ready to execute His Excellency's orders. A mysterious train was ready at the Victoria Terminus station.

[18-24]

At dawn Mahatma Gandhi was arrested by the police like the sun gripped by an eclipse. Simultaneously, the other leaders and prominent Congress workers were arrested by hundreds and thousands. Gandhi was placed in the train along with his entourage and taken to Poona, while others were carried to different places. A demonstration of volunteers arranged previously for political propaganda, was dispersed by the police with the help of lathis. Police constables patrolled the streets of Bombay, while armed military stood ready at various corners of the city. Kasturba, who was to address a women's meeting that evening in a suburb of Bombay, was arrested and taken to Poona. She was lodged in the Agakhan's palace where Mahatma Gandhi, Sarojini Naidu Mahadev Desai and others had preceded her a few hours before.

[25-26]

A. week later, Gandhi's secretary Mahadev Desai, while strolling one morning in the garden, was suddenly seized with a heart attack and died within a few minutes. Gandhi was broken-hearted. In the spacious courtyard of Agakhan's palace, he performed the funeral rites according to the sacred rituals and lit up the pyre himself.

[27-28]

Later, with tears in his eyes, he brought the ashes into the house and presently with a sob in his voice, said to his wife and followers: "I feel as though I have lost my right hand. He was my pupil, my companion, my beloved friend, dear Mahadev was."

44

THE BENGAL FAMINE

[1-2]

While the Great War was raging in Burmah, a most terrific famine befell the province of Bengal. The cause lay entirely at the door of the War.

[3-9]

Posting of thousands of soldiers in the Middle East Countries during the War, was the direct cause of this affliction. Large stocks of grain from numerous villages of Bengal were being continuously sent for their feed. Thus, the food that legitimately belonged to the 10 \mp π .

ryots, went on decreasing day by day and the Bengal ministers did not think of stocking any grain. Before the World War, the villagers of Bengal had always been taking their grain in their own boats to sell it in the nearby towns And with the money they made by the sale, they used to buy other things necessary for their own use-But during the War these boats which had served them as the only means of making their livelihood, were commandeered by the Government. Thus, the source of their maintenance being cut off, their afflictions increased every moment. Various other causes also contributed to the famine. One of them was the burning of villages. When the Japanese armies were practically next door to India, the Bengal Government in desperation ordered all the villages to be burnt and evacuated so that the enemy might not profit by the produce of grain in the villages nor by men. This was known as scorched-earth policy. Within a few months Bengal was gripped by the Death of famine, the like of which had never been known before. .

[10-24]

Thousands of starving people along with their hungry children, wandered from village to village for a mere morsel of food. Unable to buy grain which had gone up eight times in price, the villagers started selling everything they possessed to get money. Some sold their houses, others their orchards, some others their farms and some even their children for a mouthful of gruel. Villagers who had never lived on charity left their homes and trudged to Calcutta in search of food. There were hardworking

farmers reduced to poverty by fate who flocked to the city by hundreds. There were countless young men whose manhood had been sapped and thousands of young women whose beauty had been ravaged by hunger. Millions of children reduced to mere skeletons lay dying on the roadside, too weak even to moan. All the emotions like faith, hope, anger had left these people who were almost dead with exhaustion after wandering along the long dusty roads. Stung by the snake of hunger, they had lost all the grace of their form, consciousness of moral values, even their mental powers. Dragging their emaciated bodies, they wandered in despair like a veritable phantom caravan in the desert of Death. They could not march in a procession into the interior of the Calcutta city although they longed to get relief from their torture. Not a word of begging escaped from their mouths. They could only ask for alms with their eyes. They crawled in front of mansions and restaurants. smelling the flavour of food that was being cooked inside. When food was offered to them, they could not stretch their drooping hands to take it. Millions of them, burnt by a devouring hunger, died in the streets like mere moths hovering over a lamp.

[25-26]

Various deseases followed in the wake of the famine. Death took as its toll the lives of nearly half a crore of human beings. At the sight of this horrible Dance of Death, people who could give, poured forth money for the relief of the rest of the dying people.

[27-29]

The famine produced in India a cry of terrible indignation and hatred against the Government. There was also famine such as was never seen before in Karnatak, Bijapur, Travancore and Malabar where thousands of poor people were carried away by Death.

[30-36]

Meanwhile, as Mahatma Gandhi visualized this cavalcade of Death passing in front of him, he felt unspeakably grieved. Exactly what he had feared had happened. It was only eighteen months before that he had written in the Harijan, with his usual foresight, of the possibility of a disaster: "The greatest need of the immediate future is to feed the hungry and clothe the naked. There is already a scarcity of food and clothing and as the War progresses both the scarcities would increase. There is no import of food stuffs nor of cloth. The well-to-do might not feel the pinch but the poor are already feeling it." But to this note of warning the Government had remained absolutely indifferent.

45

GANDHI REPUDIATES CHARGES AGAINST THE CONGRESS

[1-18]

Six months elapsed since the leaders had been locked in jails. During that time there was a terrific

agitation everywhere. The fury of the nation, assuming all sorts of forms, quickly flared up beyond control. Post offices and railway stations were burnt down by men who succumbed to their rage. In some places train tracks were derailed and telegraphic pillars uprooted. The ammunition dumps at Kirkee near Poona were blown up one night. The police court at Mazagaon in Bombay was consecrated to fire, Besides, buses and trams in Bombay being burnt down, the police attacked innocent people with lathis and tortured others with tear gas. In the towns of Chimur and Ahstı in the C. P., English soldiers fired to disperse crowds and raped women. There was general pillage, arson and wanton damage to property by the police and the military. Indignant citizens wishing to give publicity to these outrageous excesses were suppressed by the police and the military by shooting at random. Several villages were burnt, shops in the bazars looted and the police extorted money from people on threats of arrest. The infuriated mob thereupon murdered a few policemen and soldiers.

At Thana near Bombay a police Inspector who was molesting the people was killed by an angry crowd. At Bhagalpur, some men managed to break open the prison gate and set free Jay Prakash, a leader of the Congress Socialist Party. A certain man at Delhi led on the high road a procession of ten well-decked donkeys. A flag was attached to each of these asses, bearing the names of all the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The leader of the procession rode one of the donkeys, holding up a large flag which bore the name of Maxwell. The procession moving slowly in the streets of Delhi caused considerable amusement to the public. This was supposed to suggest that the ministers though carrying on the administration of the country were utterly indifferent to the welfare of the subjects and were no better than donkeys. Workmen of the Tata Iron Works at Jamshedpur went on strike for two months.

[19-23]

For all these disturbances the Congress was blamed by the Government. An Englishman called Tottenham wrote a statement that the leaders of the Congress were entirely responsible for all the outrages. That they were determined to down the British rule in India and as the allies of Japan, had perpetrated premeditated crimes. He gave publicity to his statement in England and America, thus creating an unfavourable impression about India in both the countries.

[24-28]

In order to vindicate the Congress, Mahatma Gandhi wrote to the Viceroy that there were many self-willed terrorists in India but Congress strongly disapproved of the outrages of terrorists. As for himself he assured the Viceroy that whatever was contrary to non-violence burnt his soul. Gandhi got a curt reply from the Viceroy saying that he was convinced of the Congress being

responsible for the disturbances by a recent article published in the *Harijan* and that he, Gandhi, had approved of violence.

[29-30]

Gandhi wrote again to the Viceroy, in answer to this accusation, that it was Kishore Mashruwalla who had written the article. As he, Gandhi, was in jail, it was not shown to him or to other leaders before its publication.

[31-34]

In spite of his explanation, however, the Viceroy remained obdurate. Finally, Gandhi suggested appointing a special tribunal for an inquiry but his request was turned down. Mahatma Gandhi was astounded at the injustice. Meanwhile crimes became more rampant all over the country.

[35-38]

For his own purification as well as for the injustice of the Government and for the sins of the terrorists, Gandhi decided to fast unto death. On account of his physical weakness, doctors tried to dissuade him from undertaking the fast, but Gandhi would not change his mind. The Government fearing a mishap, suggested his staying outside the place of his detention until the end of the fast. But Gandhi replied that he would fast in that very place where he had been comfortably lodged by the Government.

[39-45]

And he started his fast on the appointed day in the presence of his followers. A week passed. On the day

of Shiva Ratri, completely exhausted, he began to sink. Kasturba, Sarojini and other inmates of the house, were seized with panic. The news soon spread everywhere and the whole nation offered prayers to God for saving his life. Doctors from Bombay hastened to Poona and gradually revived him. His providential recovery made the festival of Shiva Ratri doubly enjoyable for the masses. A week later, attended by his watchful friends, Mahatma Gandhi broke his fast.

46 GANDHI-JINNAH MEETING

[1-6]

Exactly a year later in March 1944 Kasturba who had been ailing for a long time, died on the auspicious day of Shiva Ratri and her mortal remains were consecrated to the sacred fire in the courtyard of Agakhan's palace where Mahadev Desai was cremated eighteen months previously. Mahatma Gandhi, resorting to solitude, prayed for the eternal peace of his good wife. His mind was crowded with numerous memories of the happy and unhappy episodes he had experienced in her company in Africa. The remuniscences of his beloved wife's goodness reminded him of the great women of yore like Savitri, Arundhati, Seeta and others. His countrymen who adored Kasturba, started collecting a fund for raising a memorial for her.

[7-18]

On the fifth of May 1944 Mahatma Gandhi was released. After his morning communion with God, he

went out into the courtyard with a couple of wreaths. He was moved with emotion as he placed them on the spot where his wife and Mahadev Desai were cremated. Later, he left the mansion where he had been confined twenty-one months and, accompanied by the cheerful Sarojini, proceeded to Bombay As there would be thousands of people waiting to have a glimpse of him at the Victoria Terminus, he got down from the train at Dadar. From Dadar he went to Juhu where he stayed in a friend's house Sarojini attending on him, he spent there a peaceful month and felt refreshed by the delightful sea breeze. During his stay there, people belonging to various parties and associations made a pilgrimage to Juhu to see him. Sarojini spared him the exhaustion of speaking to his numerous visitors and entertained them all by her humourous talk. Every evening the great sage held prayers on the sands of Juhu where over thirty thousand men, women and children gathered. Some went there out of piety, others out of curiosity, while some others because they longed to hear his sonorous voice. The enormous crowd, squatting on the sands, looked like another sea of humanity.

[19-24]

All along the lugh road from Bombay to Juhu—a distance of five miles—were kept water jars for the convenience of thirsty visitors. People, gladly set aside other duties and flocked daily to Juhu in the scorching heat of summer and hailed Gandhi vociferously as he emerged from his house at sunset. And as soon as he was

seated on a raised seat, the vast crowd became perfectly silent. At the end of the prayer, Gandhi rose with folded hands and, amidst another clamorous cheering, he would return to his cottage. Such was the daily programme of the evening prayers which delighted the hearts of thousands for a month.

[25-27]

Before the rains set in Gandhi went to Panchgani to repose himself two or three months. While he was staying at a delightful house called Girikunj amidst a grove of wild flowers, Mr Rajgopalachari paid him a visit. Discussing the political situation and amused by Sarojini's repartees, both of them passed the days happily.

[28-32]

Rajagopalachari who had been favourably disposed to the plan of Pakistan made desperate efforts to bring Gandhi round to his way of thinking. He reminded the latter of the perpetual chorus of the British Government that dissensions between Hindus and Muslims were an impediment to Swaraj and that the Congress was responsible for it. Was it not up to the Congress leaders to remove that obstacle for the sake of India's Independence? The Congress should pacify Jinnah by conceding Pakistan. Rajagopalachari urged Gandhi to meet Jinnah and discuss the matter with nim.

[33-34]

His friend's advice did not convince Gandhi about the desirability of Pakistan. 'Nevertheless, he wrote to Jinnah a friendly letter. The latter who was in Kashmir at the time, promised to meet Gandhi after two months.

[35-39]

On the appointed day in September, Gandhi went to see Jinnah at the latter's residence in Bombay. Every day the two leaders met and discussed for five hours. The talks lasted twenty-one days. Jinnah was bent on establishing Pakistan in the provinces already mentioned before, irrespective of the opinion of the people of the those provinces. In other words, he wanted to take upon himself the responsibility of looking after the interests of non-Muslim residents in the provinces where they were in the minority.

[40-44]

Gandhi tried to impress upon him that the economic condition of the provinces under Pakistan would be beset with difficulties and lead to trouble, that a division of the country would be a menace, to the rest of India, that the Sikhs and the Hindus of the Punjab would not be pleased by the administration of Pakistan. In spite of all the arguments, as Jinnah would not come to reason, Gandhi suggested having a plebiscite before deciding finally. If a majority of people voted in favour of it, Pakistan would be the order of the day without any further argument, Gandhi promised. But that too was ruled out by the obdurate Jinnah. And thus, in spite of Gandhi's daily cajoling, persuasion and arguments, the Gandhi-Jinnah talks only resulted in a complete failure.

GANDHI'S RETURN TO SEVAGRAM

[1-6]

Soon after the end of his talks with Jinnah, Mahatma Gandhi went to Sevagram where the whole village eagerly awaited his return. The villagers who had been depressed since his last departure over two years ago, were immeasurably jubilant at the prospect of seeing him again. The streets were well swept and watered. Every house was decked with flowers while the gay tri-coloured flag was hoisted on every hut. From the very entrance to the village, crowds of men, women and children stood on either side of the road and cheered him heartily as birds greet the rising sun with one long chorus of a warble. It being the first time that they saw him after his realease from jail, the happy villagers showered flowers on him as Gods are said to have showered on Rama after his return to Ayodhya at the end of his exile.

[7-15]

After a few days came to Sevagram a few Congressmen to present to Gandhi the money they had collected from all over India for Kasturba's memorial. The committee had decided to perform the auspicious ceremony on his birthday and only a few friends like Sarojini Naidu and others were invited to Sevagram for the occasion. On his birthday, after the usual morning prayer, a vast sum of money was brought forth and placed in front of

Gandhi. Sarojini officiated at this delightful function. She put the auspicious Kunkum mark on his forehead, garlanded him and as she was about to hand him the money, she said with her usual humour: "What will you do, Bapu, if I walk away with all this money?" "I know you are quite capable of doing that," said Gandhi. Sarojini laughed heartily and held before him the sum which had amounted to a crore and and quarter. Gandhi accepted the amount and said that it was all going to be used for the education of women and children of evey village in India. It was his seventy-fourth birthday and the villagers celebrated it with the greatest joy.

[16-21]

Here ends this narrative of thirteen years' struggle of Satyagraha. Glory be to Satyagraha, which is Trimbak* incarnate, its three eyes being Ahimsa, Truth and Peace. Bow to the great Goddess of Independence whose mere glance is enough to heal the scar of humiliation. May the glory of Swaraj shine out in India—India the source of the fount of learning and a mine of countless treasures

Victory to Gandhi, the peaceful King of Satyagraha whose Gospel of Truth and Purity has dispelled peoples' ignorance like the full moon with her brilliance the darkness of night.

BOMBAY, }
Oct 1944. }

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^{*} Lord Shiva. He is supposed to possess three eyes.

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